



2004

6 4 ( 21 )

# 京畿論壇

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# 京畿論壇

2004 6 4 ( 21 )

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(實事求是),

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(經世致用)

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Shilhak was one of the reformist ideas which emerged around the turn of the 18th century in the late Choson society. The terminology of Shilhak was invented as a product of research on the reformist thoughts of the late Choson. The very process of the establishment of Shilhak reveals its characteristics. An interest in reformists of the late Choson was partially raised before and after the open - door period. And the theory of governance of the late Choson reformists was considered to be tactics of patriotism.

In the early colonial period, the word Shilhak was coined by Nam - Seon Choi in 1923 and gradually gained a ground through the Choson - studies movement in 1934. Subsequently, after the liberation of nation from Japanese colonialism, ' Shilhak' was established as an academic term among the scholars of the North and South Korea. The research fields and significances of Shilhak have been defined and established only later by a long process of study continued through the different periods of modern Korea, which require different ideas of Shilhak studies. The Shilhak studies was a historical fact of the latter period of Choson, and also a comprehended or interpreted fact by the request of times.

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# I. 가

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가

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가

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1.

가

(1287 ~ 1367)

(1337 ~ 1398)

(1352 ~ 1409)



가 (訓鈴) (詞章)  
 (漢唐) (仁義忠信)  
 (修己) (爲己)  
 (六禮)

가 (1501 ~ 1570)

(1536 ~ 1584) (修己安人)

(尹拯)  
 (朱子, 朱熹)

17 가 (脫性理學的) (原初儒學)

가 (1563 ~ 1628) 가 (1595 ~ 1682)

## 2.

(經世致用的)  
 (實學) (1622 ~ 1673)  
 가 (1681 ~ 1763)  
 (治國平天下)

(1731 ~ 1783) (詞章) (記誦)  
 (訓誥) (功利)  
 (1737 ~ 1805) (農工商)

(士) (1762 ~ 1836)  
 (雜學) (治國安民)

19

(1786 ~ 1856)

(實事求是)

(1803 ~ 1879)

(實事)

(實地)

가

(an sich)

(fur sich)

가

3.

가

(朱子)

(朱熹)

가

가

(許穆)

(李冀光)

(丁若鏞)

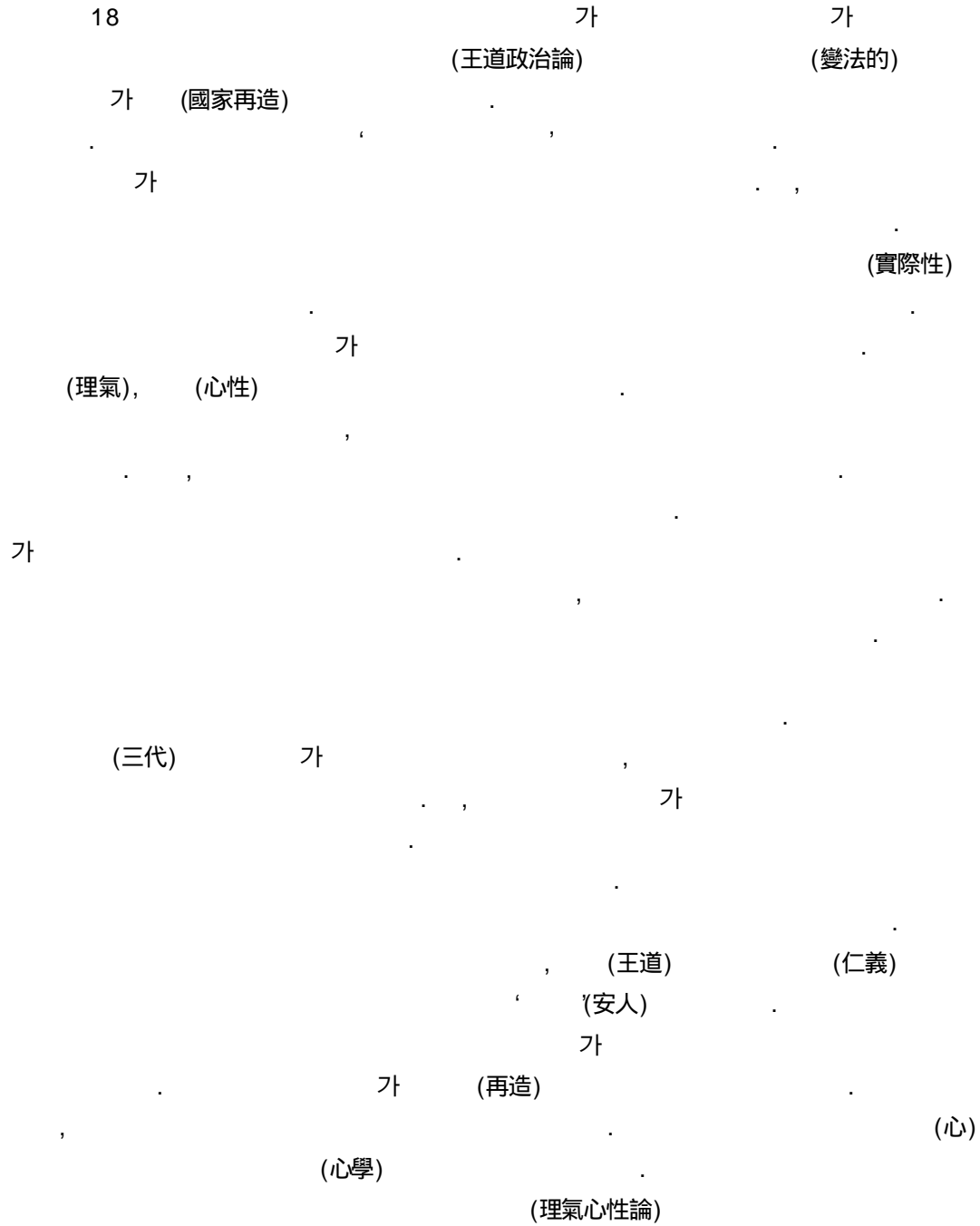
(氣質之性)

