



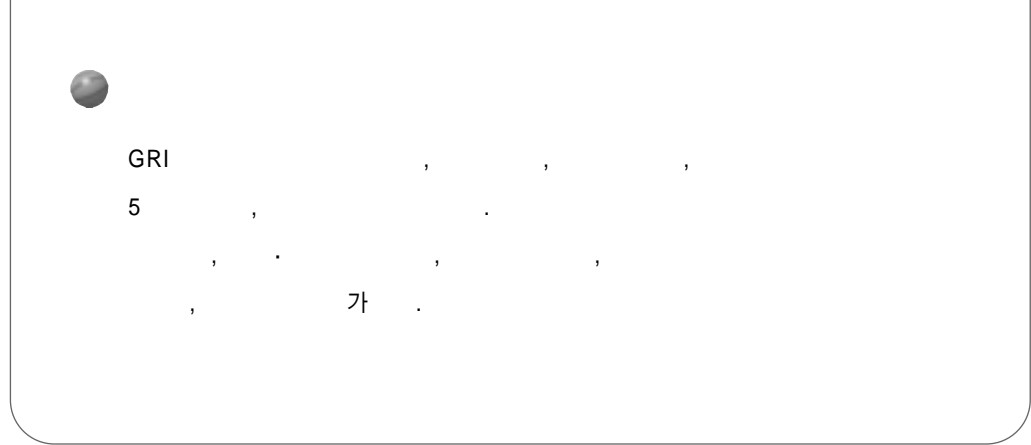
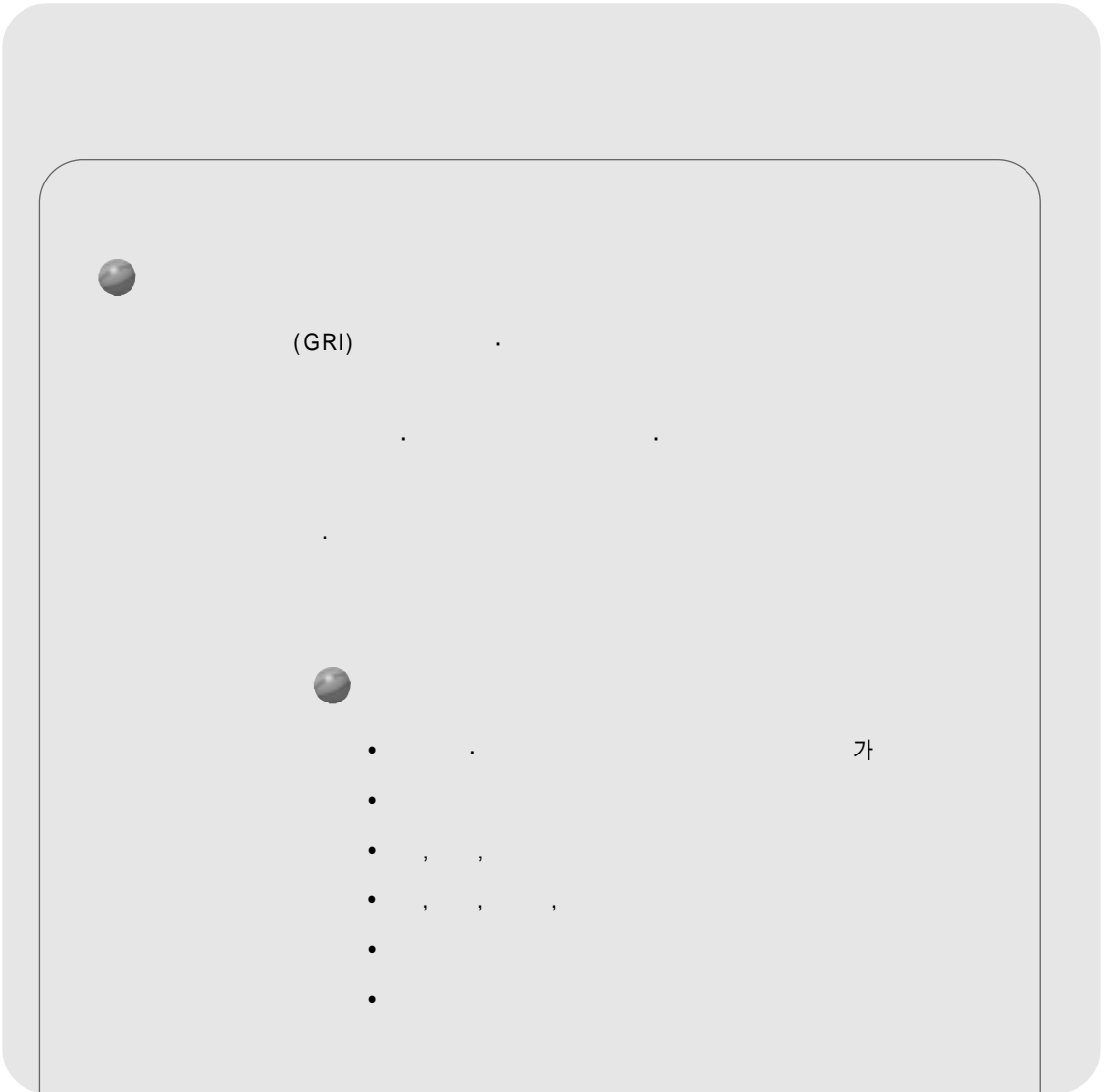
2004 가

6 3 (20)

京畿論壇

가

: 新



題字：恒山 金裕赫

京畿論壇

2004 가 6 3 (20)



4 가 /



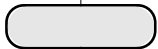
新

7 /

25 /

39 /

55 /



69 / .

91 / .

111 / .

가



「新」

가

“ - - ” 가 2014

「可持續發展戰略報告書 (2001.2) , 1 GDP 2 5

가 2015 , 2018 .

新

1 가 10 가 1 IT
가 2

가

가
 「 가 「 」
 」 .
 , 가 「 」 .
 가 .

가

가

OECD

2

가

10

1990

5

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가

가

가

가

가

가

가 가

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가

가

2300

가

3

가

가

가 .

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,
,

Transformation of Regional Policy and Implementation of Growth Management Policy in the Capital Region

< . >

The main purpose of the paper is to study how to build up a new growth management system in the Capital Region. The necessity In fact of changing regional policy for the Capital Region are three fold: the ineffectiveness of the current policy, the change of socio-economic environment surrounding the Capital Region and the recent international trend of regional policy toward the metropolitan area.

With this in mind a new growth management system is proposed, The system consists of four factors: a new growth management law, a new growth management plan, a new administrative body and a new financing approach. The paper suggests in detail how these factors should successfully be implemented in order to protect unplanned urban sprawl, to maintain pro-environmental urban development, and to make the Capital Region more competitive.

: 新

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가

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가

가

가

21

3

가

,

,

가

, 1960

,

가

10

가

가

가

가

80

가? 3가

:

1.

