

1. General Status

1.1 History of Gyeongsan

◎ The history of Gyeongsan began in the Samhan (three Han States) period. Gyeongsan-gun was integrated into Gyeongsan city in 1995. Gyeongsan city has seven dong, six myeons, and two eup as administrative districts as of 2010.

<Table 1> History of Gyeongsan

Period	Contents
Samhan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1st century BC to 1st century AD Apdok-guk was established
Silla	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 102 (23rd year of King Pasa's reign) Apdog-guk was merged into Saro-guk(Silla) ▪ 642 (11th year of Queen Seondeok's reign) Amnyang-ju was established (Governed by Kim Yusin) ▪ 750 (9th year of King Gyeongdeok's reign) Two hyeons and one gun were established (Jansan-gun, Haju·Hwaseong-hyeon, Nosahwa·Insan-hyeon)
Goryeo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 940 (23rd year of King Taejo's reign) Jansan-gun became Jansan-hyeon ▪ 1018 (9th year of King Hyeonjong's reign) Jansan· Hayang-hyeon was merged into Gyeongju-bu, while Jain-hyeon was merged into Andong-bu. ▪ 1391 (3rd year of King Gongyang's reign) Became a gun, being the hometown of Queen Sunbinossi
Joseon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1395 (4th year of King Taejo's reign) Gyeongsan-gun became Gyeongsan-hyeon ▪ 1601 (34th year of King Seonjo's reign) Hayang-hyeon of Gyeongju-bu went under Daegu-bu ▪ 1895 (32nd year of King Gojong's reign) Hayang-hyeon of Gyeongju-bu went under Daegu-bu. Gyeongsan·Hayang·Jain hyeons were upgraded to guns.

<Table 1> History of Gyeongsan (Continued)

Period	Contents
Modern times	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ March 1914 Hayang-gun, Jain-gun, and a part of Nam-myeon under Sillyeong-gun were integrated into Gyeongsan-gun ▪ July 1, 1981 Ansim-eup and Gosan-myeon went under Daegu Metropolitan City. (Two eups, seven myeons, and one local office) ▪ January 1, 1989 Gyeongsan-eup was upgraded to Gyeongsan city and Gyeongsan-gun came to have seven myeons and one eup ▪ January 1, 1995 Gyeongsan city and Gyeongsan-gun were integrated as Gyeongsan city ▪ November 1, 1997 Jillyang-myeon became Jillyang-eup ▪ October 18, 2004 Seobu-dong was divided into Seobu 1(il)-dong and Seonbu 2(i)-dong. (Two eups, seven dong, and six myeons)

Source : Gyeongsan city, Gyeongsan Vision 2030, 2009

1.2 Physical Characteristics

1.2.1 Location



<Fig. 4> Location of Gyeongsan

Source : Gyeongsan Website, <http://www.gbgs.go.kr/>

⊙ Located in the central part of southern Gyeongsangbuk-do, Gyeongsan borders on Daegu Metropolitan City in the west, Cheongdo-gun in the south, and Yeongcheon city in the northeast. It is at the eastern edge of the Daegu basin. The railroads Gyeongbuseon and Daeguseon, Gyeongbu Expressway, and National Roads No. 4 (industrial road) and No. 25 pass through it, so it plays an important role as a transportation hub and serves as a gateway through which cities in the southeast region, including Pohang, Gyeongju, Ulsan, and Busan, can enter Daegu(Fig. 4 and Table 2).

<Table 2> Geographical Location

Address	Location		
159 Nammae-ro(701-17 Jungbang-dong), Gyeongsan City, Gyeongsangbuk-do	Far East	Maenam-ri, Yongseong-myeon	Long. 128° 58'E
	Far West	Sanjeon-ri, Namcheon-myeon	Long. 128° 41'E
	Far South	Hado-ri, Namcheon-myeon	Lat. 35° 42'N
	Far North	Eumyang-ri, Wachon-myeon	Lat. 35° 59'N

Source : Gyeongsan Website, <http://www.gbgs.go.kr/>

⊙ Since Gyeongsan is adjacent to Daegu Metropolitan City, its citizens can visit Daegu with ease. It acts as the suburb of Daegu. The geographical features of Gyeongsan characterize it as an urban-rural complex city which multi-functions as an area for farming, a city of schools, a residential area, and an industrial complex.

1.2.2 Area

⊙ Stretched over 411.72km², Gyeongsan accounts for 2.16% of the total area of Gyeongsangbuk-do(Table 3).