(自主權)

가

(朱

子註)



가 (李滉) (李珣) (氣質之性)  
 (賢愚) (氣)  
 가  
 (善) (性) (心) (心) (靈明性)  
 (定向) (自律性)

4.

(自我) (華夷觀)  
 가  
 가  
 (君臣間)  
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가

(新我舊邦 ;

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가 가

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1.

1876  
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(申櫛)      가  
(姜瑋)

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1890

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『(皇城新聞) 1899

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가(經世家)

가(經濟家)

가

가 1905  
1907 ' 7 ' 가  
가 (儒教救新的) ' , (實學) (保國)  
가  
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2.

1910 ' 가 ' 가  
가 가  
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가  
가  
1923 (崔南善)  
(依實求獨之學)

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1934

(茶山逝世百周年紀念)

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(鄭寅普),

(安在鴻)

(宗旨) ‘

(新我舊邦)

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狄) (華夷觀) (夷  
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(性  
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(柳馨遠), (李漢), (安鼎福) ,  
(洪大容), (朴趾源), 가(朴齊家)

性) (反清的) (物) (心)  
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가 (崔漢綺)  
(三代) (王政) 가

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## The Development of the Gyeonggi Province and Gyeongjihakin in Late Choseon Dynasty

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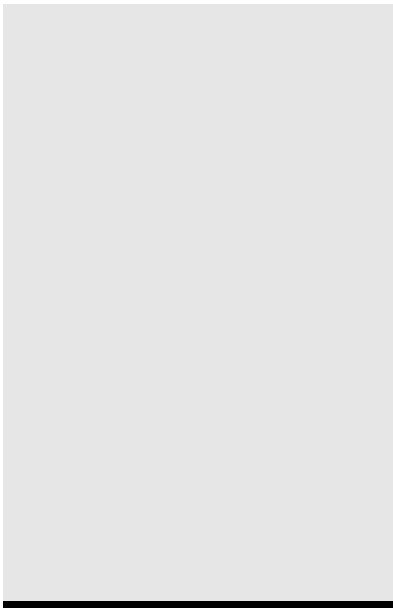


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Gyeonggi Province and Seoul located in the center of the change and development in Late Choseon Dynasty. After the latter half of the 17th century, Seoul had characterized a commercial city besides political and military city, many towns in Gyeonggi province also became a commercial city. Because there was so many overland routes and waterways that connected Seoul with 8 provinces, towns in Gyeonggi province took part in dealing goods actively, was able to make remarkable growth in its wealth.

Gyeongjihakin, scholars who had lived for a long time in Seoul and the suburbs, had watched the economic development of the metropolitan area, and received a new Knowledge imported from Ching dynasty. During the king Cheongj& reign, they was trained by the King, made many books each other unconnected with their party. After King & death, they maintained their friendship and was going to upgrade their knowledge. Eventually, they could take leading role in the academic circles and the political circles in Late Choseon Dynasty.



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17 . 15 · 16 가  
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1) (2004), 11~13 .  
 2) 權泰煥 · 慎鏞廈(1977).



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18 30 가

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가 8.1% , 18 가 9.0%, 19 9.9% 가

가가

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6 가 가 18 1

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3) 高東煥(1998), 27~53 .

4) 楊普景(1994), 61~68 .

5) 2 ~ 2 京官職 留守가

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가 (津) · (倉)  
가  
100 (遠郊)  
(京邑)  
, 17 , 18 · 19  
7).

6) 『東國輿圖』 『域地圖』 「京江附臨津圖」가 『 』 19 , 『 』 19

7) 文希英 · 崔永俊(1984), 26~28 .

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(四都)

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. 1706 ( 32 )

가  
가 18

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243  
19

(私商)

9)

8) 李重煥, 『擇里志』 「八道總論」 京畿道.  
9) 高東煥(1997), 636~646 .

