**행정정보체계론 출석 및 과제점검표(재택수업 스스로 점검하기)**

학과: 행정학과

학번: 21804695

이름: 이진우

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| **주(날짜)** | **출석(당일)** | **지각(해당주)** | **결석(그이후)** | **과제** | **비고** |
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| **과제1** |  |  |  | **04.29** |  |
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**강의 요약 정리**

**1주차(1)**

In the past, study for memorize knowledge was important. but in modern information society, studying to integrate knowledge and create new things has become important.

**1주차(2)**

In an information society, it should be able to create new things from existing knowledge and information in the Internet space. as it is connected to the world through the Internet.

**2주차(1)**

Information society is economic or social activities centered on information. Society has changed greatly with the development of information and communication technology. Administration is also changing and developing due to information and communication technology. The background of the information society are new demands for mental satisfaction, the development of information and communication technology and policy change.

**2주차(2)**

All sectors of society are changing due to the Fourth Industrial Revolution. Representative changes are direct democracy, smart work, intelligent autonomous vehicles, smart education, smart factory, smart business, smart agriculture, and smart home. Changes in society can bring danger to society. The government or the international community must have the ability to respond to the risks posed by technological advances.

**3주차(1)**

The general definition of information is a meaningful message to something that is used for decision-making or action by an individual or organization. Even the same information depends on the user's knowledge, motivation, and ability to use it. A system is a set of interconnected elements. The characteristics of the system include identity, connectivity, interchanges, coordination, and omnipotence. The classification of systems includes the critical system and the probabilistic system, the open system and the closed system, the artificial system, the closed decision system, and the open probability systems.

**3주차(2)**

Future cities will be advanced intelligent cities by the ubiquitous revolution and u-City, a pleasant and convenient intelligent city where customized and autonomous city services are provided with the introduction of u-IT. u-City consists of an intelligent infrastructure that combines ubiquitous technology and urban infrastructure, including the establishment of urban life services in which urban services are provided in an intelligent form using u-IT, as well as policies to foster specialized industries to revitalize the local urban economy.

**4주차(1)**

Public information systems exist in both the public and private sectors as information systems available to the public, with state agencies, business organizations and individuals all becoming participants. The purpose of the public information system is to provide services and support for public processes throughout society. Conversely, the private information system is to provide services for some specific users. Users of the public information system include individual citizens, other organizations such as business organizations or non-profit organizations, government agencies, and local agencies. They participate in the public information system by providing information services and using services in a variety of interactions.

**4주차(2)**

With the advent of a knowledge and information society, countries around the world recognize the importance of informationization and make great efforts. Global trends in information services include information service as a national social reorganization tool, promotion of a nationwide information service plan, spread of Internet use and economic activities, spread of e-government and electronic democracy, information service linked to the world, and IoT-based information services. Information service efforts in Korea include the system for promoting information services, such as the establishment of related organizations, the promotion of information and communication industries, contents, and the selection and promotion of leading projects for information services.

**5주차(1)**

The data classification of the public information system is as follows. Operational data is the data necessary for the processing and completion of a task. Command data is the data needed to improve the quality of decision making. The procedural data are for the rules required for data processing procedures. Metadata is data about data that describes data in the public information system. Process data, paradata, is data that receives feedback from the process. Historical data is stored and recorded with respect to the data. The public information system shall contain data necessary for the operation of the various data in the various

**5주차(2)**

Information age, the nature of the use of information and education, with web-based training and computer education, education, to the needs of travelers to changes such as education, both sides. Web-based on-demand training according to the period I, becoming the information age was needed. Number sense and using the Web will be education. In response to changes in the educational environment, professors and student's awareness and knowledge necessary to each shall have the ability and Web-based training system should be developed. On the web, professors and students using electronic documents and personal homepage is needed.

**6주차(1)**

GIS is a system of computer software, hardware, data, and personnel that allows users to manipulate, analyze and present spatial location information. It is estimated that 80% of the total data have spatial components and can analyze most of the data spatially. GIS is a mapping of databases by visualizing, manipulating, analyzing, and expressing spatial data. Data for GIS include digitized and scanned maps, databases, GPS, characteristic field sampling, remote sensing, and aerial photography. GIS can be useful where spatial information analysis is needed in various fields.

**6주차(2)**

Data is a simple set of facts or numbers, not processed and meaningless. Information is derived from one or more data, which is easy to share and enables the creation of new information. Geospatial information includes location data and characteristic data. Location data includes relative location data for relative location, phase relationship, and absolute location data for actual spatial information. Characteristic information includes shape data, video information, and attribute information, and attribute information includes quantitative and qualitative data. Materials in GIS shapes include raster, vector, and SURFACE. GIS-related data management structures include plan structure, hierarchy, organizational network structure, and relational structure.