30
가
가

가

가

가

가

30 (1970~2000)

27.9%	879	45.6%	가	,	가(1,542)	81.5%(1,257
)가		.90	가		70	가
,	가	2	가		가	,
		가			¹⁾ .	가

가

30

1)

가

가

: 新

11,000 , 1,800 , 10,000 2 가 ,

1986 ~ 2000 가
1.94 , 2.5 가

가

가

가

1980 43.3% 1990 54.7%, 2000 32.2%

가

가

(zoning)

10

(homogeneous)가

가

(comprehensive)

(), (,), () ,

2.

21

가 가

1)

가 , 가 , 90

가 0.54% 80 가 1.42% , 90

1990 가 1.18% , 80 가 2.91% , 90

가가 , 가

가 21

가

. 1980 15

, 15 1 가 , 3

86 가 , 가

2) (1998)

: 新

, 가가 가 .
가21

2)

WTO 가 , 가 ,
가 ,

. 가 가가
가

, . 가 가 가
가

. , ,
가 . , ,
가 . , ,

. 가 .
, , - - , . 21
, , , , 가
, , , ,

3)

, ,
가 . , , 가
가 . ,
가 , 가 ,
. 21 가 ,
가 . ,

가

4) 가

가 , 가

가 , 가

가 , 가

가 , 가

가 , 가

가 , 가

가 , 가

가 , 가

가 , 가

3.

가 , 가 , 가

가 , 가

가 , 가

가 , 가

1960 ~ 1970 1944

: 新

1994

(RPG)

1960

(PADOG)

1965

RER()

1994

가

가 . 1958

1968 2

50km

1996 ,

300km

30km, 60km, 100km

3

2

가 1980

가

(< 1 >).

< 1 >

1		(1944)	•	(1960, PADOG)	•	(1958)	•
2		(60 ~ 70)	•	(1965)	• (RER)	2 (1968)	• 50km
3		(1994, RPG 9)	• , • , •	(1994)	• - - - • - • 가	(1996)	• 30,60,100 km 300km,

: .

.

1.

가? 가

3 가

가

가

: 新

가

가

< 2 >

			()

2. :

가

()

가

18%

87%,

78%가

17,045.67 /km²

8,724.57 /km²

1,831.84 /km²

4.7

19

464.83 /km²

194.51 /km²

가

61.9%

29.4%

40km

가

40km

(< 3 >) .

7

가

40km

< 3 >

	()	() (%)	(km ²) (%)	(/km ²)	()	() (%)	(km ²) (%)	(/km ²)
	1	8,364 (61.9)	301.2 (54.1)	27,767	1	8,292 (29.4)	354 (14.9)	23,421
20km	7	1,297 (9.6)	59.4 (10.7)	21,849	16	1,984 (7.0)	198.1 (8.4)	10,015
20 ~ 30km	6	1,089 (8.1)	60.3 (10.8)	18,068	29	5,941 (21.1)	544.7 (23.0)	10,907
30 ~ 40km	4	2,570 (19.0)	126.4 (22.7)	20,342	19	6,100 (21.6)	560.8 (23.7)	10,877
40 ~ 50km	1	32 (0.2)	2.0 (0.4)	16,301	21	3,397 (12.0)	429.0 (18.1)	7,919
50 ~ 60km	1	72 (0.5)	3.4 (0.6)	20,991	11	1,294 (4.6)	153.7 (6.5)	8,423
60km	1	77 (0.6)	4.3 (0.8)	17,927	17	1,189 (4.2)	130.6 (5.5)	9,109
	21	13,502	557.0	143,244	114	28,196	2,370.7	69,794

: 『 21 』 , 1995, p.472
 , 1998. 12 , 46 .

.

1.

3가

가

‘先 , 後 ’

‘無 . 無 ’

가

가

가

가

가
3

(, ,)

가

2~3

가

: 新

2.

가 . , ,

1)

8)

가 가

가 先 , 後

가

가

. 3

가

(가)

가

(가)

가

3) 가

가 .

가 .

2)

4) .

가 가

가 .

가

3)

2가 가 .

가

가

4)

가

: 新

5).

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

4)

가
가

5)

가 . , 가

가 .

가 .

Tax Increment Financing

가 .

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(1997),[』] 『
(2000),[』] 『[』] 17, pp.176-201.
(1996),[』] 『
(1999),[』] 『[』] 27, pp.6-16.
(1997),[』] 『[』] 87, pp.300-304.
(1999),[』] 『[』] 128, pp.57-63.
, (1997),[』] 『[』] 13(2),
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New directions of land use and
development for growth management in the Capital Region.

<

>

The establishment of urban growth management system and well-planned land use and development system in the capital region has recently attracted interest from policy-makers and academics in Korea. Since the 1990s, the capital region has been continuously challenged by newly emerging structuring forces, such as global competition, new regional governance and environmental sustainability. In consideration of these changing contexts, new directions of growth management and land management not only for becoming the hub of East Asia economy, but also for sustainable development of the region and balanced development at national level are needed. In this context, this paper is aimed at reviewing the concept of growth management, examining conditions and suggesting policy implications within a Korean context.

The paper suggests several policy directions in terms of four dimensions. Firstly, strategic industrial clusters should be fostered in the capital region for improving economic competitiveness. In doing this, land use regulation related to industrial location should be relaxed in the capital region for reducing the gap between the capital region and non-capital region. Secondly, accumulated interests produced in the capital region should be invested for the less developed region. In doing this, a positive windfall recapture system should be established. Thirdly, the total amount management system and well-planned management system for the reservation area should be established. Finally, a plan-led land use and development system which accommodates gradually development demand will be needed for improving the quality of life in the capital region.

: 新

가

. 1964

. 1960 ~ 1970

, 1980

, 1990

가

(, 2003: 481 ~ 482).

1990

가

1990

가

가

가 가

가

가

가

가

, 2002

11.8%

가

가

2200

47%

가

(가

, 2003: 3).

(2004. 8. 31)

「

」

1)

;

2005

; 2004. 09. 07

3
가

5

1).

가

1.

「
」 (DeGrove, 1992: 1).
 , 1970

가 (近因) , (遠因) (consistency)
(concurrency), (affordable housing), (compact urban development),
가 (, 1996: 37).

가 (, 1996: 154).

: 新

(,

2004: 23-25).

2.

1)

1990 . 1960
 1960 244 , 1970 554 300 가 , 1990 1000
 가
 1970 ,
 1990 가 .

< 1>

(: , %)

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
	2,445	5,536	8,367	10,628	9,854
	2,749	3,358	4,934	7,972	11,404
	5,194	8,894	13,298	18,600	21,258
	-	16.5	18.8	57.3	169.2

: . . (2003: 472).