(五軍營)

, 1594 ( 27 ) , , ,  
 (1623), (1624) (1626) (1682)

가 , , , ,  
 (三軍門) , ,

. 1624 ( 2 ) , 12,000 가

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가 . 1710 ( 36 ) , , , , 5~6

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 1718 ( 44 )

. 1728 ( 4 ) 가

27 ) 「 (守城繪音)」 , 1751 ( , 4,850 , 5,042 , 5,042

17) ( ) ( ) , 1793 ( 가

1795

가 가

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가 (城市) ,

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10) 李泰鎮(1977), 165~219

(1694) (京南) , 18 (嶺南)

(洛論) (湖論) . 18

(古學)

가

가

11)

(京畿學人) 가

가 가

가 12)

15

가 가

가 가

13)

가 가 10

가

11) (1995), 25~56 .  
 12) 金文植(1996), 4~8 .  
 13) 『與猶堂集』 24, 「巽菴書牘」

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가 가

<sup>14)</sup>.

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,가 1792 『 』

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<sup>17)</sup>.

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14) 『與猶堂全書』詩文集, 18, 「示二兒家誠」  
 15) 李建昌, 『明美堂文集』 10, 「惠岡崔公傳」  
 16) 李書九, 『齋先生行錄遺』 乾.  
 17) 金文植(1996), 10~14 .



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 (義理之學) , 가  
 가 가  
 19) .

18) 洪奭周, 『淵泉集』 17, 「答成陰城書」  
 19) 金文植(1998), 295~297 .

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 『東國輿圖』  
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 \_\_\_\_\_(1998), 『朝鮮後期 商業發達史研究』 :  
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 (2004), 『 ( )』 :

## The Digital Trend and Shilhak

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Korea's notable success in the info-tech segments over the past years did not come from nowhere, but did originate from "Silhak, the study and movement during the late 17th century and the early 19th century that blamed impractical nature of Confucian culture which prevailed the Chosun Dynasty and sought practical alternative.

The history of failing to catch up with industrialized countries during the 18-19 centuries despite the presence of Silhak prompted Korea to hit on all the cylinders to realize informatized society. In addition, Silhak and recent digital trend share the culture of recording everything in common.

To accelerate the fast-paced development of Korea's digital trend, the nation is required to learn from the core ideas of Silhak rationalism, practicality-oriented approach and seamless exposure to foreign thoughts with an efforts to find local relevance from them and forge ahead without letup.

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Cnet 가 IT  
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參考文獻

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 \_\_\_\_\_(2004), 『2004

## 가

## The Consolidation of Democracy and National Competitiveness in Korea

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This article attempts to study the imbalance between the consolidation of democracy and national competitiveness in Korea focusing on the role of political society that intermediates and connects the state and civil society after democratization. The analysis covers ten years from 1993 to 2003 that Kim Young-Sam(YS) and Kim Dae-Jung(DJ) got into power on the circumstantial condition to consolidate the democracy in Korea.

Democratization has been one of the most macroscopic political phenomena since the World War II. While new waves of democratization have been sweeping across the world, there have been ample chaos resulted from the democratic transition. Such transitional changes and disorders in the course of consolidating democracy make it more urgent to conduct analyses on the concrete experiences of each country.

In particular, the study on changes after formal democratic transition provides various theoretical and empirical research questions. With these points of view, this study has tried to answer the following questions: Did the consolidation of democracy in Korea go forward successfully? And what should be done to strengthen national competitiveness after democratization in Korea?

Three theoretical meanings can be summarized from this study. Firstly, a successful transition from authoritarianism is not a sufficient condition for the positive consolidation of democracy and strengthening of national competitiveness. Secondly, the failure of positive consolidation in Korea is connected mainly with the problems of political society. Thirdly, in order to consolidate democracy and strengthen national competitiveness in Korea, political society needs to be reformed structurally.



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EU (Competitiveness Advisory Group 1999)	, , 가	가 가
U.S.A (U.S.Competitiveness 2001)	가가 가 가	가innovative capacity
IMD (The World Competitiveness Yearbook 2000)	, 가	가 가
WEF (The Global Competitiveness Report 2000)	GDP 가 ,	survey data

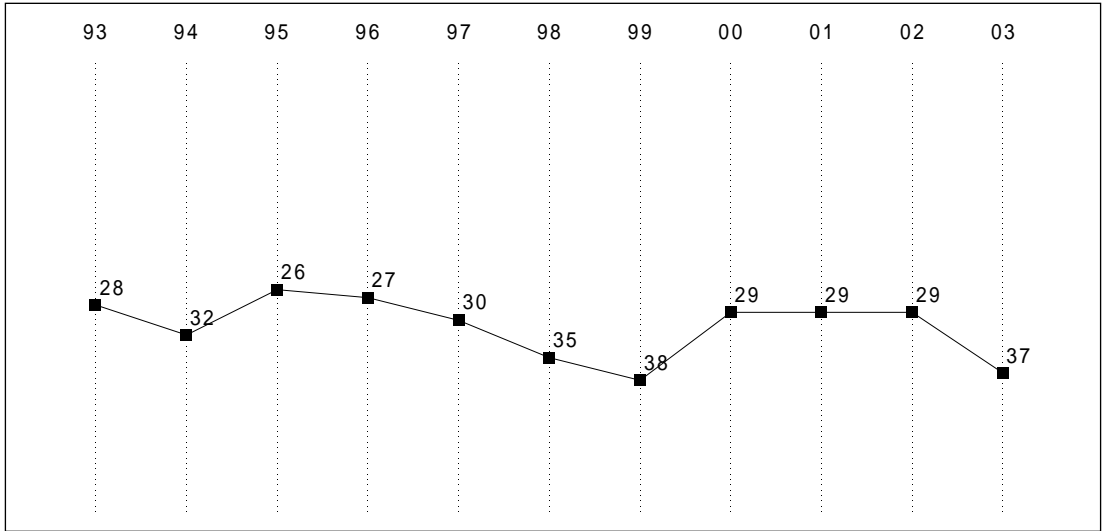
1960 가 , 1987  
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(IMD: International Institute for Management Development)  
 (WCY: World Competitiveness Yearbook)

