**전자정부론 출석 및 과제점검표(재택수업 스스로 점검하기)**

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| **주(날짜)** | **출석(당일)** | **지각(해당주)** | **결석(그이후)** | **과제** | **비고** |
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| **과제1** |  |  |  | 21/04/15 |  |
| **과제2** |  |  |  | 제출일자 기입 |  |
| **과제3** |  |  |  | 21/06/ |  |
| **계** |  |  |  |  |  |

**강의 요약 정리:**

**1주차(1)**

The basic skills of the information age require internationalization and major knowledge. A knowledge-based society uses English knowledge design using the Internet and computers.We should be able to constantly strive for our future goals as university students, not as previous weak egos, by changing our bodies and minds rather than knowledge.

**2주차(1)**

Upgrade is at the hardware and software. that is just performance upgrade. not changed computer concept.

The paradigm of a new society ‘‘‘where‘‘‘ nature and human beings or economic development and environmental conservation can coexist is badly needed.the speed of social development and the ability at the time of the era are very important, and we must prepare for the emergence of a new paradigm for information society problems that can be used in the future such as big data.

**2주차(2)**

The development of AI will lead to the possibility of replacing professional jobs and the disappearance of existing jobs. In addition, this fourth industrial revolution will overcome the limitations of space and time. The fourth industrial revolution will integrate reality and virtuality through simulation using core technologies and accelerate integration through digital-based production system.We need to get closer to the talent award for the future to solve these problems. We will have to analyze robots ourselves and we will have to protect our jobs by integrating them with humans. In the future, robots will solve many things such as banking and health care, and these areas will become more technologically advanced. Scenario 4 is based on strong AI and diversity. It is a community based on newspaper names. In the end, the important thing is whether human personality will disappear or become richer by AI. It depends on our choices, willingness and effort.

**3주차(1)**

information for judgment and behavior.Also, information has many characteristics.Information is not lost or obsolete by many people.For the fifth, information is depreciated no matter how much you use it. It does not deteriorate, and unlike human services, information services can be stored, allowing continuous use. Sixth, information has a dimension of time.Information does not have a form unlike ordinary products, and it appears in various forms such as books, electronic documents, voice, and images depending on the container that holds it, and has a media dependency that varies depending on the medium being used.

**3주차(2)**

Securing an upper hand in the information technology-based information technology sector is recognized as the most important factor in improving national competitiveness.Recognizing that the entire national society is being redesigned because it is fundamentally transformed, the government is actively seeking to utilize information technology.In order to converge information technology in various sectors, we need to have such foundations as network and system, and we need software development and information education to utilize information technology.the information and communication industry while creating conditions for information services such as improving laws and systems and enhancing the ability to use information technology. They want creative and creative talent, not just workers who want simple labor.

**4주차(1)**

The era of the Fourth Industrial Revolution is changing many things, not just our quality of life. The general society is also changing, but it is the change of government that makes the change more. As a leader in e-government, the nation is creating a more advanced government by incorporating the government into the fourth industry. The use of big data is very important for e-government. Big data is called crude oil in the era of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, and information can be processed quickly and in large quantities and is a standard of value in digital society.The characteristics of big data include volume, variety, and velocity. Additional characteristics of big data include huge scale, reality, trend, and combination. Big data is used in many fields such as technology, people, and business processing.

**4주차(2)**

The continuum of tacit and explicit knowledge is defined as conversion through personal knowledge, external processes, organizational situations, and externalization processes. The characteristics of knowledge vary in effect according to previous mechanisms such as memory, expertise, experience, opportunity, etc., and have the possibility of modification and cumulative and dynamic characteristics.The types of knowledge include tacit and explicit knowledge. Implicit knowledge is based on experience and is transferred through dialogue. Personal. You only keep yourself in your heart. It is difficult to express clearly. Explicit knowledge can be formally expressed, detailed, and shared with others.Wisdom is more capable of drawing clues to problem solving in an unstructured and new situation than knowledge, and it is the ability to understand and learn various situation factors directly and indirectly.

