**출석 및 과제점검표(재택수업 스스로 점검하기)**

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

**1주차(1)**

lecture introduction

 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)**

 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.

COVID-19 is changing a lot, and society in the future will evolve in two directions: green and digital. The government has also announced the K New Deal policy on green and digital new deals in line with this trend. This can be followed by change, but the initiative of change can be difficult, so the key to resolving the limits is the education New Deal. In order for K New Deal to lead the change, education New Deal, in addition to green New Deal and digital New Deal, can be supported to ensure development as a leading country that can lead the change only when education can nurture talented people with important imagination and creativity in the future society.

**2주차(1)**

In the information society, the ability to study on your own and think on your own and create on your own is important beyond simply acquiring knowledge. Students must have a big dream and make constant efforts to realize their infinite potential. In addition, the paradigm of studying should change from being suitable for industrial society to the future information society and the era of the Fourth Industrial Revolution. What makes humans different from other animals is the difference in plans. Animals have minimal plans for survival, but humans have plans in life and strive for further development of human society.

**2주차(2)**

Studying is the most important thing for students, so they should spend the most time studying. In the age of information, one should be able to create beyond simply memorizing knowledge through understanding of knowledge and convergence between knowledge. Especially, English should be able to practice beyond studying. National competitiveness will be network, global language, and content. The Fourth Industrial Revolution also has advantages such as technological development and social development, but there are problems such as employment problems, inequality, and invasion of privacy, so it should be able to supplement them.

**3주차(1)**

Urban administration is the study of various public activities that take place in a geographical location called a city. To conduct the study of urban administration requires an understanding of the concept of administration and the concept of the city. In an information society, one should be able to actively cope with changes in society. The view of the city includes a political view of maintaining social order, controlling urban problems, etc., an economic view of economic activities, a social view of social activities, an administrative view of administrative work, and a functional view of the function of the city. The general definition of a city is seen as a densely populated area where many humans live together, but by more detailed standards there is a proportion of secondary or tertiary industry workers, urban facilities, or physical conditions.

**3주차(2)**

The simple definition of a city is where many people gather and live in economic activity. More detailed definitions include definitions by population and facilities, administrative definitions, cultural and social definitions, definitions by function, and new definitions based on the fluidization of cities. The three basic components of a city are Citizen, Activiti, Land and Facility. The essentials of the essence of the city are collectivity, nodule, non-agricultural, anonymity, heterogeneity, ease of mobility, and the role of the melting pot. The nature of the city of information age also makes little difference, but the role of information according to information age is also becoming important. The landscape characteristics of cities vary by region, but each city creates its own scenery according to social, economic, cultural, and historical characteristics. The landscape of cities depends on the social, economic, and cultural environment, with many different aspects of the city compared to the village. The urban landscape of our country has been changed into an uncivilized one due to economic-oriented development.

**4주차(1)**

If various sub-regions gather to form a large whole area with their respective roles and perform another function, this is called a regional structure. Within the city, commercial, industrial, residential, and business areas of different characteristics are gathered to form a single urban area. The following characteristics appear in the regional differentiation and regional structure of the city. Regional differentiation appears to be a functional regional differentiation that forms economic spatial organization according to economic activity. Urban functions can be concentrated or distributed by forming many groups due to the concentration of economic locations. Isotropic areas mean the range of homogeneous or homogeneous indicators based on specific indicators, and nodular areas have nodules that are homogeneous and centered and functionally connected with the surrounding rear area. The theory of regional structure within the city has a theory of concentric circles that suggests the form of concentric circles, but it is also criticized for its limitations.

**4주차(2)**

Other than concentric circle theory in the form of concentric circle among urban internal regional structure theory, there are sector structure, multi-nuculi theory, multi-dimensional theory, etc. Sector structure is a model theory in which the regional structure of residential areas in urban inner areas is shaped like a fan. Unlike concentric theory, which analyzed patterns of land use, the analysis index of sector structure uses is used as the analysis index. Unlike concentric circle theory and sector structure theory, multi-core theory argues that there is a factor within the city that separates urban functions by avoiding one central nucleus and is dispersed into several nuclei, not one. The plurality theory believes that the inner structure of the city can be identified in three dimensions, and that there are many independent dimensions in the social patterns within the city, and that many dimensions are mutually independent and the resulting spatial patterns vary.