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 (WEF) 가 가 1998 20  
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1993	7,811	345.2	802.75	-	0.281	2.9
1994	8,998	401.7	803.46	1027.37	0.284	2.5
1995	10,823	488.1	770.94	882.94	0.284	2.1
1996	11,385	518.3	805.13	651.20	0.291	2.0
1997	10,315	474.0	953.58	376.30	0.283	2.6
1998	6,744	312.1	1,394.97	562.46	0.316	7.0
1999	8,595	400.7	1,188.65	1028.10	0.320	6.3
2000	9,770	459.2	1,131.12	504.62	0.317	4.1
2001	9,000	426.1	1,290.99	693.70	0.319	3.8
2002	10,013	477.0	1,250.65	627.60	0.312	3.1
2003	-	-	1,191.85	810.70	0.306	3.4

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 (http://ecos.bok.or.kr) .

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가

가

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. 1994

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가

. 1993 8 12

76 1

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가

가

1994 11

가

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( , 1998:326).

5

가

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1993	8	12	
1993	3	22	100
1994	11	17	
1994	12	5	
1994	12	16	, WTO 가
1995	1	9	7 1
1995	1	21	
1995	11	11	,
1996	4	24	,
1996	11	7	14
1996	12	26	,
1997	3	10	
1997	12	3	(IMF)

< 5> ( )

		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
GNP (%)		6.0	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.0
		5.8	8.4	8.7	6.9	4.9
( )		-14	0	9	21	37
		3.8	-45.3	-89.5	-237.2	-86.2
가 (%)		4.9	4.3	3.7	3.6	3.2
		4.8	6.2	4.5	4.9	4.5

: , 5 , ( : , 1999), 177 .

< 6>

	1982	1992	1996	가
(%)	57.2	46.1	44.1	
(%)	56.3	56.9	62.8	
(%)	23.1	20.0	22.3	
가가 /GNP(%)	7.3	11.9	12.0	x
(%)	40.7	39.7	39.6	
( )	15.6	20.1	22.3	x
( )	13.1	18.3	18.8	x

: , (1998), 321 .

: x :



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가 . . .

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가 . . . 가 . . . 가 . . .

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1998	2	1	
1998	3	5	,7
1998	4	1	
1998	10		
1999	4		가
1999	5	2	
1999	7		, LG
1999	10		가
2000	7		
2000	9	2	
2000	10		
2001	1	3	
2001	9		

< 8>

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	5.0	- 6.7	10.9	8.8	2.8
가	4.5	7.5	0.8	2.3	4.3
	2.6	6.9	6.3	4.1	3.7

< 9>

가

4		B-
		B-
		D+
		D+
		C+
		C+
		C+

: P      2002 2 25 .  
A :      B :      C :      D :      F :



가

가

1997

가 3

가  
가

가  
가

가

가

가

가 (가, 2000: 94 ~ 95).

가

(personified)

가



가

가

가

가

가

가

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. 2004

10

(WEF)

‘ 가

가 . ’

2003

11

가

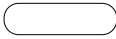
93 92  
104 85  
81 , ' 77 가 가

가  
. 2004 가 , 2002 7  
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IT 120

가 , 가 가 , 가  
가 가 , 가  
가 가

20 4 가 가

가 가 가  
가 가 가  
가 ,



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 (2000), 「 가 」, :

(1997), 「 5 」  
 (1998), 「 」  
 (1999), 「 5 , IMF 」  
 (2002), 「 : , , 「 」 27 2  
 (2000), 「 : , 「 」 2000  
 (2000), 「 」 :  
 · (2001), 「 가 , 「 」 9 3  
 (2003), 「 가 , 「 가 」 :

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## A Study on the Factors, Problems, and Solutions Regarding Gyeonggi Province's Educational Differences

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>

The purpose of this study were to identify factors, to find problems, and to suggest directions to reduce educational gaps among regions, Data were mainly collected by review of literature and interviews with personnels of province office of education and teachers of primary and secondary schools.

This study shows that the educational differences exist between schools and their locations, and main factors influencing of educational gaps are socio-economic backgrounds of the students, educational facilities, educational grant sponsored by local government, private-tutoring, educational environment of schools and homes, and etc.