. < 1>

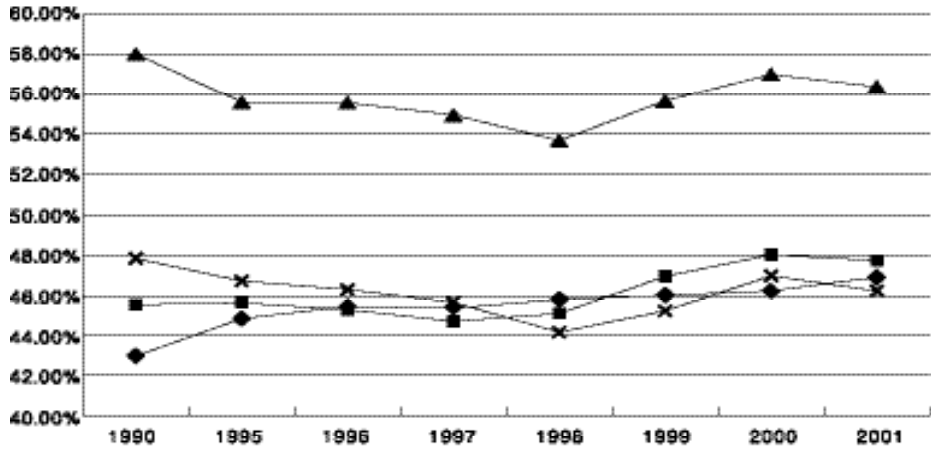
48.9%. 100

91%가

(가

, 2003: 3)

연도별 수도권 집중도 변화추이



< 1 >

600

가 , 가

가

가(1992

3.5 2000 7.2 가 , 가 가 , 가,

(가 , 2003: 24-40))

2)

1990

가 , 가

가 가

가

가

가

가

: 新

가 1994 1999 6 1.5%
 403km² 가 , < 2>
 가31.8% (128.4km²) 가 .

< 2> (: km)

			1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
		(%)						
	403.83	100.0	61.69	70.06	77.24	88.15	50.32	56.36
	5.84	1.5	0.11	0.79	0.86	2.04	1.04	1.0
	128.45	31.8	15.98	18.72	23.57	32.52	13.34	19.48
	29.79	7.4	3.23	4.63	4.71	6.49	5.33	5.4
	38.82	9.6	6.07	7.10	7.29	7.51	5.28	5.57
	61.77	15.3	10.62	13.98	11.87	12.18	6.49	6.63
	28.66	7.1	4.58	4.96	5.24	5.73	4.54	3.61
	21.92	5.4	3.68	3.83	4.10	3.84	3.15	6.32
	41.65	10.3	7.84	7.16	8.33	8.01	4.79	5.52
	42.05	10.4	8.28	7.67	8.80	7.67	4.79	4.84
	9.76	2.4	1.30	1.23	2.49	2.17	1.57	1.0

: , 2000.

. 1996
 1999 384 12,676 m²
 가 가
 30%

< 3>

(: m)

			1996		1997		1998		1999	
	384	12,676	78	1,422	115	3,528	90	3,663	101	4,063
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7	293	2	26	4	236	-	-	1	31
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	187	7,734	19	475	28	1,088	60	2,843	80	3,328
	20	393	6	59	7	85	5	176	2	73
	38	819	-	-	23	371	13	373	2	75
	103	2,475	41	494	45	1,527	6	90	11	364
	14	405	3	85	5	152	3	73	3	95
	3	19	2	11	1	8	-	-	-	-
	7	263	1	31	2	61	2	74	2	97
	5	275	4	241	-	-	1	34	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

: , (2001).

. < 4>

< 4>

(1981 ~2002)

(: , m)

		423	2,172	269,633	156	1,018	166,749	
		138	1,091	137,253	71	494	85,934	
		32	289	30,767	9	31	3,707	
		15	116	13,366	7	45	6,605	
		91	686	93,120	55	418	75,622	

:
:

: 新

, , .
, , .
가
가
2).

, , , 가 가 , , ,
, , , 가 가 , , ,
, .
, (2000: 10-15) .

가 (< 5>).

< 5>

	600	3,700
	97,500	97,100
	198 /ha	590 /ha
	59	26
	66	-
	80	-
	246km	-
	25km	-

: .

3)

, 가 가 2030 2500

2)

: 新

2.

1)

가
 가 . 가 가 .
 가8 3
³⁾ 4 ⁴⁾
 R&D 가 ⁵⁾
 가 .
 가 .
 , , , 가
 , 가
 가 (, 2004: 149).
 가 .

2) 가

가 .

3) 가 (,) LCD (, LG) , (,) ,
 4) 4 () , () , () , () ,
 5) 500 가 .

가 .

가 .

3) 가

가

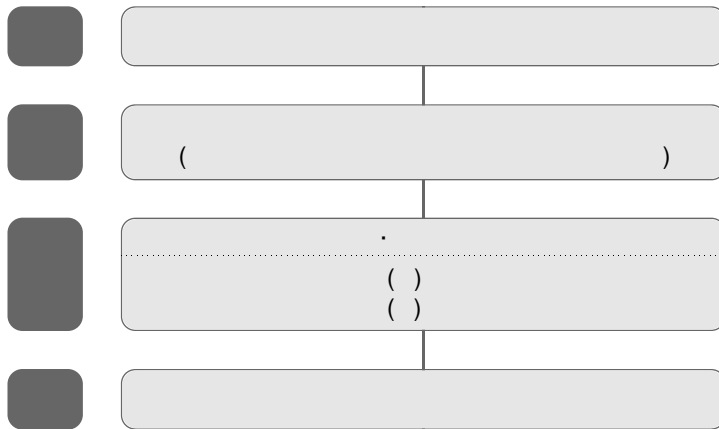
가

가
가 .

가 .

가

가 .



< 2 >

4)

: 新

30 ~ 40 가 가 , 20 가 .
 가 가 .
 , 10 2,416,000 2003 ~ 2012
 7,060 .
 (282) 12 가 .
 4
 . . , ()
 , ()) , ()
)
 가 1 가 .
 . .
 가 가 가 .
 가 가 .
 가 .
 75% 가가 .
 가 .
 가 , 가 .
 , 가 가 .

가

가

가

가

(regional governance)

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(2004), 『』
(2003), 『』
가 (2004), 『』
(2003), 『』
(2003), 『』
(2004), 『』
(2003), 『』
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(2003), 『』
(2000), 『』 8
(2002), Seoul Metropolitan Planning and Growth Management Strategy Seoul International Seminar
(2003), 『』 가 『』
(2004), 『』 『』
(2003), 『』 가 『』
(1996), 『』 『』

: 新

(2003), 가
_____(2000),
(2003),
(2004),
(2004.10), 16 2030
DeGrove, J. M. 1992, 『The New Frontier for Land Policy and Growth Management in the States』Lincoln
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<

>

New towns are generally built when their mother city reaches her limit to solve urban problems. Thus new towns can not help being dependent on their mother city. Accordingly, transportation systems between new towns and their mother city become one of the most critical factors for the success of new towns. However new towns in the Seoul metropolitan area contribute little to lessen the urban problems of their mother city, Seoul, but even become a factor to expand problem areas of the mother city and deepen the urban problems. Especially, insufficient transportation facilities and road oriented transportation networks play a key role to deepen the urban and transportation problems in the Seoul metropolitan area.

This paper examines successful new towns of developed countries and discusses the transportation factors to lead new town planning successful. Japan and Europe countries build rail oriented transportation networks between new towns and their mother city while countries in the northern America build road oriented ones. Because metropolitan areas in Korea is similar to those in Japan in many urban aspects, it is highly recommended to build rail oriented transportation networks.

: 新

.

20

가

2

2 가

.

.

.

가

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가

, 2

가

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.

.

1.

(Lewis Mumford) 1961 「 (The City in History) 가

“

가

가 .”

가

가

가

(

).