**7주차(1) 과제**

**7주차(2) 과제**

**8주차 중간고사**

**9주차(1)**

The function and role of the government has also changed in accordance with changes in society, such as information society and knowledge and information society, and the development of information and communication technology, which has led to the expectation of the feasibility of government innovation, which will be shown as e-government. E-government emerged in the background of ICT (Information Communication Technology Development), management revolution, and government innovation. With the advent of e-government, the paradigm of public service delivery has shifted from a traditional bureaucratic paradigm to an e-government paradigm. Effects of ICT on administration include changes in administrative demand, changes in the quality of administrative demand due to changes in citizens‘ lives, the creation of new social problems, strengthening support for companies‘ national competitiveness and increasing administrative demand for culture. The schematicization of the influence of technology-social/economic-administrative-electronic government illustrates the influence of technology, society and economy, administration, and e-government on each other. The impact of e-government on administration includes citizen-centered services, information as public resources, skills and relationships of new technologies, and changes in responsibilities and management models.

**9주차(2)**

The effects of e-government on the inside and outside of government agencies include internal changes in government agencies, external changes in government agencies and changes in relations. The benefits of e-government include easier access to public information, improved interactions in the public sector, improved efficiency and effectiveness, increased transparency and accountability, improved control of government bureaucracy, improved participation/cooperative/innovation, provision of e-democracy channels, creation of social/employment/health/education services, help promote natural resource management, enhanced civic confidence in the government, and revamping the image of the public sector. On the other hand, the obstacles to e-government include lack of political support, lack of financial support and willingness to drive leaders/administrators, lack of ICT infrastructure, lack of ICT skills, system security/data protection, lack of policy/regulation, digital divide, lack of partnership/cooperation, information culture, resistance to change, reliability of information/technology, personal information leakage and privacy violations, and cost burdens. The e-government development task is to overcome obstacles and use them as opportunities for development.

**10주차(1)**

To enhance the competitiveness of the organization, fundamental changes in the process of work, such as the way it works, are also called Business Process Redesign (BPR) or Reengineering or Process Redesign. Key elements of the BPR concept include fundamentals, radical, dramatic, rethinking, change, and process. In the conceptual model of BPR, the restructuring of the organization, behavioral changes, and ICT are interlocked to improve the level of customer service through the process delivery system by BPR. The relationship between BPR and ICT is the relationship in which ICT is introduced and appropriately utilized in BPR, and BPR performance is maximized by ICT. The core content of BPR is the utilization of ICT, fundamental and rapid change, process and goal orientation, and reorganization of the organization. BPR's goals are to increase customer value, increase competitiveness to achieve the organization's vision and goals successfully, change for strategic management and reduce costs for efficiency. Components of BPR include redesign of the business process (reengineering), changes in organizational structure, changes in organizational value, and changes in the information system. Key elements of reengineering in administration include reducing the distance/time and simplifying procedures of contact with customers in terms of organizational structure, establishing connectivity (communication networks with other organizations) in terms of technology, accessibility, interoperability, fundamental sharing of organizations in terms of strategic, and a new organizational culture in terms of organizational culture.

**10주차(2)**

Business Experience Model (BRM) is a reference model that clarifies the linkage between the functions of ministries and facilitates the joint utilization and collaboration of information in information services and related tasks. It is to establish and operate an information system (government function classification system) to support electronic classification of functions of government affairs and to expand the joint utilization of linked information. The functional classification of administrative work is to classify the work of administrative agencies around their own functions and define the information related to the classified work. The basic objectives of the operation of the Government Functional Classification System are to lay the foundation for horizontal cooperation system among all departments, to secure continuity of administrative work, to lay the foundation for continuous work efficiency, and to lay the foundation for efficient management tasks. The expected effects of operation are the efficient identification of work and performance processes, the provision of seamless service to the public, the provision of actual performance blueprints for the promotion of next-generation e-local government, and the provision of diverse information on work functions through the effective use of relevant information.

**11주차(1)**

Electronic civic participation refers to all activities in which citizens participate in political processes and policy-making processes using the online Internet. Electronic civic participation emerged at the stage of achieving efficiency and efficiency in the back-office area according to the stage of upgrading e-government, and at the stage of securing democracy and transparency through the stage of customer orientation. The need for e-citizen participation includes securing access to the government, overcoming time-to-time participation constraints, expediting and interactive participation, and promoting government-citizens interaction. The positive effects of electronic civic participation include the intention of collecting policy opinions through ICT, the possibility of two-way communication through ICT, the rapid and accurate handling of administrative affairs, the reduction of administrative corruption, the increased accountability of administrative responsibility, and the expansion of intellectual capacity in administrative organizations through the presentation of residents‘ opinions, while the negative effects include the possibility of public officials‘ handling routines due to the reduction of administrative discretion, and various opportunities for public officials to increase/to present their opinions. Considerations of electronic civic participation in the process of determining administrative policy include the realization of the values of democracy and public nature and the issue of representation and equity of opinions.