To solve these problems, this study proposes, first of all, that more financial and systematic support(educational facilities, audiovisual materials, laboratory equipment, and etc.) should be encouraged to improve school education especially in the low-income areas. Secondly, educational budget should be collected and distributed enough to provide quality education for all children in the level of central or local government. Thirdly, living conditions of low-income areas should be improved simultaneously with educational support to promote the quality of education. Fourthly, cultural and welfare facilities such as educational institutes, libraries, sports and recreational facilities in low-income areas should be established.



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1) ,<sup>2</sup> .

가

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가

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( , 2003).

가

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2) 1966 UN 가



가 , 가  
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 (教育課程)  
 ( , 1985).  
 ( )  
 ( , , )  
 ( )  
 1950  
 가  
 ( , 1992).  
 (Persell, 1977),



2.

가.

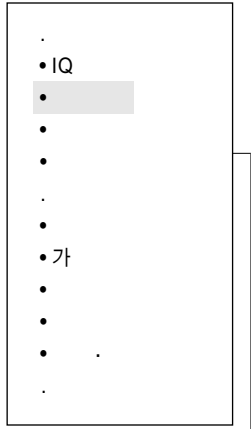
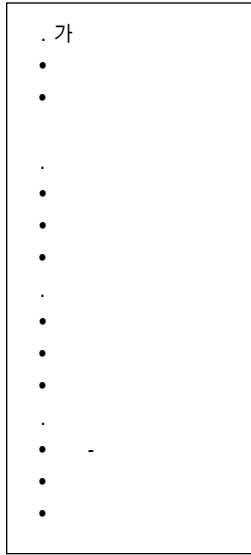
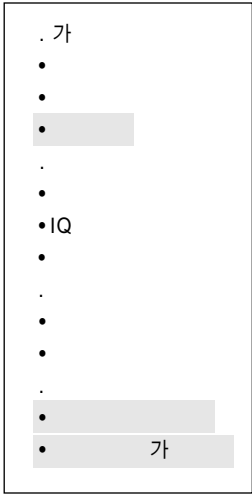
가 (Coleman, Jencks) 가 (Coleman, 1966; Jencks, 1971).

3.

< 1><sup>3)</sup>.  
 ), 가 ( , 가 ), ( , )  
 , ( , , ), ( )  
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3) , , , 1980. p.68.



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1)

		41	.	36	
		, 976	60%	586	가 1
가	,	435	82%	358	가 1
가	,	314	19%	59	1
가	.			가	.
	.				41
		(100%),	(100%),	(97%),	(95%),
(94%)		가			,
(0%),	(8.3%),	(10%),	(11%),	가 (13%)	
36			가		.
(100%),	(100%),	(100%),	(100%),	(100%)	
가 1				, 가 (0%),	(16.7%),
(16.70%),	(25%)				.
		가	,		.
(78.9%),	(50%),	(47.8%)	1		

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( )

( : %)

( )			
	60.0	82.3	18.8
	92.4	100.0	35.5
	94.6	100.0	8.3
	92.6	100.0	25.0
	94.4	100.0	78.9
	88.5	100.0	4.5
	90.5	100.0	22.2
	47.8	63.2	5.9
	50.0	100.0	0.0
	91.3	95.0	23.5
	87.7	93.1	47.8
	100.0	100.0	50.0
	85.7	100.0	0.0
	40.5	88.2	0.0
	90.9	100.0	0.0
	96.8	92.3	9.1
	90.5	100.0	14.3
	100.0	100.0	0.0
	70.0	100.0	25.0
	24.6	72.0	9.1
	22.0	81.3	0.0
	56.3	61.5	0.0
	8.3	66.7	0.0
	10.7	75.0	11.1
	25.0	56.3	0.0
	36.4	83.3	0.0
	18.8	16.7	0.0
	10.0	25.0	0.0
가	12.5	0.0	25.0
	0.0	16.7	0.0
	50.0	77.8	0.0
	50.0	54.5	16.7

:  
:

(2003), 「



2)

			49	.	36	
.			,	976	9%	90 가
,	435	21%	90 가		,	314 46%
145	가					.
					가	. 49
			(25%),	(22%),	(19%),	(15%)
			(0%), 가	(0%),	(0%),	(0%),
(3.3%)			가	.		
36					가	.
	(100%),	(55%),	(52%),	(50%),	(43%)	
	,	(0%), 가	(0%),	(0%),	(0%),	(0%)
				가	.	
36					가	.
	(97%),	(86%),	(74%)			,
(0%), 가	(0%),	(0%),	(0%),	(0%)		
		가	.			

