**출석 및 과제점검표(재택수업 스스로 점검하기)**

학과:행정학과

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| **주(날짜)** | **출석(당일)** | **지각(해당주)** | **결석(그이후)** | **과제** | **비고** |
| **1주차(1)** | **○** |  |  |  | **수강정정기간** |
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**강의 요약 정리**

1주차 1

lecture introduction

1주차 2

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. 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.

3주차1

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.

3주차2

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.

4주차1

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.

4주차2

Other than concentric circle theory in the form of concentric circle among urban internal regional structure theory, there are sector structure, Multiple nuclei 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.

5주차1

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 theory approach to urban growth, A frameworks emphasizing 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.

5주차2

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 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.

6주차1

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.

6주차2

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 things 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.

7주차1

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.

7주차2

assignment guide

9주차1

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 facilities.

9주차2

The Korean Regional Development Association's International Seminar in 2020 was held under the theme of Balanced Regional Development, Subscription Economy, and Capital City Relocation. Regional gaps have arisen as regional development has been disproportionate in the past. This regional gap has widened over time and caused regional problems in each region. Balanced development is intended to solve this regional gap and regional problems, and measures and examples were presented in various aspects for this balanced development.

10주차1

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.

10주차2

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.

11주차1

Planning is a set of procedure it is defined as a process for determining appropriate future action through sequence of choices.

logical background of planning concept

First, planning originated from the pursuit of human rationality.

Second, humans have limitations in recognizing truth.

Third, the plan itself has no value or utility, and cannot solve the problem simply by the fact that it has been prepared.

Fourth, planning is an area of dealing with unknown facts. Therefore, planning is a process of trying to get to know unknown facts.

Finally, the plan is motivated according to human needs, and the content range function, etc. are determined by the entity executing the plan.

The environment surrounding planning

1). Individuals have preferences and behave in accordance with them

2). Actors vary in their preferences, and aggregation of individual preference may not be the same with a social preference.

3). Goods are produced, and services, including labor are performed subject to the constraint that diminishing returns set in each level.

4). Resources are scarce and consequently outputs are limited.

5). Planning will typically consist of interrelated parts generally in flux.

Any action has consequences that add additional reverberations to such a system.

6). Man operates with imperfection knowledge. He also is often illogical, or where his several values, at least at which he perceives them, conflict with each other

11주차2

There are three types of proposes of planning: The first is Efficiency, Equity and Rational Action, the second is Market Aid or Replacement, and the third is Change or Waiting of Choice. There are five things in Planning Characters: The first is The Institute of ends, the second is Excellence, the third is Orientation to the future, the fourth is Action, and the fifth is Comprehensiveness. Three important things are planning process: The first is Value formation, the second is Means identification, and the third is Effectiveness. The subject and functional classification of the plan are largely divided into social planning and spatial planning. Planning process goes through the following process. The first one is problem diagnosis, the second one is Goal orientation, the third is Prediction and Protection, the fourth is Alternative plan, the fifth is Feasibility analysis, the sixth is Evaluation, the seventh is Final selection, the last eight is Execution.

12주차1

Urban planning

Urban planning is a plan on land use, transportation, sanitation, water supply and sewerage, park green areas, etc. to promote the sound development of the city and promote public order and public welfare.

The purpose of urban planning is to prescribe matters necessary for the formulation, decision, and execution of urban planning for the construction, readjustment, metering, etc. of cities, thereby promoting the sound development of cities and contributing to the promotion of public order and public welfare.

In addition to the above provisions, the designation and setting of various local districts and the planning of other facilities prescribed by each ordinance belong to the category of urban planning, and in a narrow sense, it refers to the general town development plan, state town planning scheme, etc. and includes general planning and local development planning in a broad scope.

12주차2

Urban planning refers to a series of processes to establish and implement a desirable future vision of a city. The reason why urban planning is necessary is to alleviate or solve reckless development, traffic problems, housing problems, etc. and prevent future problems as the population is concentrated in cities.

The national territory and urban planning systems presented in this article consist of the comprehensive national territory plan, the provincial comprehensive plan, the metropolitan city plan, the urban (county) basic plan, and the urban (county) management plan. In this system, there are three types of urban planning: wide-area urban planning, urban basic planning, urban basic planning, and urban management planning.

The Metropolitan City Plan is a plan to present a long-term direction of development for the interconnection of spatial structures and functions between two or more adjacent local governments, environmental conservation, and systematic readjustment of wide-area facilities.

The Urban Basic Plan is a comprehensive plan that presents the basic spatial structure and long-term development directions for the jurisdiction of local governments. It is a plan that provides guidance for urban management plans.

The Urban Management Plan is a statutory plan that embodies and realizes the contents presented in the Metropolitan City Plan and the Urban Master Plan as the value of the binding force on the private land use of residents is a legal plan.

13주차1

The district unit plan is to establish the city and village where we live by considering both three-dimensional building plans and flat land use plans. This rationalizes land use, secures a good residential environment, and induces systematic and planned development of the area. A district unit plan, one of the urban management plans, shall be formulated in consideration of changes in conditions, such as growth and development of the relevant area, and the future. In addition, 'district unit plan' can be established under a system that actively induces residents' participation. The system encourages residents to diagnose problems themselves, seek solutions, and provide incentives such as mitigating actions to encourage activation.

13주차2

The need to set up a vision for a future city includes having national competitiveness, responding to social changes and green growth. Among the issues on the agenda are the arrival of new urban environments, such as a decrease in population, the weakness of the quality of residential living environment in old cities, the weakening of urban economic base, the lack of urban cultural diversity and the uniformity of landscape, and the lack of a response system to international environmental problems.

A new paradigm shift has been needed to have a vision of a future city. The biggest change in the new paradigm of future cities is the shift from quantitative growth to qualitative internalization.

The vision of the future city is a vibrant and pleasant advanced first-class city, and the four major goals of the future city are Competitive Vital City, Convenient Living City, Charming Culture City and Clean Green City. For this vision and goal, the 10 strategies are presented by objectives.

14주차1

The 2018 Land, Infrastructure and Transport Innovation Growth Plan seeks to present cities and new means of transportation that will enrich our lives. On the urban side, we want to create smart cities as a platform for the Fourth Industrial Revolution. Smart cities are developed in existing cities and can be operated and provided with smart services by utilizing technologies from the era of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, making the entire city smart. In terms of means of transportation, the government plans to introduce smart roads, autonomous driving, drones, and unmanned aircraft to solve the current problem of means of transportation. It also aims to create a new growth engine for high-tech and eco-friendly growth in the existing construction and transportation sectors.

14주차2

assignment and final exam guide

15주차

final exam