가

5

가

가

가

가

: 新

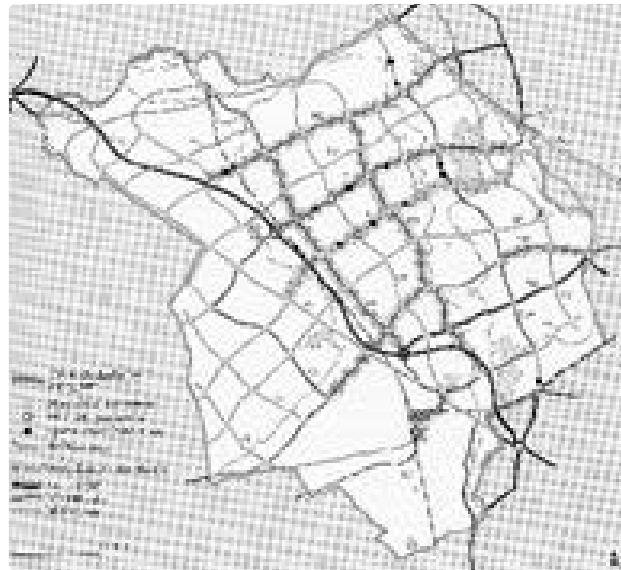
2.

1) (Milton Keynes)

(1)

1967

70km () 가
 (New Town Act) 2,700 25
 (28 /ha)
 1km
 City Church가
 (City Road) 1



< 1 >

(2)

Roads, The Redway . A5
 A5, City Road, Main Local Routes, Local
 M1

120kmph) . (
 City Road . 1km
 40m roundabouts . 85kmph City Road
 250m T
 City Road
 Main Local Road City Road Local
 Road . Redway
 City Road Main Local Road 3m
 City Road
 City Road City Road

2) (Dockland)

(1)

22 (55 /ha) 1981 Dock
 . 666
 8km
 Enterprise zone()

(2)

가 . 가

: 新

Stratford	Isle of Dogs	Board Street	South London
		가	
1982	7.2km 2	1984	1985 1
가			가 (
)			

3.

1) (Cegy-Pontoise)

(1)

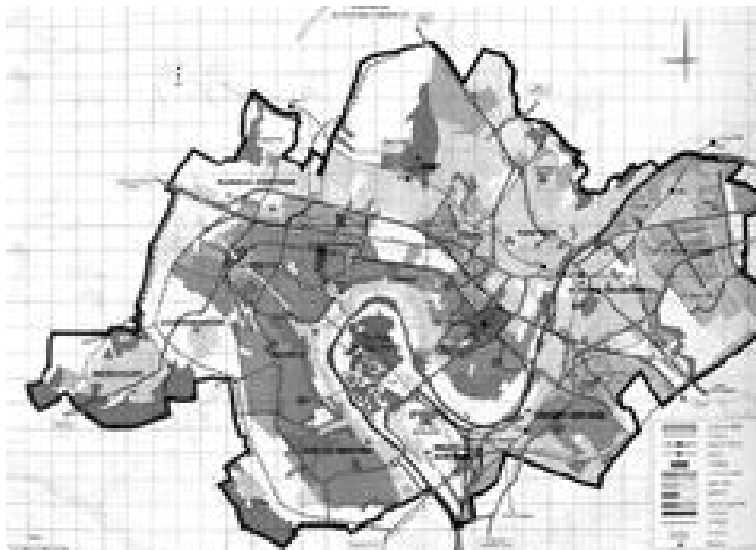
			5	가	가
		30km		. 1969	
3,282	33	(30 /ha)			
(151)			2	가	1
				2	10
	3,500				
가		가			
가					
가				가	
가		가			

(2)

가 , (SNCF-RER) A 15 , 184
20

RER

가
30km 20



< 2 >

2) (La Defense)

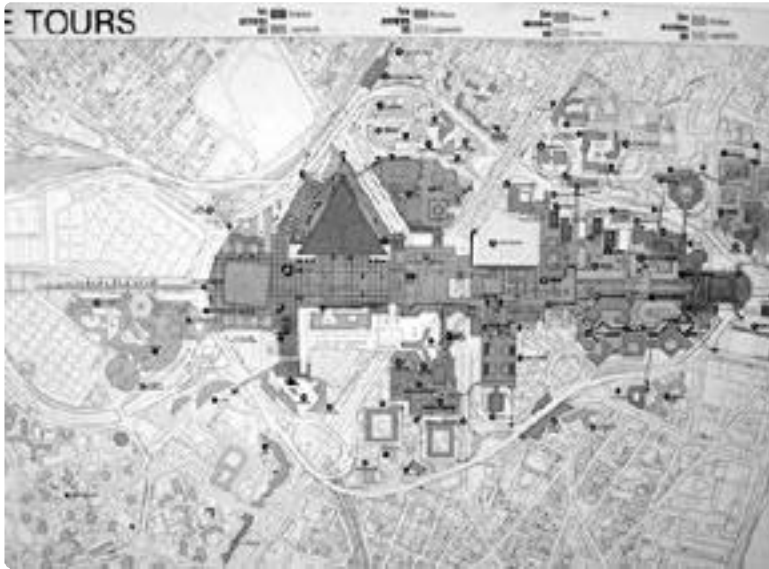
(1)

1958

6km
227

新

가 100,000 800



< 3 >

(2)

, 가
, 가
, 가
RER
3 (A1, A3, A5)

4.

1. (Columbia New Town)

(1)

(Protective Convent)

1,815 10 (17 /ha) 25km

(2)

가 가 가 가 가 (cul-de-sac)

가 가 가 가 가 60km

95 가 DC 1m 32

2) (Las Colinas)

(1)

1965

1973 1,479 23 (10 /ha)

44%가

1000

가
(2)

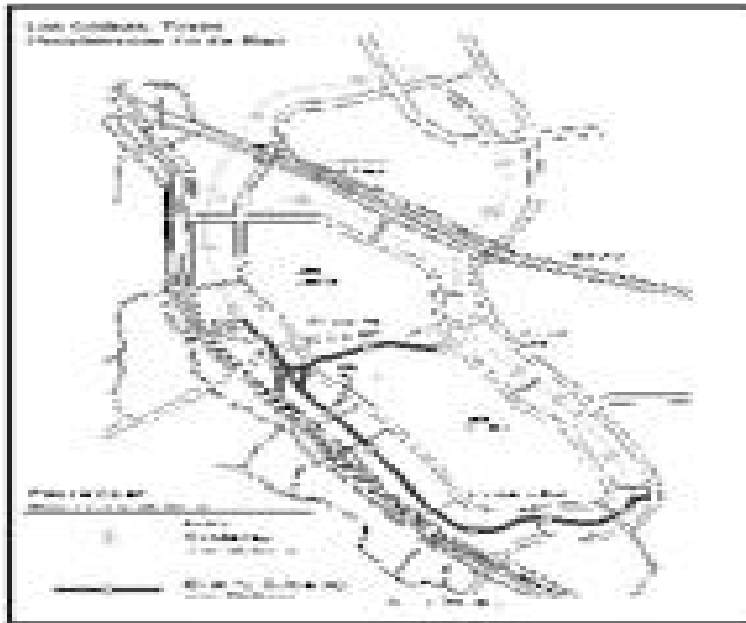
LCAPT(Las Colinas Area Personal Transit)

(Las Colinas Peplemover). LCAPT

2.3km(8.0km) 4 (20)

新

AGT(Automated Guided Transit) 30 ~ 40km/h
2 90 1.5 가



< 4> LCAPT

5.