( )			
	9.2	20.7	46.3
	8.9	19.0	74.2
	8.9	23.5	95.8
	11.1	26.7	41.7
	22.2	36.4	73.7
	15.4	42.9	86.4
	9.5	50.0	66.7
	8.7	10.5	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0
	19.6	55.0	70.6
	15.4	51.7	60.9
	25.0	100.0	50.0
	14.3	14.3	66.7
	10.8	5.9	33.3
	0.0	0.0	0.0
	19.4	30.8	18.2
	9.5	22.2	85.7
	10.0	20.0	66.7
	10.0	0.0	50.0
	8.2	12.0	36.4
	4.9	6.3	10.0
	6.3	15.4	10.0
	4.2	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2.3	0.0	12.5
	4.5	0.0	25.0
	6.3	0.0	0.0
	3.3	0.0	0.0
가	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0
	12.5	0.0	0.0

: (2003), 「 」



4)

가 12.5%가 , 가  
16.8% 가 . < 5> , , ,  
, , 1980 ~ 90 ,  
, 90 , ,  
가 ,  
가 ,  
가 ,  
가 .



< 5>

( : , %, )

	( %)		
	13,072 (100.0)	13.70	72.95
	1,639 ( 12.5)	16.81	80.33
	1,149 ( 8.8)	12.32	67.67
	512 ( 3.9)	13.94	73.60
	960 ( 7.3)	16.23	80.80
	1,093 ( 8.4)	13.99	71.51
	424 ( 3.2)	12.61	71.56
	600 ( 4.6)	16.75	86.61
	96 ( 0.7)	12.93	75.28
	788 ( 6.0)	13.34	64.35
	966 ( 7.4)	11.90	59.11
	45 ( 0.3)	6.32	26.05
	302 ( 2.3)	16.34	85.11
	486 ( 3.7)	12.96	72.50
	157 ( 1.2)	13.71	70.98
	493 ( 3.8)	14.61	71.86
	346 ( 2.6)	12.86	66.87
	151 ( 1.2)	12.16	72.74
	137 ( 1.0)	11.08	71.58
	572 ( 4.4)	12.66	73.26
	230 ( 1.8)	10.24	65.12
	322 ( 2.5)	17.19	91.63
	177 ( 1.4)	13.04	90.90
	113 ( 0.9)	10.80	64.20
	247 ( 1.9)	11.73	80.81
	216 ( 1.7)	14.13	92.86
	63 ( 0.5)	12.20	83.67
	202 ( 1.5)	13.81	82.89
가	71 ( 0.5)	12.67	84.39
	78 ( 0.6)	9.43	59.21
	191 ( 1.5)	13.49	86.18
	246 ( 1.9)	13.64	75.63

: 가  
: (2002).



2.

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1 가 . ,  
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2001 , 31 가 2001  
265 , 2002 533 , 2003 570 가 .  
2003 , , , 50  
, , , , , (< 6> ).  
가 .  
가

가 ,

< 6> ( ) ( : )

		2003	2002	2001
	136,978	57,055	53,389	26,534
	7,905	3,468	3,252	1,185
	6,733	270	6,037	426
	1,575	834	418	323
	12,897	5,236	5,598	2,063
	17,586	5,934	5,740	5,912
	5,782	1,921	2,144	1,717
	4,707	1,337	2,900	470
	393	-	200	193
	15,001	5,000	7,127	2,874
	9,846	3,745	6,051	50
	5,662	1,684	1,322	2,656
	967	-	217	750
	4,364	4,097	92	175
	320	250	-	70
	4,171	1,800	1,790	581
	3,860	539	1,840	1,481
	2,839	1,245	1,020	574
	3,244	1,229	1,260	755
	11,086	7,710	1,051	2,325
	3,399	3,097	302	-
	1,170	-	560	610
	240	170	70	-
	-	-	-	-
	2,845	1,280	1,565	-
	1,694	1,212	482	-
	1,084	1,084	-	-
	1,548	466	834	248
가	-	-	-	-
	504	504	-	-
	1,415	230	984	201
	4,141	2,713	533	895

: (2003. 1. 31 )



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가

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2002 3 7 1 17

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4) ( ) 34 8 9 1 2538  
 , - 가 8 1.5 8 2 3.5  
 80 1975~2002 가 5.8 가 가  
 90 가 5.8 가 - 가

5) (2004.1.7 )  
 1000 SK 48 1 1000 3 ~3 5000 49 3 6000 ~4  
 , 101~105 106  
 가 25, 33 가 2000 ~3000  
 가 가

11 7 4 2 2 85 . 가  
. 8 1 59 가 .

2.

가 .

가

가 , , ,  
가 .

( , )

가.

IMF

1998

가 ,

가

가 ,

1990

10.42%



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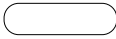
(1995 )가 ( : )