**5주차(1)**

The theory of urban growth and structure, the planning theory, the theory of planning itself and the theories on the main issues of this process, namely the urban/regional/state planning, etc. The establishment of theory is not only in the exploration of knowledge, but also in securing the practicality of applying the theory to improve reality. There are four criteria for this purpose. First, theory must have a dynamic aspect to represent the process of the city being rescued and growing. Second, theory must be able to explain empirical evidence, and must be proved. Third, theory should be consistent with internal logic. Fourth, theory must represent the phenomenon. The theories on urban growth include A communication themory approach to urban growth, A frameworks emphasing human interaction, A conceptual system focusing on urban form, Accessibility factors and urban structure, etc.

In terms of urban housing structure, residential areas account for the largest number of areas in urban areas. A residential area provides a suitable residential space for urbanites according to their respective types, locations, and characteristics. Urban geographers argue that the location of dwellings depends not only on the location of the dwelling but also on the type of occupancy, income level, housing type, head of household, race, marriage status, etc., and that they move their dwellings over time, so the amount of housing continues to change.

**5주차(2)**

The vicissitudes of the city are as follows. The first is the formation of a primitive residential village. As agriculture begins and develops, a human settlement system is formed, forming a primitive residential village. The second is the transformation of Western cities. The biggest feature of the Greek city-state stage is that it is a self-governing city with a democratic nature. In the urban planning stage of the Roman Empire, it is based on Greek urban planning and is a more technologically advanced form than Greek urban planning. In the formation and development stage of medieval cities, it is located in mountains and forms a solid fortress. In the urban stage of the Renaissance period, a practical form of castle was built compared to the Middle Ages. In the modern urban planning stage, a reorganization of the regional structure is required to overcome regional imbalances such as excessive population concentration and lack of infrastructure in the surrounding areas and to help the city grow in a desirable direction. In the future, a city that is suitable for future society will be required.

**6주차(1)**

Rapid growth caused by industrialization resulted in rapid urbanization, which greatly changed the industrial structure and regional structure. With urbanization, capital and population are concentrated in large cities and involve the external expansion of cities. Rapid urbanization is causing various urban problems. Some of the side effects of urbanization include urban problems caused by excessive overcrowding of the population and urban social pathology caused by urban social changes.

In urbanization and industrialization, the urbanization rate is the ratio of urban population to urban population, and industrialization is the ratio of non-agricultural sector production to total industrial production. The relationship between urbanization and industrialization generally facilitates urbanization by increasing the demand of the labor force and causing population migration. In this process, the occurrence of scale economy and aggregation economy are important factors. Many factors play a role in the movement of population between urban and rural areas, as rural areas have many poor environments compared to cities. In developed countries, Counter-Urbanization may appear after rapid urbanization.

In terms of information production costs in terms of the relationship between information and urbanization, information products cost little in additional production once they are produced, bringing the marginal cost of additional production to near zero. In terms of information mobility costs, the concept of distance is eliminated, and restrictions on space coverage are removed, making the market almost infinite. In terms of the location of information production, there will be few place restrictions needed for production. With this informationization, urbanization will also change according to the information age.

**6주차(2)**

Urbanization refers to the population shift from rural to urban areas, the decrease in the proportion of people living in rural areas, and the ways in which societies adapt to this change.

Urbanization occurs either organically or planned because of individual, collective and state action. Living in a city can be culturally and economically beneficial since it can provide greater opportunities for access to the labor market, better education, housing, and safety conditions, and reduce the time and expense of commuting and transportation.

The dominant conurbation of a country can benefits to a greater extent from the same thing's cities offer, making them magnets for not just the non-urban population, but also urban and suburban population from other cities.

As cities develop, effects can include a dramatic increase and change in costs, often pricing the local working class out of the market, including such functionaries as employees of the local municipalities.

**7주차(1)**

The existence of urban heat islands has become a growing concern over the years. The occurrence of eutrophication in bodies of water is another effect large urban population have on the environment. Rapid growth of communities creates new challenges in the developed world and one such challenge is an increase in food waste also known as urban food waste. Urbanization can have a large effect on biodiversity by causing a division of habitats and thereby alienation of species, a process known as habitat fragmentation.

Rapid urbanization has led to increased mortality from non-communicable diseases associated with lifestyle, including cancer and heart disease.

Different forms of urbanization can be classified depending on the style of architecture and planning methods as well as the historic growth of areas.

**7주차(2)**

assignment guide