**출석 및 과제점검표(재택수업 스스로 점검하기)**

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| **주(날짜)** | **출석(당일)** | **지각(해당주)** | **결석(그이후)** | **과제** | **비고** |
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| **기말고사** |
| **과제1(제출일자)** |  |  |  | **O** | 4. 15 |
| **과제2((제출일자)** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **계** |  |  |  |  |  |

**강의 요약 정리:**

**1주차(1)**

The first class is introducing class of e-government and guide of study method.

 Writing and listening are most important things in English. The first name of computer is electronic calculating machine. When it comes to memory, human cannot win computer. In information society, human‘s brain must be developed and we have to coexist with AI.

**1주차(2)**

Today's class is about what and how to study.

 We have learnt several different class individually but cannot integrate with these different knowledge. We don‘t need to stick to these classic paradigm of study. We have to train our brain for the better outcome of information society. These days, English became native language around the world. Humans learn technology from natural environment. Because fossil energy is exhausted, we cannot survive with just fossil energy.

**2주차(1)**

Study suitable for the smart age is to study the tools of creation beyond memorizing knowledge. In the past, memorizing information and knowledge was important in studying. However, the smart age information society requires the ability to fuse knowledge and information and create new values. Therefore, when students study, they should have a fused idea rather than learning each information and each knowledge individually.

**2주차(2)**

Today's class is about what are basic requirements for the students and social paradigm shift. The first requirement of students is health physically and psychologically. The second requirement of students is Minimum Eight Hours Study.

The social paradigm is changing from suitable for industrial age to suitable for informational age. The international competitiveness of individual country is internet network and global language. In the informational age, each person need ability that information fusing or creating. So, people should study to combine the knowledge they have learned and can create something.

**3주차(1)**

Our society has come to the era of the information society and the fourth industrial revolution in accordance with the information service and the fourth industrial revolution, and we must prepare for it in the future. In particular, the Fourth Industrial Revolution is changing our lives and society very quickly.

Some expect this change to be an increase in convenience and a development in society, but there are also concerns such as a decrease in existing jobs and inequality due to the information gap. To increase the value of individuals and develop society, individuality and diversity must be established. In terms of diversity, AI can eliminate or enrich the diversity of human society, which depends on our will and efforts.

**3주차(2)**

Information is a meaningful content that is used for personal or organizational decision making or action as a message about something. Information has the following characteristics: The first is non-consumption, the second is copyable, the third is cumulative effectiveness, the fourth is non-transferability, the fifth is non-corruption, the sixth is timeliness, and the seventh information is ambiguous between producers and consumers. In addition, there are intangible, media dependence, and variability. Information has its benefits, but problems with social inequality can arise due to illegal copying, ownership, and information gaps. Even if the information is the same, the effect may vary depending on the user's knowledge, motivation, and ability to utilize it. The utility of information may vary depending on its ease of use.

**4주차(1)**

As information technology is progressing around the world, countries around the world recognize the importance of information technology and make efforts. This effort is typical of building of information infrastructure for informatization.

International trend of informatization includes restructuring instrument of nation-wide level by the informatization, information propulsion planning in the nation-wide level, diffusion of internet utilization and change of economic activity, diffusion of e-government, and e-democracy.

In Korea, there is also a propulsion system of information, promotion of ICT and content development, selection of priority and propulsion of information (www.invil.org) to keep up with the global trend.

**4주차(2)**

Since e-government is in electronic form, data is important, and governance is achieved according to the data. Data can be defined as "a representation of any fact or thought, concept, information, representation in symbols, signals, or language". Big data has also become very important in the era of the fourth industrial revolution. Big data is a technology that transfers and processes large amounts of data at a rapid pace and can be a measure of value in a digital society. Since data and big data are sources of national competitiveness in a digital society, it is important how to utilize them and create socio-economic values of the country. Big data has the advantage of being positively utilized in various fields of society, including e-government. However, big data is difficult to reflect minority opinions as it targets large-scale data, and there is room for privacy violations.

When data is accumulated and meaning is added, it becomes information. Information is a message that contains relevant meanings, implications, or opinions about decisions or actions based on data. It is important to find valuable information in a sea of information.

**5주차(1)**

Knowledge is the experience or information experienced directly or indirectly that has become understood, judged, and meaningful through human thought. Knowledge is higher-dimensional than information made up of data, data, and is the basis of wisdom. Intelligence refers to the ability to acquire, apply, modify, expand, and use information to solve problems, and implies various abilities related to environmental and context detection, perception, creativity, decision-making, and reasoning. High intelligence is advantageous in creating, accumulating, and utilizing knowledge. Intelligence is an individual's innate ability, while knowledge can be acquired through the learning process. Artificial intelligence is what made this intelligence artificially. Wisdom is a person's ability to understand the nature of a situation or problem based on experience and knowledge and to make good decisions and judgments. The e-government should also go beyond data and knowledge to become a wisdom-based e-government on which wisdom is based.

**5주차(2)**

E-Government is an electronic, digitized, and informationized government that is sometimes referred to by other names, such as e-government, digital government, online government, open government, cyber government, and smart government. The concept of e-government varies depending on the situation, perspective, perception, and necessity of each country. The concept of e-government was initially aimed at increasing efficiency within administration from simply using IT. Recently, I have become more interested in improving service to citizens. The term e-government varies in meaning, but generally includes the meaning "to perform functions and services of government agencies based on computers and the Internet." Electronic government aims to become a better government through government innovation that has evolved from past analog-based governments to implement administrative transparency, democracy, productivity, and efficiency using ICT.

**6주차(1)**

E-Government can be stylized in a variety of ways. The first type criterion has three types of conceptual implementation. There are the lowest level of e-Government, Type 1 e-Banking, Type 2 e-Operation, and Type 3 e-Government, the highest level of utilization and the highest level of e-Government.

The second type criterion is the type of electronic government by ideology, based on administrative ideology, and the type of administrative ideology and e-government relationship. It can be classified according to the ideology of equity, efficiency, ethics, democracy, etc.

The third type criterion is the type between the government and the stakeholders. Depending on the type of interaction between government and stakeholders, it can be classified as government-to-citizen (G2C), government-to-business (G2B), government-to-business (G2G), and government-to-employee (G2E).

**6주차(2)**

E-Government is divided into three generations: 1.0, 2.0 and 3.0 according to the paradigm shift of government services. Government 1.0 is an e-Government started with the appearance of the WWW. 1.0 has features such as government-oriented first-stop-shop, one-way service, time and place restrictions for services, and uniform services mainly based on supply. 2.0 features citizen-oriented one-stop-shop, bilateral interaction, mobile services, and services based one public-private collaboration. 3.0 has features such as government service portal for individuals, customized intelligent service, seamless services anytime and anywhere, and intelligent service.

**7주차(1)**

ICT (Information and Communication Technology) has become a growth engine for Korea and has become the background for the emergence of e-Government services. Despite the current advanced ICT services and infrastructure, the government has not changed much, so innovative programs through ICT should contribute to government change and change the government's internal work method to suit the information society. In addition, external service methods should be transformed into customized services that can meet the diverse needs of citizens.

**7주차(2)**

Today's class is a midterm test guide and an assignment guide.