1)

(1)

585 18 35km 1967
(91 /ha)

가

(2)

3 76.3km

- (北總) : 京成高砂 小室 19.8km(47.4km)
- : 小室 印西牧の原 8.7km(12.8km)
- (千葉縣營) : 本八幡 小室 16.4km

가

()

가 5

20 ~ 60

464 15

2)

(1)

가

19 ~ 33km 912 30

(100 /ha)

가 775

가 () 1966

1995 137 가

1995

(2)

) 2 (- -京王相模原線, 51.4km, -小田

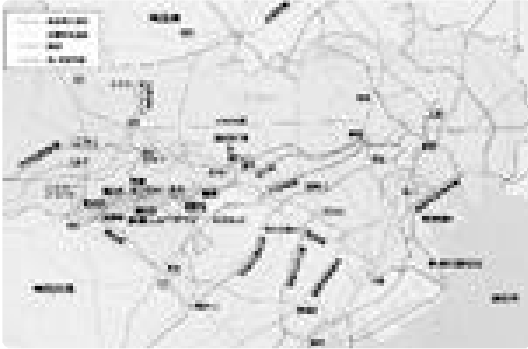
急多摩線, 34.2km

20km

() 2 가 3

： 新

가



< 5>



< 6>

6.

1)

가

가

가 가

가

. City Road

가

가

가

가

가

가

/

2)

가가

가

RER

가
가

30km

1/3

1
가

가

RER

3

RER

3)

가

2.3km

8km

가

: 新

4)

85.6km () 20km

가

()

가

(

)

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

參考文獻

Lewis Mumford(1990) , 『 (The City in History) 』 .
Milton Keynes Development Corporation,The Milton Keynes Planning Manual(1992)
www.econstructionlab.co.kr/gallery/infta/intra0103.asp?Gu=0400
『 (2003)』 , 『 (World Best New Town Project) 』 , 2003
www.mkweb.co.ku/Milton_Keynse_General/DisplayArticle.asp
www.transportforlondon.gov.uk/about/dlr/index.shtml
faculty.washington.edu/jbs/itrans/lascal.htm
<http://blog.naver.com/hanul30a.do?Redirect=Log&logNo=6215207>

< . >

가

The Capital Region has several problems for having competitiveness and raising QOL. The problems are over-crowded and too high density in urban areas, disordered development, traffic congestion, air pollution, weak competitiveness between other metropolitan, and inefficient growth demands management as well as over concentrated populations and industries. However, the current planning system does not work efficiently and properly. So, we need new planning system and Growth Management Plan.

New Plan contains land classification and management guide, region-wide urban development plan, regional transportation infrastructure plan, and coordination plan for related Plans. The most important things are management for development volume, location, and timing.

： 新

가
 가
 8 31 「新
 」¹⁾ “ - - ”
 新
 가
 가?가가
 가
 가 가
 1.
 가 가

1) 가 가

가
()
, ,
가 ?
가
가 (, 1997).

가?가
가

가
가

가

()

가 1994

()가

²⁾,

3

가

2) , 가

： 新

가 , , .
가 가 , .
가 ³⁾ .
가 가 . , .
가 , , .
, 가 가 .
가 가 .
가 , , - - .
, .
, .
가 가 .
가 , , .
가 가 .
, , .
, , .
, .

2. 가

適正配置 1 () “ 首都圈 ” 人口 産業 首都圏

3)

1964

「 가 가 」 .

가

가

가

8 31

「新

」

가

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參考文獻

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(2001.4.),¹21 가

(2002.11.),¹

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The Introduction of the Performance-based Budget in Local Autonomy System in Korea

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Since Korea's budget system adopted a line-item budget system which focuses on budget expenditure's control and management, the process of measuring the result has often been ignored. That also caused the degree of efficiency and productivity of financial expenditure to be lowed. The developed countries including OECD members started to reform the budget system in 1980s, and found the method of linking the budget dispense process directly with the goal of budget expenditure. The Ministry of Budget and Planning in Korea's national government has been now adopting the performance-based budget system, and the Seoul Metropolitan City, the capital city of the Republic of Korea, has also enforced the system with the systematic introduction process. This paper is recommend this system to Gyungggi Province, since it is much more suitable system to the local government level rather than the enormous and complex level of organization, the national government level.



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1990 (Gore Report Government) NPR Report) 가 (Reinventing the Government Performance and Result Act: GPRA) 가 1990 가

1997 IMF 1998 가 5.8% , 170 가

가 2000 , 2001 가



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(Comprehensive Spending Review) . 1998

(Modern Public Services for Britain-Investing in Reform)

(DEL: Department Expenditure Limit)

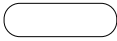
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(Modernising Government) ’



(Outcome Measure)
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 (Cabinet Office)
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 ‘ (Service Delivery Agreements and Technical Notes) ’
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William Roth가

“ Federal Program Performance Standards and Goals

Act of 1990 ”가

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“ Government Performance and Results Act of 1992 ”

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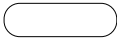
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(Mission Statement) . (Goals) (Objectives)

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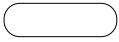
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 (long-range program
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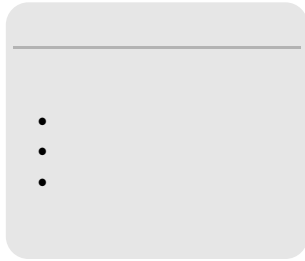
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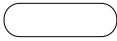
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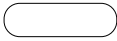
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(1998),“ (OD) : MBO ”, 『 』 37 1 .

(1991),“ 가 ”,
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 (1994), 『 : . 』
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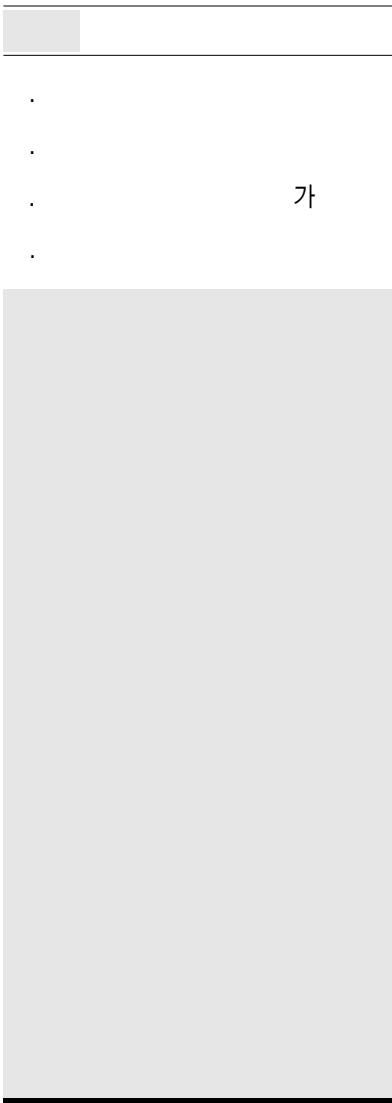
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Endnote

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Analysis of the educational-supporting program in Gyeonggi Province

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가

Under the educational autonomy system having an independent education committee and educational superintendent, responsibility of the local government should be one of the most important factors in developing policy alternatives for local education finance. Since 2003, Gyeonggi Province, the local government, has developed and supported the educational - supporting program with a cooperation with Gyeonggi Province Office of Education, the local education authority.