**5주차(1)**

The concept of e-government varies. In the early e-government, government agencies simply used IT to increase efficiency within the administration. Recently, we are more interested in improving our services to citizens. E-government is a general term for the functions and services of government agencies based on computers and the Internet.The e-government aims to electronicize the affairs of administrative agencies by utilizing ICT, and to efficiently carry out administrative affairs of administrative agencies, etc. to each other and to the people.Korea has a national information policy that establishes a high-speed information and communication base for administrative network projects.The purpose of e-government is transparency, democracy, and productivity efficiency of administration.Government management and information and communication technology meet to make a better government.The e-government of the Republic of Korea is approached in terms of enhancing the efficiency and convenience of citizens‘ administrative services.

**5주차(2)**

There are three main types of e-government implementation. Type 1 is e-bank, type 2 is e-operating, and type 3 is e-Governance. E-bank is a view to changing the way government services are delivered to the people using information technology. e-Operation refers to the e-government‘s operations, or intelligent government-run forms that can make government work more efficient by

The purpose between government and local government is to promote coordination and collaboration between governments in various regions.The e-government covers electronic management, electronic society, electronic services and electronic citizens.

Key elements of the maturity model of e-government include transparency, customer-centered, ubiquitous, interoperability, optimization and electronic participation.Electronic democracy, electronic society, has to be reached to become the best e-government.

**6주차(1)**

It is evolving from citizen-oriented government 2.0 to customized intelligence government 3.0.

Government services have evolved from one-way services to two-way mobile services, and currently offer intelligent customized services.There are three ways to change into a citizen-centered government.

First, the mash-up service is something that can be easily shared by government agencies and citizens.

Second, it is to improve citizen-centered

Third, expanding the participation of citizens and civil servants through "blogging" and "wiki."

Developed to government 3.0

Government 3.0 is a Semantic Web-based government that personalizes and intelligentizes all government services according to their individual requirements and preferences. The Semantic Web provides personalized customization services by making it easy to retrieve the requested information through all types of channels, including websites and DBs.

**6주차(2)**

Korea has overcome many pain since the Joseon Dynasty. In the past, Korea was one of the poorest countries, and has made numerous advances, starting with the Saemaul Movement, from the primary industry to the current fourth IT industry. Thus, the Republic of Korea has become a model case for IT countries, which are world-class standards. The government aims to become a transparent government through business support and job creation by opening public information and opening a public database. E-government and government 3.0 will advance in the future through the transformation of e-government based on cloud and big data, Establishment of National Future Strategy Center, and the globalization of Korean public service best practices.In the future, it will transform e-government based on cloud and big data, and establish a national future strategy center.The success factors of Government 3.0 are visionary presidents, best e-government infrastructure, institutional foundation and cooperation.

**7주차(1)**

**7주차(2)**

**9주차(1)**

**9주차(2)**

**계속**

제1주차1

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

제1주차2

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

제2주차1

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.

제2주차2

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.

제3주차1

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.

제3주차2

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.

A system is a set of inter-organically connected elements. As society develops and diversifies, a systematic approach is very important for the information society because it is difficult to solve complex problems and phenomena without identifying and solving them as an overall system. The human-machine system is a system that consists of both human and mechanical components, and the information system is a representative example of human mechanical systems, which is related to IoT technology.

제4주차1

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.

제4주차2

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.

제5주차1

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.

제5주차2

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.

제6주차1

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).

제6주차2

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.

제7주차1

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.

제7주차2

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

제9주차1

ICT contribute to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the executive functions of government operation, to secure the transparency of execution process, and to change fundamentally the relationships between citizens and government, between central and local government, and business and government.

Government departments can improve the way of the information provision to the citizen in innovative way. Citizens can get information from the government website anytime and anywhere.

제9주차2

For the ubiquitous e-government to succeed, the establishment of virtual space must precede, and the establishment of a national geographic information system is the most urgent task. Electronic government generally refers to a government that uses information technology to improve administrative affairs and maximize administrative efficiency so that it can effectively provide various information and administrative services to the public anytime, anywhere. Ubiquitous environment refers to a ubiquitous state of nature, such as water and air, and the term ubiquitous computing and ubiquitous networks is now beginning to be used. In other words, ubiquitous computing, ubiquitous networks are new spaces embedded in our surroundings, such as water and air, connected by invisible networks of all objects and people. Ubiquitous Government, UG, is a government using new ubiquitous technologies based on information and communication technologies that enabled E-Gov.