	1998 ( 가 %)	1999 ( 가 %)	2000 ( 가 %)
	70,721,248 (- 1.96)	87,552,233 ( 23.80)	105,312,881 ( 16.86)
	7,929,535 (-12.32)	9,442,416 ( 19.08)	10,972,755 ( 16.21)
	4,695,093 ( 6.72)	4,943,182 ( 5.28)	5,366,071 ( 8.55)
	2,615,514 (- 4.65)	2,792,888 ( 6.78)	3,357,305 ( 20.21)
	5,220,359 ( 4.01)	5,882,133 ( 12.68)	6,821,386 ( 15.97)
	3,700,949 (- 5.16)	4,214,796 ( 13.88)	5,008,682 ( 18.84)
	6,008,535 (- 9.99)	7,901,671 ( 31.51)	9,338,315 ( 18.18)
	6,380,828 ( 12.96)	9,843,916 ( 54.27)	13,019,889 ( 32.26)
	1,322,291 (- 3.94)	1,385,558 ( 4.78)	1,506,640 ( 8.74)
	1,253,245 (- 1.17)	1,386,644 ( 10.64)	1,727,275 ( 24.57)
	3,554,583 (-16.97)	4,707,053 ( 32.42)	5,713,797 ( 21.39)
	1,422,296 (-10.18)	1,825,669 ( 28.36)	1,990,732 ( 9.04)
	2,836,968 (- 3.62)	3,355,001 ( 18.26)	4,350,193 ( 29.66)
	1,599,290 (- 6.64)	2,207,293 ( 38.02)	2,656,517 ( 20.35)
	3,352,516 (-12.15)	4,276,418 ( 27.56)	5,993,207 ( 40.15)
	1,620,292 ( 6.72)	1,930,897 ( 19.17)	2,005,576 ( 3.87)
	5,069,065 ( 48.08)	7,001,472 ( 38.12)	8,280,708 ( 18.27)
	667,812 (-10.50)	1,004,194 ( 50.37)	1,067,010 ( 6.26)
	1,285,308 (-15.98)	2,054,382 ( 59.84)	2,438,393 ( 18.69)
	999,074 (- 5.60)	1,162,979 ( 16.41)	1,487,448 ( 27.90)
	1,220,691 (- 0.10)	1,397,625 ( 14.49)	1,829,760 ( 30.92)
	1,325,619 ( 0.63)	1,662,087 ( 25.38)	2,062,121 ( 24.07)
	457,733 (- 9.71)	499,593 ( 9.14)	648,969 ( 29.90)
	792,781 (-19.25)	971,835 ( 22.59)	988,582 ( 1.72)
	1,133,182 (- 1.73)	1,360,326 ( 20.04)	1,519,451 ( 11.70)
	1,076,505 ( 2.92)	1,108,826 ( 3.00)	1,522,304 ( 37.29)
	789,462 (-11.13)	835,294 ( 5.81)	1,049,736 ( 25.67)
	388,029 (- 6.66)	431,096 ( 11.10)	436,757 ( 1.31)
	668,033 ( 38.95)	542,604 (-18.78)	595,532 ( 9.75)
	573,701 (- 6.03)	675,568 ( 17.76)	775,451 ( 14.79)
가	382,768 (-10.74)	355,239 (- 7.19)	391,025 ( 10.07)
	379,191 (- 5.19)	393,577 ( 3.79)	391,295 (- 0.58)

: DB 2000

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 , 가 78% .  
 , 가 , 95.8% .  
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 . 80% 가 , , , , , , .

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 , 가 0.3 .



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( : %)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	63.4	59.6	59.4	57.6	54.6	56.2
	83.9	79.1	77.5	78.0	76.5	77.8
	91.0	88.7	89.0	86.0	86.3	74.4
	90.5	88.3	83.9	89.7	88.7	84.8
	69.3	70.1	65.8	72.7	65.4	63.1
	92.6	91.3	87.1	86.4	83.0	83.5
	85.8	82.6	78.3	80.6	84.7	81.4
	69.8	63.4	68.8	72.1	67.6	66.3
	58.8	53.2	56.6	58.6	53.3	47.7
	43.0	46.5	46.5	49.2	40.8	29.7
	93.6	86.6	85.3	81.6	76.9	73.4
	94.1	83.5	81.6	87.8	90.0	84.8
	96.3	97.1	95.2	96.3	94.8	95.8
	71.0	67.0	61.3	56.0	59.9	65.9
	50.2	60.2	62.4	63.8	65.9	55.0
	46.1	46.1	49.3	45.1	53.9	50.1
	78.9	75.6	79.0	72.6	66.3	59.4
	82.4	84.7	77.5	77.7	74.2	71.2
	60.6	56.8	59.9	62.1	60.0	55.3
	59.9	66.9	57.0	49.0	53.5	46.4
	87.8	87.3	83.8	88.7	79.1	79.0
	51.5	49.7	51.0	53.2	52.5	53.1
	44.6	49.8	54.9	55.8	59.7	53.0
	43.4	42.3	54.2	54.2	47.3	49.4
	32.5	33.5	35.6	33.8	41.5	36.1
	56.6	59.2	63.7	69.8	64.2	63.8
	59.9	57.2	64.7	65.6	69.3	58.4
	25.8	22.5	26.2	25.1	30.4	22.7
	43.4	50.0	43.6	46.3	42.2	37.5
가	31.0	33.8	26.7	32.8	29.2	26.2
	28.6	27.4	31.0	31.4	23.5	25.4
	33.8	35.4	33.1	36.2	39.8	36.2
	60.2	61.6	65.2	64.2	55.6	52.5

: = ( + + ) / × 100

1. :

2. :

3. 가

: (2003), 2003.