This program have been focused on 1) improving educational conditions of rural small - scale schools, 2) improving english communicative competence, 3) reinforcing science and industrial education preparing for a knowledge information based society, 4) solidifying fundamental science education, 5) activating vocational education, and 5) fostering an advanced educational welfare environment.

In this study, this educational - supporting program is reviewed in terms of the decision - making process, progress, accomplishment, and satisfaction, and then the proposition for its promotion is suggested as well.

This study proposes, first of all, that the education autonomy system should be implemented and work together with the cooperation of local government. Secondly, educational budget should be collected and distributed enough to provide quality education for all children, especially for rural small - scale schools. Thirdly, any level of the local government, or residents should have the process and procedures to take part in the decision - making process as a way of dealing with regional factors.



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	24,000	1,200
	4,800	240
	1,920	96
	3,800	190
	400	20
	400	20
	8,600	430
	1,200	60
	200	10

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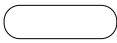
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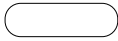
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		2003	2004	2005	2006
	3,277,087	817,087	820,000	820,000	820,000
	2,000,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
	1,277,087	317,087	320,000	320,000	320,000

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2,384 ‘ ’ 2003 600 2006

< 6> () (:)

		2003	2004	2005	2006
	2,384,000	600,000	544,000	540,000	700,000
	2,000,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
	384,000	100,000	44,000	40,000	200,000

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2006

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(:)

		2003	2004	2005	2006
	14,263,787	3,463,787	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000
	9,880,120	2,380,120	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
	4,383,667	1,083,667	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000

4)

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			2005. 3	30	1,050	300	50	250
			2005. 3	36	1,260	316	40	276
			2004. 3	30	1,050	250		250
			2005. 3	30	1,050	238	40	198
				30	900	196	36	160

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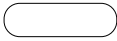
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		2003	2004	2005	2006
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• (4)	4	1	1	1	1
• (80)	80	20	20	20	20
• (31)	31	8	8	8	7
•	13	3	3	3	4
•	20	5	5	5	5
•	400	100	100	100	100

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		6,323	6,323	1,500	4,823		
•	220	3,323	3,323	1,000	2,323		
•	20	1,000	1,000		1,000		
•	400	2,000	2,000	500	1,500		

4.

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	240	240	240	240
	362	362	362	362

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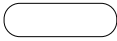
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		3	300 (100×3)	
3.		100	9,600 (96×100)	
		500	2,500 (1 5×500)	
4.		120	1,100 (9,170 ×120)	
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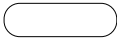
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		196,114	91,487	7,790	83,697	63,803	40,824	
1. ' '		71,507	35,754		35,754	20,430	15,323	
•	20	45,320	22,660		22,660	13,596	9,064	
•	25	16,775	8,388		8,388	5,032	3,355	"



2.	10	1,000	500		500		500	"
3.	21	6,006	3,003		3,003	1,802	1,201	"
4.		4,881	3,380		3,380		1,501	
•	1	817	500		500		317	
•	1	600	500		500		100	"
•	6	3,464	2,380		2,380		1,084	"
5.	3	48,000	12,000		12,000	12,000	24,000	
6.	602	2,406	1,203		1,203		1,203	"
7.		61,938	30,565	6,290	24,275	31,373		
•	14	19,948	9,570	6,170	3,400	10,378		
•	1	2,000	1,000		1,000	1,000		"
•	20	1,200	600	120	480	600		"
•	8	25,600	12,800		12,800	12,800		"
•	5	2,500	1,250		1,250	1,250		"
•	5	250	125		125	125		
• (58)	58	10,440	5,220		5,220	5,220		"
8.		6,323	6,323	1,500	4,823			
•	220	3,323	3,323	1,000	2,323			
•	20	1,000	1,000		1,000			
•	400	2,000	2,000	500	1,500			
9.	3	3,465	3,465		3,465			

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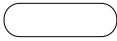
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				55,599		
1.	• 「 」	20	2,266	22,660		,
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4.	•	6		2,380		,
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5.	3		12,000	(' 05. 3)	(, : / :)
6.	240	5	1,203		,
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				1,500	

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가	145.0%	120.0%	25.0%	20%	60% : 10% : 30%	50% : 10% : 40%
	150.5%	123.7%	26.8%	"	"	"
	150.8%	124.5%	26.3%	"	"	"

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2003 21 2006 84 2003 21
2004 38 2006 135

「 」 03
2004

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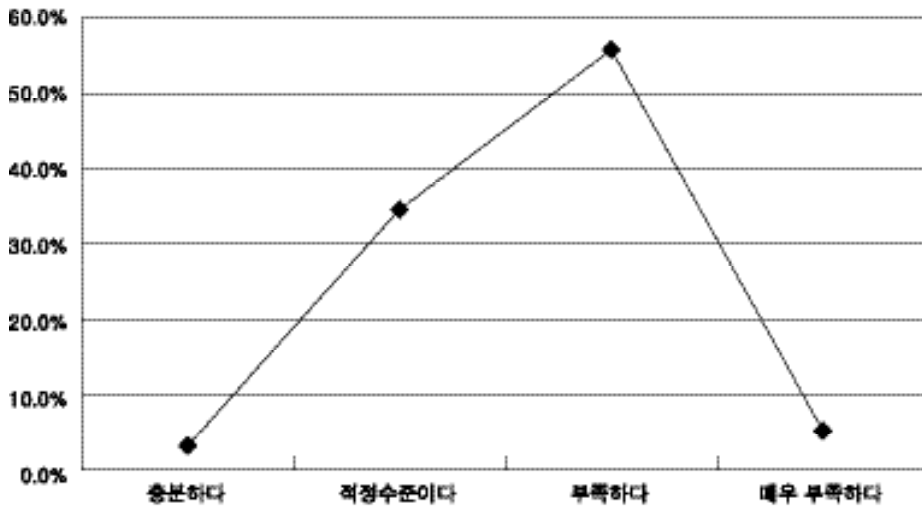
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3)“ ” 「 」 03
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				()	: . :	
					50% : 30% : 20%	40% : 30% : 30%
	218.0%	179.7%	38.2%	15%	57.5% : 15% : 27.5%	47.5% : 15% : 37.5%
	224.7%	180.5%	44.2%	"	"	"
	260.8%	213.6%	47.2%	"	"	"
	292.6%	232.0%	60.6%	10%	55% : 20% : 25%	45% : 20% : 35%
	308.1%	261.5%	46.7%	"	"	"
	310.3%	261.7%	48.6%	"	"	"
	315.9%	266.9%	49.0%	"	"	"

1)