제10주차1

The development of information and communication technology is causing structural changes in various aspects of society, resulting in diversification and complexity of citizens' needs in the public sector. Ubiquitous government provides citizens with necessary public services without time and space constraints with ubiquitous computing technology. E-Government (EG) is an IT-based government where information resources are used more effectively and efficiently by citizens, businesses, and governments themselves. EG aims to change government organizations and activities and provide better service to citizens. It focuses on changing the structure of society, not on technical solutions.

제10주차2

The Business Experience Model (BRM) is a reference model that clarifies interdepartmental functional links and facilitates joint utilization and collaboration of information in informatization and related tasks. It is to establish and operate an information system to support electronic classification of state functions and expand joint use of linked information. The functional classification of administrative affairs is to classify the affairs of administrative agencies around their own functions and define information related to the relevant affairs. The basic goals of the operation of the government functional classification system are to lay the foundation for a horizontal cooperative system between all ministries, secure continuity of administrative work, lay the foundation for continued work efficiency, and lay the foundation for efficient management tasks.

제11주차1

e-Governance refers to the creation of a multi-dimensional world in which various actors such as countries, companies, citizens, NGOs, etc. have different characteristics in the Internet space, and maintain horizontal relationships with each other. Cyberspace is the reproduction of actions performed in real space by enabling sharing in real time through the smooth flow and adjustment of multimedia information. Governance is a form of participation by multiple actors in a decentralized and horizontal manner.

제11주차2

Effective e-government requires efficiency and democracy. To this end, we need to leverage the properties of ICT. ICT has attributes such as speed, accuracy, and interactive sharing. These ICTs, neoliberal reforms, e-governance and e-government must be in harmony with the balance.

제12주차1

The Fourth Industrial Revolution is an era of revolution achieved by the convergence of ICT, drawing keen attention as a national growth engine. The core of the Fourth Industrial Revolution is new technological innovations such as big data analysis, AI, robotics, IoT, unmanned transportation, 3D printing technology, and nanotechnology, which are key elements of the success of the Korean version of New Deal. The Fourth Industrial Revolution also influenced administration, playing an important role in the development of governance.

제12주차2

Korea's ICT competitiveness has been weakening as the gap between technology development and light development in its competitors has narrowed recently. So, a new turning point needs to be made due to the Korean version of the New Deal. Currently, governance is considered a key factor in weakening ICT competitiveness due to a lack of convergence with the characteristics of the ICT ecosystem. To overcome this and develop ICT governance, existing problems must be identified to enhance competitiveness and redesign.

제13주차1

This week's class is about smart government. With new administrative demands and paradigms, e-government will be transformed into e-government tailored to individual consumers in the future. This began when ICT technology evolved around users. In the future, people-centered administrative services and new forms of government governance are expected to emerge.

제13주차2

Smart cities are generally smarter than existing cities, and the definition of smart cities is also defined in various ways because there are various standards for smarts. In Korea, it is defined as a platform to "improve citizens' quality of life, enhance the sustainability of the city, and foster new industries by utilizing innovative technologies in the era of the Fourth Industrial Revolution." When it comes to smart cities, Korea has two main strengths. The first is that it has world-class ICT technology and IT infrastructure. The second is the diverse experience of urban development.

14주차1

Wisdom is needed beyond knowledge to increase individual abilities and to develop society in the future. Knowledge can be taken over by artificial intelligence and computers, but wisdom is what people must take on. The Korean version of the New Deal is to overcome the social and economic crisis caused by Covid-19 and achieve digital and green New Deals for post-Covid development. But more important here are the Education New Deal, the Human New Deal. Through the Education New Deal and the Human New Deal, wisdom should be developed at the educational level. The three New Deal should be harmonized with balance and society should develop in a wise way. Knowledge can be borrowed, but wisdom is not easy to borrow, knowledge accumulates, but wisdom must be built entirely by constant self-effort.

14주차2

Today's class is about assignment 3 and final exam.