	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	0.76	0.79	0.76	0.63	0.61	0.63
	1.18	1.14	1.04	0.99	0.98	1.02
	1.41	1.38	1.20	1.34	1.32	1.48
	1.56	1.52	1.06	1.14	1.38	1.41
	0.89	0.90	0.84	0.79	0.79	0.80
	1.14	1.20	1.06	1.02	1.11	1.07
	1.15	1.12	1.00	1.04	1.09	1.09
	0.77	0.79	0.77	0.67	0.68	0.70
	0.71	0.75	0.72	0.55	0.56	0.54
	0.41	0.43	0.40	0.38	0.39	0.44
	1.44	1.45	1.02	1.03	1.04	1.31
	1.97	1.56	1.02	1.14	1.28	1.26
	2.68	2.68	1.11	1.04	1.25	1.22
	0.83	0.85	0.75	0.66	0.68	0.70
	0.66	0.69	0.67	0.57	0.60	0.61
	0.61	0.64	0.62	0.56	0.57	0.61
	0.84	1.19	0.93	0.91	0.92	0.92
	1.03	1.02	0.88	0.80	0.81	0.80
	0.67	0.73	0.71	0.59	0.60	0.62
	0.69	0.74	0.61	0.50	0.45	0.47
	1.71	1.67	1.12	1.36	1.54	1.91
	0.62	0.65	0.66	0.57	0.57	0.62
	0.81	0.82	0.83	0.72	0.65	0.65
	0.66	0.67	0.63	0.57	0.51	0.49
	0.55	0.51	0.52	0.44	0.39	0.38
	0.81	0.82	0.80	0.75	0.71	0.70
	0.83	0.89	0.87	0.82	0.75	0.76
	0.23	0.22	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.27
	0.60	0.62	0.56	0.47	0.48	0.49
가	0.35	0.38	0.31	0.26	0.26	0.25
	0.31	0.30	0.32	0.28	0.28	0.26
	0.48	0.51	0.51	0.46	0.45	0.47
	0.77	0.85	0.84	0.81	0.72	0.71

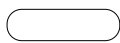
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	439.7	157.5	7.2	173.5	29.0	34.0	34.5	4.0
	496.1	149.9	15.9	203.9	42.8	36.7	26.1	20.8
	520.6	205.6	5.9	188.1	37.9	36.3	32.6	14.2
	460.9	156.4	6.3	191.5	34.3	26.4	28.2	17.8
	464.5	175.9	4.3	182.6	34.6	37.9	26.8	2.4
	343.2	116.2	4.5	131.2	22.1	22.1	31.2	15.9
	433.8	177.1	6.9	155.9	21.6	41.4	25.6	5.3
	629.6	199.9	11.1	224.1	108.5	39.4	34.9	11.7
	345.2	137.1	3.6	136.8	13.3	21.3	26.8	6.3
	397.5	128.1	4.8	157.6	14.0	26.7	33.4	32.9
	488.4	162.3	9.3	200.0	37.5	52.0	25.1	2.2
	508.5	173.1	8.8	204.7	34.0	24.8	30.5	32.6
	499.6	204.4	2.7	156.2	50.1	43.3	27.3	15.6
	422.4	151.0	6.9	156.7	35.6	33.9	36.3	2.0
	328.3	95.1	6.5	133.8	19.5	42.1	25.3	6.0
	360.3	141.4	9.4	145.0	17.2	26.8	19.7	0.8
	445.1	164.2	8.7	144.0	42.3	38.7	33.9	13.3
	298.5	111.6	7.4	106.7	15.6	34.3	17.8	5.1
	387.9	156.2	9.2	142.1	18.7	36.4	21.0	4.3
	364.2	141.5	6.3	147.4	7.1	25.4	19.4	17.1
	370.4	174.9	8.3	104.8	19.5	43.9	16.7	2.3
	371.1	120.4	5.1	146.6	23.4	21.3	31.5	22.8
	373.5	121.4	10.4	144.9	15.3	28.3	21.6	31.6
	587.6	170.6	17.7	232.3	88.2	29.1	38.9	10.8
	387.6	160.6	4.6	145.8	17.3	16.9	21.8	20.6
	426.4	176.2	14.9	126.4	22.8	42.4	34.2	9.5
	407.8	154.6	5.3	158.8	21.2	35.2	23.3	9.4
	347.3	133.9	6.9	128.2	13.2	28.9	32.5	3.7
	302.3	84.9	2.2	133.1	12.6	13.1	29.7	26.7
	447.9	160.3	8.6	135.0	23.8	38.8	43.8	37.6
가	383.1	114.1	4.6	124.8	19.6	29.4	26.0	64.6

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	44.4%	가	



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EAZ(Education Action Zone)

ZEP(Zones d'éducation prioritaires)

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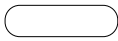
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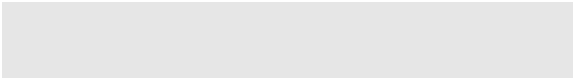
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- : 031) 250-3262
- E-mail : gold@gri.re.kr
- FAX : (031)250-3116
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- ( 1F) 734-6818 :
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E-Mail: kevin@gri.re.kr

京畿開發研究院

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Vol. 6, No. 4, Winter 2004

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