‘ (55.0%), ‘ (33.5%), ‘ (9.4%), ‘ (1.6%), ‘ (0.5%) . , 90% 가

‘ (5.4%), ‘ (56.1%), ‘ (34.7%), ‘ (3.8%) . , 가 60%



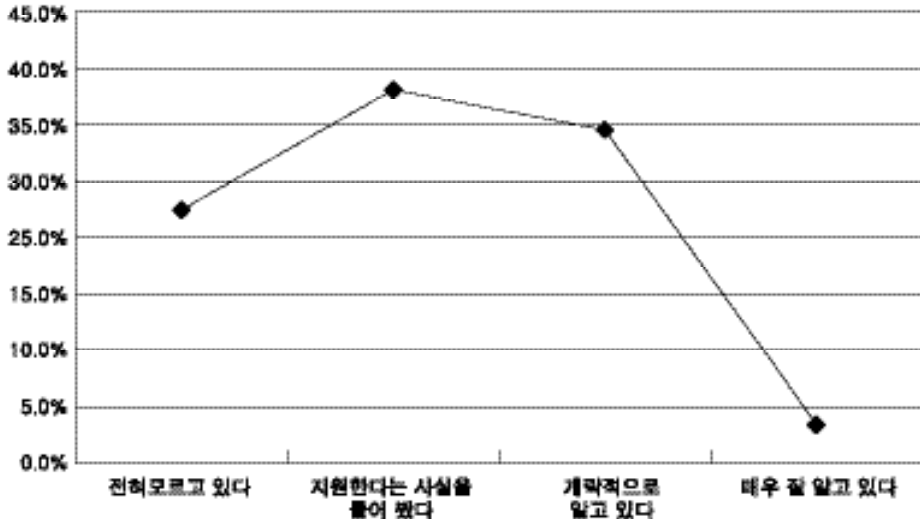
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2)

가 ‘ (38.6%), ‘ (34.7%), ‘ (3.9%), ‘ (22.8%) . .



) (,)

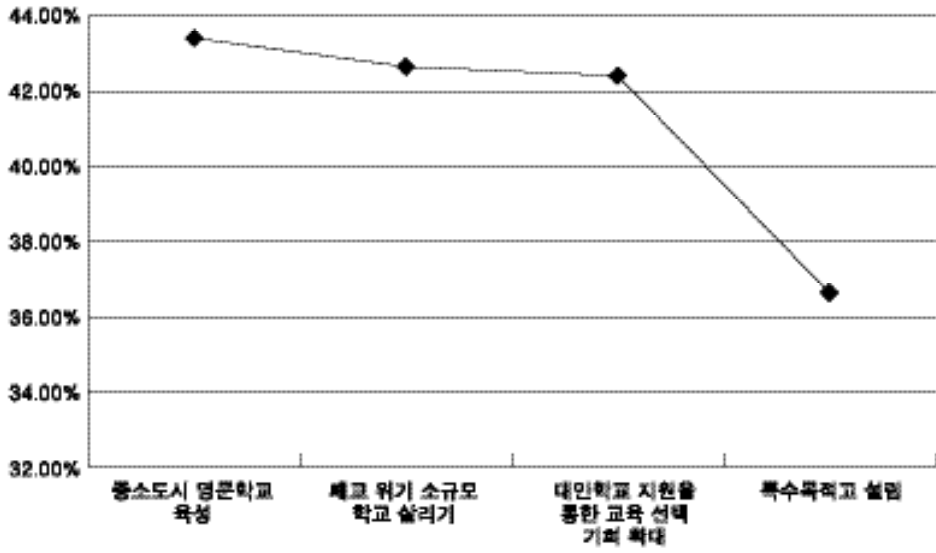


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3)

2003 가 , ()
 (43.2%), (42.6%), (42.4%),
 (36.7%) 가 (2004)

가
 가 .
 가 가 가
 가



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2003

가

2006

가

2003

2003

2004

2004

가

가

가



가

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參考文獻

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 (2000), 『 가 』 : .
 (2003), 『 가 』 : .
 (2003), 『 가 』 : .
 , (1996), 『 가 』 : .
 , (2004), 『 가 』 : .
 (2002), 2003 , .
 _____(2003); 04 , .

Decentralization of Italy

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This study attempts to provide some applications for local government decentralization under the circumstance of public reform. Traditionally the innovation of government focused on to develop some new techniques and criteria but it is more important thing to divide the power between central and local government for the developed national system. Although the need for decentralization of government had prevailed in Korea for long time, we are witness of the unchanged system. In spite of its desirability of decentralization of structure, staffing and financing etc., changing for decentralization is not easy. Now I think it is necessary we have to prepare the way of decentralization by way of comparison with the nations which had overcome the difficulties for decentralization. Italy is an advanced one had achieved decentralization with lots of innate obstacles. especially its decentralized regional development strategy may apply to us. Last I'd like to say that decentralization itself is political change. So before advance of political system, decentralization can not go up anymore.



2003

가

1).

가

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7 (BC753-BC509) (BC509 ~ BC27),
 (BC27 ~ AD476), 가 , 가 (1861),
 (1924 ~ 1948), 1946
 (1948 ~ 1994) , 1948 1

1

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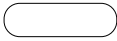
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4

2

1) 가 . (2004),^ㅍ



), (President of the Council of Ministers) 4).

4)

(Senate) (Chamber of Deputies)

630 (475 , 155)

5 , 18 , 25

(Region) 315 (232 , 83

)(Valle d'Aosta 1 , Molise 2 312 18

) , 가

7 , 5 25 , 40

), (,

5).

5)

1 , 2 , 1

Justice of the Peace(8,102), Praetor(465) Tribunal(164

) , 2 26 1 2

Justice of the Peace, Praetor,

Tribunal Assize Court 2 (Court of

Appeal) Assize Court of Appeal

(Constitutional Court)

, 가 5 15 (9)

, , , 가

, (),

4) Labour) 가 가 (The National Council of Economy and 가 (The Council of State), 가 (The Court of Accounts) (1)

5) (40~50), 2 1 10 1 2 가 가 20 가 가 가 1/3 가

20 (가 , 4 , 가), 가
 10 (, 4 , 가) .
 (Magistrates)
 가 . 159 .
 . 1997 ~ 1998

6)

3.

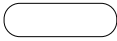
1)

20 Region(), 103 Province(), 8,102 Commune()
 . (region) 5
 가 . 5
 () . 15

2)

(council regionale)
 5
 30 80 . (giunta regionale)
 , , ,
 (款) , , , , ,
 , , , , ,
 (giunta) 7).
 4 24 45

6) 1997 ~ 1998 (Magistrates) (Judging Magistrates) (Prosecuting Magistrates)
 Magistrates) (CSM: Supreme Council of Magistracy) CSM(CSM for Judging
 Magistrates) CSM(CSM for Prosecuting Magistrates)
 7) (2000), 'P 4 143 , 8 , , pp.82-87.



(municipal council) 12 (3,000) 60 (500,000)
 15,000 (,)
 3 2

8).

4.

1) (1991 ~ 1994 5)

1991 2

가

. 1992 2

1996 6 4 440 ,
 1993 4 Ciampi
 가 1993 4 .
 100% , 75%
 , 25% .