**11주차(2)**

In electronic citizen participation, cyber participation models can be divided into electronic management models, electronic bureaucratic models, electronic citizen participation models and electronic agent models, depending on the degree of expertise and politicality of administration. Types of electronic citizen participation include policymaking, information provision and consultation. Electronic participation is achieved through a variety of core or general tools in various areas. To promote electronic civic participation, the government should be equipped with general leading factors, enhancing government trust, considering motivations and overcoming obstacles, digital capabilities and digital citizenship.

**12주차(1)**

ICT (Information and communication technology) means a technology that supports the access and distribution of information and data and a set of related activities based on communication technology. Intelligent information technology is an advanced ICT represented by artificial intelligence, IoT, etc., and is defined as a technology that combines artificial intelligence technology and data utilization technology to demonstrate human high-level information processing capabilities (recognition, learning, and reasoning) in machines. Artificial intelligence is an "intelligence that uses computers to implement some or all of human intelligence, such as cognition and learning." Data utilization technology is ICT that collects, stores, and processes data, and includes IoT, Cloud, BigData, and Mobile. Intelligence information technology is a symbol of intelligence added to major functions by adding high-level information processing capabilities such as artificial intelligence to existing information and communication technologies.

**12주차(2)**

In the study, public sector refers to the public service sector provided for public interest purposes, such as services provided by the public sector, which is a government-funded or government-funded institution operated for public interest purposes. Public services mean various goods or services provided to citizens by the government, as well as goods or services produced and provided by the government for the sake of the public interest, but the production is provided by public institutions, such as public corporations and quasi-government organizations, or by the private sector and non-profit organizations. Public services are provided by government ministries, state-run agencies, public enterprises, private enterprises, etc. according to their nature.

**13주차(1)**

The need for a consumer-centered approach to e-government services was raised by raising the utilization rate of e-government services due to the lack of consumer-oriented services provided by the government-led e-government. With the emergence of community-tailored services, the e-government in the future will require the government to more actively approach and provide residents‘ living services suitable for the people‘s lives and regional situations, and that people will receive various services in a more active manner in line with social and economic changes.

The concept of a community is a comprehensive connotation of a community of geographical and functional meanings simultaneously and has strong emotional bonds based on the homogeneous identity of its members, which can be expressed by human emotions or actions. The characteristics of community welfare services are not centralized services, but regional and local services, which make it easier for residents to participate and require more participation. Community services are currently provided as resident life support services, which are centered on central and local governments.

The policy goal of the resident life support service is to establish a customized integrated service delivery system centered on demand so that services can be delivered to people in need without duplication or omission. It is also the reason why the government recognized the importance of public-private cooperation in the welfare sector and actively promoted it, and various public-private consultative bodies are currently formed and operated through the task of establishing a phased network.

**13주차(2)**

Unprecedented experience from COVID-19 proliferation and from a new perspective, problem-solving efforts and national crisis and fear overcoming and seeking solutions are required.

Among the trends of social change are the crisis of public transportation, the shrinking of the sharing economy, concerns over worsening quality of residents‘ participation and public opinion collection methods, falling demand for traditional office space, falling sales of restaurants and entertainment establishments and shrinking demand for space, accelerating changes in logistics and distribution businesses, and increasing the need to prepare standards for the installation and operation of new facilities for collective use.

The basic direction of urban policy includes adherence to the basic principles of urban planning, active acceptance of technological innovation, strengthening the role of the government and establishing a central government-self-government cooperation system, approaching the classification of long-term measures based on the premise that emergency situations and crisis situations have become indigenous, and expanding consideration for the underprivileged in preparation for deepening polarization.

Specific countermeasures should include strengthening planned consideration and roles for basic living areas, strengthening investment in prevention and service of public transportation means, preparing new land use standards, developing basic principles for new space management, developing digital citizen participation communication technologies, preparing standards for installation and management of facilities by dividing them into normal and emergency times, and revising standards for installation and operation of facilities first from high-risk military facilities.

**14주차(1)**

In the age of computer and artificial intelligence, knowledge is sufficient for computers and artificial intelligence with excellent information processing skills, but wisdom and creativity that computers and artificial intelligence cannot do should be taken care of by humans. To achieve the success of the Korean version of the New Deal and a happy society, we must develop in a wise direction based on the theory of the Triangle of Education New Deal (including morality and mathematics and community values), Digital New Deal, and Green New Deal. Knowledge is easy to borrow and can accumulate, but wisdom is difficult to borrow and must be supported by constant self-efforts.

Human beings are developing society by modeling imagination into mathematics and applying it to machines and robots. To keep up with this trend, we should actively display creativity in machines, robots and AI to become an era of artificial intelligence and become a person who can dominate artificial intelligence that aims to develop into a smart society, and be supported by wisdom.