<Table 3> Area of Gyeongsan

Division	Sum	Hayang-eup	Jilyang-eup	Wachon-myeon	Jainmyeon	Yongseong-myeon	Namsan-myeon	Apyang-myeon	Namcheon-myeon	Jungang-dong	Dongbu-dong	Seobudong	Nambu-dong	Bukbudong	Jungbang-dong
Area (km ²)	411.7	48.62	46.16	47.90	22.05	79.39	38.17	18.35	70.53	0.83	18.51	7.13	3.71	9.10	1.27
Composing Proportion (%)	100	11.8	11.2	11.6	5.4	19.3	9.3	4.5	17.1	0.2	4.5	1.7	0.9	2.2	0.3

Source : Gyeongsan, Annual Statistics(2009), 2010

1.2.3 Topography

- ⊙ It is situated in the eastern edge of the Daegu basin and the inner area of south Gyeongsangbuk-do with a high proportion of green areas and agricultural land. Of the total area, 57.4% is forest and 24.5% is agricultural, including rice paddies and orchards.
- ⊙ In 2009, the total area of Gyeongsan was 411.72km², of which forest accounted for 56.9%, 234.33km², and rice paddies¹⁾ 14.5%, 58.54km².
- ⊙ The remainder consists of orchards, ranches, mineral spring sites²⁾, factories, embankments, sewer ditches³⁾, ruins and remains⁴⁾, water supply areas, schools, parks, and recreational areas.

1.2.4 Climate

- ⊙ Since it is located between the Taebaek Mountains and the Sobaek Mountains, Gyeongsan is affected by the Daegu Basin in terms of the climate. Due to its southern continental climate, or rather the Daegu-specific climate, its annual precipitation is low and its temperature is high in summer. It shows dramatic differences in temperature across the year. These features are more distinct in the basin area around Geumho River. Its annual average temperature is 14.8°C.
- ⊙ It has an annual precipitation of 832.5 mm, lower than the national average, which mainly results from its geographical features. In other words, this is because the humid winds coming from the West Sea and the South Sea become dry as they cross the Sobaek Mountains, especially when the atmospheric pressure displays the patterns of northeastern air currents in winter.

1) Rice paddies

2) Mineral spring site: sites where hot water or mineral water flows to the surface of earth from underground

3) Ditches

4) Ruins and remains

1.3 Administrative District

- ⊙ The administrative districts are divided into two eups, six myeons, and seven dong with 224 ris, 216 tong, and 2,646 bans. Gyeongsan was upgraded to a city in 1989.

- ⊙ Gyeongsan city is divided into the following three areas:
 - Gyeongsan area, consisting of Namcheon-myeon, Apnyang-myeon, and Eastern Part of Gyeongsan city.
 - Hayang · Jinryang area, consisting of Wachon-myeon, Hayang-eup, and Jinryang-eup.
 - Jain area, consisting of Jain-myeon, Yongseong-myeon, and Namsam-myeon.



<Fig. 5> Gyeongsan Administrative District

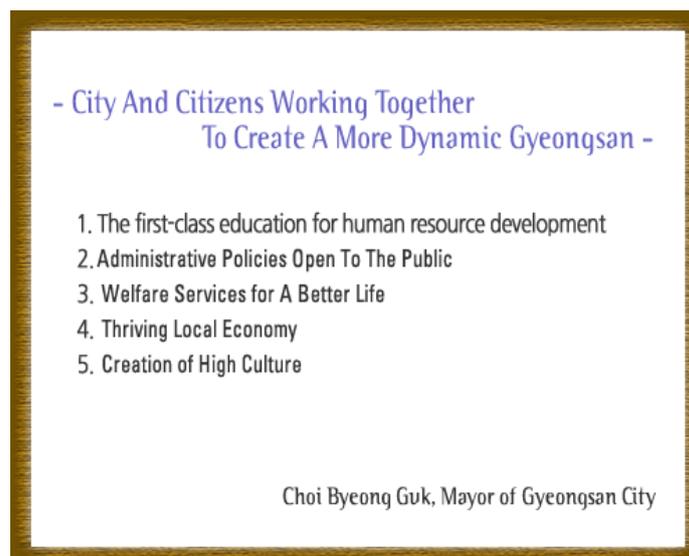
Source : Gyeongsan Website, <http://www.gbgs.go.kr>

1.4 Local Profile

- ⊙ Encompassing Namcheon-myeon, Amnyang-myeon, and some dong of Gyeongsan city, the Gyeongsan area is the center of the city, where the key administrative work is performed and schools and cultural facilities are gathered.
- ⊙ Combining the Gyeongsan Industrial Complex and the Second Gyeongsan Industrial Complex, the Hayang · Jillyang area has emerged as a driving force for growth. It is contributing to Gyeongsan's development as a cutting-edge city that leads regional innovations.
- ⊙ The Jain area is a rapidly aging area with rural residences. It has a potential to become a destination for tourists and a leisure convention center. The Sangdae Spa and other cultural assets will contribute to it. It has private health care facilities relatively less than the Gyeongsan or the Hayang·Jillyang areas.

1.5 Goal of Municipal Administration

- ⊙ The primary policies of the city government are to nurture human resources through excellent education, build a dynamic Gyeongsan city through open-mindedness and administration, improve welfare, vitalize the local economy and create classy culture which will enable effective communication with residents(Fig. 6).