2)

1994 3

Berlusconi

. 11

. 313 77 , 141 27
 , 70% (630 465
 , 315 226) . 1994 5 Berlusconi(Forza Italia)
 , (Alleanza Nazionale),

8) 15,000 (,) . 15,000 (,) 60% . 가4
 (,) 가 (,)

(Lega Nord) . Berlusconi
1994 12 . Berlusconi 가
. 1995 1 (,
,) Dini .
, 1996 2 Scalfaro .
3) (1996 5 ~ 2001 5)
1996 4 , 9) 630 284 , 10) 246
. .
, Dini ,
(PPI) 가
() ,
Prodi . 1996 5
~ 1998 10 Prodi (EURO)
, 99
, 1999 10 9 1
. 1998 10 21
D'Alema 가 . 1 6 .
(UDR) , Cossuta
. 1999 5 13
. Ciampi 10 (5 18
), 가 , 1999 6 13
1 .
2000 4 1 2 (Massimo D'Alema) . 2000 4 16
, . 2 58
(Giuliano Amato) .

9) : (PDS), (PPI,), (Greens), (IR)
10) : (Forza Italia), (National Alliance), CCD CDU()



4) : (Silvio Berlusconi) ¹¹⁾ (2001 6)

가 . , 가
18 ()가
가 15 , 3
15
CGIL

(GDP 14%)

, , 가

가 .

4.7% . 2000 21%,

1.

¹²⁾.

가가

가 . 가

11) 2001 5 13
12) (1999),⁴

2001 6 Berlusconi
,⁷ 2 , 1 , , p. 75.

가 1948

13). 3 , 20
 (region), 95 (province), 8,100 (,)(commune)
 가 , 가
 (,) 가
 14).

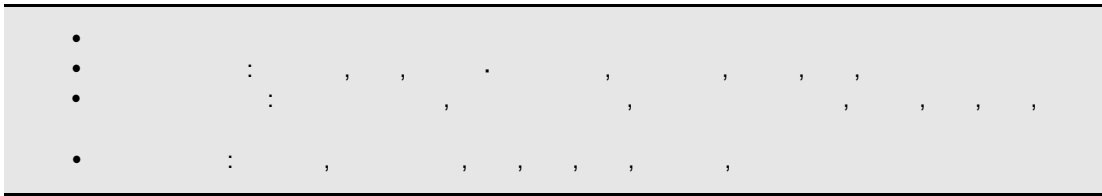
2. 15)

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(1)

20

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가 , 2 3 , 2
 . 1 , 2

, 가

13) (1990), 4 : , 'P 20 , , pp.39.
 14) (2000), 'P 143 , 8 , , pp.82.
 15) (2004), 'P 185 , 2 , , pp.86-87.



< 2 >

(Consiglio Regionale)	5
(Giunta Regionale)	

* (Commissione Statale di Controlle sulle Regioni) 124 가

(2)

(province) (commune)가 ,
 ,
 ,
 가 ,
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 가 ,
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 가 ,
 ,
 가 가 ,
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 (province) (commune) ,
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가 .

2) ,

, .

가 ,
가 .

가 , 가

2 ~ 3 . 10 가 , 70% , 30% 가 ,

가 . 가

3)

(1)

가 가 .

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	0 ~ 6

가 가

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(2)

가 가

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	가

3,500

900

3.

16)

1861 가 가

가

가

가 1960

가

16) (2004), 'P 185 , pp.85-86.

가

. 2

가

, 1948

가

가

17)

20

18)

1968 2

. 1970

1970 6

15

가

2

가

1972 4

가

. 1975 7

가

(Ministry for Regions)

19)

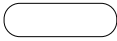
1977

616

가

가 1/4

17) (2002),⁴ : , ' , ' 24 .
 18) (2003),⁴ : ; ' 24 . , pp. 87~91.
 19) (2003),⁴ : ' , ' , pp. 85~86, pp. 100~104.



가 . 616 가

가 1970 1980 가 1990

가 10% ²⁰⁾

가 . 1950 1991

가 , 1986

(regionalized) - , -

가 ²²⁾

2 가 가 ,

1972

10 가 가 EU

가 . 1997

²¹⁾ (59)

. 1997

가 가

가 가 가

20) Putnam, Robert D., (2000), ²¹⁾ (Making democracy work: civic traditions in modern Italy, 1994) pp.37,(:).

21) (2003),²²⁾ : , ²²⁾ pp.85~86, pp.100~104

22) Balchin, P. Sykora L. and Bull G.(eds.)(1999),Regional policy and planning in Europe London : Routledge, pp.131~133, Putnam, Robert D., (2000),²¹⁾ : ²²⁾ (Making democracy work : civic traditions in modern Italy, p.38, (:).

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1. 가 가 .
 2. 가 가 .
 3. 가 , , .
 4. .

118

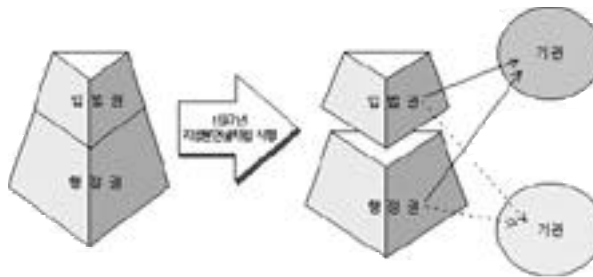
가 ,

가 가

가

2001 10

²³⁾5 (114 ~ 133)
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117 (4)

(114 (2)).

114

165

23) (Costituzione della Repubblica Italiana)
 (the Common)(Le Regioni, le Provincie, i Comuni)

Title 5(TITOLO V) (the Regions), (the Provinces),



가
 가
 가
 가
 EU
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 가

IV.

(2004)

가

가

가

가

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가

(2003)

가

24)

25)

24) (2003), ‘ : , 『 』 , pp. 85-86.

25) (endogenous regional development) 가

(1998),“ : 『 』 9 , pp. 131.

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•	
•	가
• (Commissario del Governo):	
• (regional monitoring committee):	
• (prefetto) :	가

, 1970

가

117

가

가

Bellini Nicola(1996) EU (principle of subsidiarity)²⁶⁾

가 가

가 가

가

26) Bellini Nicola(1996), "Regional Economic Policies and the Non-linearity of History," European Planning Studies, Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 63-73.

, 1948

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1977 616 , 1997

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http://www.mofat.go.kr/ko/division/eu_1.mof ()
http://www.mofat.go.kr/mission/emb/ww_info_view.mof ()

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) (1998), , 3 .

(3) 『 』 ,

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	2001-11			8,000
	2001-12		.	7,000
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	2001-14			10,000
	2001-15		.	8,000
	2001-16	가	.	25,000
	2001-17	가		7,000
	2001-18			8,000
	2001-19			10,000
	2001-20			7,000
	2001-21			7,000
	2001-22			10,000
	2002-01			9,000
	2002-02			11,000
	2002-03			11,000
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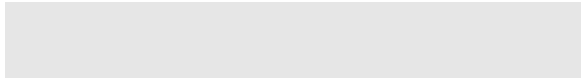
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- E-mail : gold@gri.re.kr
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- : 179 ()440-290

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- () 399-5632 • () 6282-1353
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Gyeonggi FORUM

Vol. 6, No. 3, Autumn 2004

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