

# The Substance Proposal to the School Information Resources in Korea

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## **Summary**

### 1. Background

In the age of information and knowledge where information communication technologies are widely popularized, the information communication technologies should be employed in teaching - learning to enhance the effect of school education activities. Thus, the Korea government has made an enormous amount of investment to distribute a huge volume of educational information resources to schools.

Once investment and input have been made, we need to examine the results, find any inadequacies and problems, and solve them. Thus, the present study purposed to analyze problems in utilizing hardware, software and network invested for elementary and secondary, and to make substance proposals.

### 2. Methodologies

The present study was executed using the following methodologies.

- A. Literature review and statistical analysis
- B. Questionnaire survey on the operation of educational information resources
- C. Interview with school personnel and governmental department officers

### 3. Conclusions

The present study's main conclusions are as follows.

First, school computer laboratories should be extended in preparation for the five - school - days - a - week system. If the five - school - days - a - week system is executed entirely, the number of computer laboratories may be insufficient. Considering this, the standard for the installation of computer laboratories should be raised.

Second, the maintenance and repair of school intranet should be managed and supported in an integrated and systematic way. There should be systematic support for coping with any failure in school intranet promptly. If school intranet has a problem, a number of school works stop. Because the teacher in charge of school informatization is not an expert in school intranet, he/she must be provided with prompt and systematic support. In addition, school intranet equipment should be inspected regularly by an external service company to maintain the best environment for school intranet.

Third, school homepage should provide solutions in connection to teaching - learning activities. School homepage should be designed to be utilized activity in teaching and learning. Elementary and secondary students, teachers and parents should be able to access all information related to education through the

school homepage. In particular, school homepage should be designed and operated so that it should be fully utilized in teaching and learning.

Fourth, teachers' accessibility to and processability of education software should be enhanced. If CDs are kept in school cabinets, it may restrict teachers' access and use of such materials. Thus, these materials should be accessible through the school intranet and the Education Office should provide them in the form of web hard so that these materials are downloadable at any time.

Fifth, the maintenance and repair of information equipment should be made through integrated and systematic management and support. Provincial education offices should set guidelines for the maintenance and repair of information equipment and individual schools should select service companies. Maintenance companies should be not only utilized actively but also supervised and evaluated. Selected companies should operate an online call center for preventive inspection and comprehensive maintenance and repair and publish their A/S records and customers' satisfaction for better service. Moreover, budgets should be prepared adequately for smooth maintenance and repair.

Sixth, low - performance PCs, which are too old to be used in teaching and learning, should be deployed in special rooms, passages or corners in school. In book and data searching in library, high-performance PCs must not be needed. Also, It can be used for Internet searching in passages or corners in school. Linux system can be installed in low-performance PCs so that students can easily experience Linux environment and also it can be utilized for materials to practice constructing PCs.