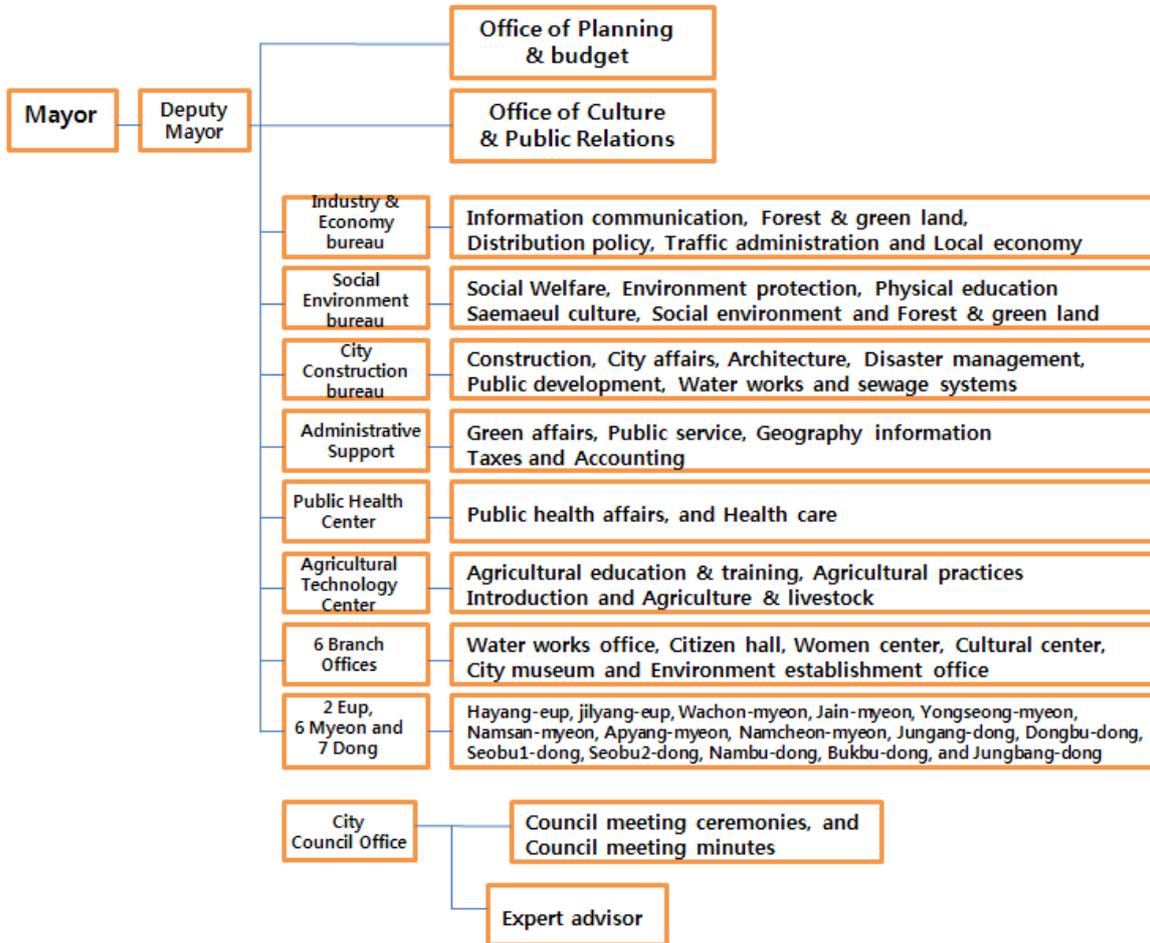


<Fig. 6> Goal of Municipal Administration

Source : Gyeongsan Website, <http://www.gbgs.go.kr>

1.6 Administrative Organization

© With 1,015 government employees, the administrative organization of Gyeongsan consists of one Headquarter, three Bureaus, two Offices, two Direct Agencies, six Branch Offices, and one Council Office(Fig. 7).



<Fig. 7> Administrative Organization of Gyeongsan

Source : Gyeongsan Website, <http://www.gbgs.go.kr>

1.7 Symbol of Gyeongsan

1.7.1 Symbol Mark

- ⊙ The symbol, using the G and S, the initials of "Gyeong" and "San," expresses the well harmonized interconnection between two extreme poles, with the S's passive smoothness in the G's active strength.
- ⊙ The symbol signifies the harmony with hopeful blue color representing complete growth in the background color of green(Fig. 8).



<Fig. 8> Gyeongsan Symbol Mark

Source : Gyeongsan Website, <http://www.gbgs.go.kr>

1.7.2 Mascot

- ⊙ It depicts the compassionate Gyeongsan where kind citizens help each other. It resembles the mathematical sign of division to signify that people share with one another. It also represents balance and harmony between education, industry, and culture(Fig. 9).



<Fig. 9> Mascot of Gyeongsan

Source : Gyeongsan Website, <http://www.gbgs.go.kr>