

Information Technology Plan 2013 of Korea University

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Abstract. In this study of the University of the Republic of Korea is reasonable and effective ICT policy formulation and implementation as the basis for the computerization of the University budget, personnel, equipment, and operational efficiency of induction and a reasonable investment to support and promote the university informationization development plan itself, and investment plans when establishing the guidelines and want to take advantage. ICT research analysis Chief Information Officer (CIO) and IT positions through upgraded to improve management efficiency of university funding is needed and the information, the information security department personnel professional training ICT expansion and should be expanded, smart service providers often so we will continue to expand the range of content development needs, such as the Ministry of government funded project at the University of metrics for evaluation of the information is necessary, and the government's continued support is needed.

Keywords: ICT, University Information, CIO, Information Security

1 Introduction

The purpose of this study is to provide basic materials for establishing and implementing higher education informationization policy. Informationization indicators were drawn by researching and analyzing status of informationization and literature. Basic data for solving informationization related problems and a plan for development was secured by diagnosing the level of informationization of colleges through interview and survey on experts of informationization in universities. The findings of this study may serve as guideline when making a plan for development of informationization that colleges promote and may help efficiency of efficiency of

operation and make a reasonable guidance of investment.[1]-[4].

2 Research method

Research and cases at home and abroad were analyzed to develop indicators to survey and analyze the state of college informationization [5]-[8]. This study consisted of general area, information system area, information network area, information security area, education and service area.

3 State of colleges informationization

3.1 General area

95% of the colleges had Chief Information Officer (CIO). In 3.7% of the colleges, vice president held a position of CIO with vice president. In 48.5% of the colleges' academic affair committee member held a position of CIO with academic affair committee member. In 52.2% of the colleges, vice president or academic affair committee member held a position of CIO with vice president or academic affair committee member. 74.6% of the colleges had informationization committee. 61.4% of the colleges had informationization department. As far as personnel working in informationization department, regular position was 57.5 while temporary position was 16.8% and outsourcing was 25.7%. Average budget for informationization was 906 million won. Average total budget was 1,87500million won. Budget for informationization accounted for 0.5% of total budget. Colleges that had long term informationization plan of over 5 years were 39%. Colleges that had mid-term informationization plan of 3~4 years was 31.8%. Colleges that did not have informationization plan were 14.6%. As far as difficulties with promotion of informationization was concerned, insufficient budget was 44.6%, insufficient human resources was 34.1%, and insufficient mental attitude was 9.5%. CIO's interest (multiple response was allowed), improvement of college management efficiency through IT was 73.5%.

3.2 Information system area

As far as information system introduction method was concerned, development by subcontractors was prevalent in research administration system, general administration system, and school administration system. As far as school affair

administration information system user authentication method was concerned, assigning ID and password faculty and students was 56.6% and using public key with ID/password was 34.8%. 92.1% of the colleges operated back up system and 70.6% of the colleges out of the colleges that operated back up system had long-distance backup or storage of separate place. Colleges operating data center within campus was 80.8% and colleges that did not operate data center was 14.3%. As far as direction of building next generation informationization system was concerned, SI was 71.6% and introduction of ERP was 28.4%. Most of the colleges plan to build next generation informationization system through SI.

3.3 Information network area

As far as information network was concerned, 98.1% of the colleges operated wire information network. As far as internet backbone network was concerned, 94.3% of the colleges used Ethernet. As far as DNS operation method was concerned, using general server was 61.2% and using equipment for exclusive use of DNS was 32.7%. As far as network management was concerned, colleges that operated network management system(NMS) was 50% and colleges that used both NMS and NAC was 9.6% and colleges that did not network management system was 35.8%. As far as method of building wireless LAN was concerned, building wireless LAN through collaboration of college and telecommunication operator was 41.2% and building wireless LAN through telecommunication operator was 26.1%. Building wireless LAN through telecommunication operator has increased. As far as method of maintaining information network, maintaining server, network and computer in an integrated manner was 35.4% and maintaining separately was 61.5%.

3.4 Information security area

The colleges that had over one information security certificate holders was 12.9% while the colleges that did not have information security certificate holders was 85.7%. The colleges that had personnel in charge of information protection was 19.8% which increased by 4% over last year. 38.5% of the colleges had a person in charge of network deal with information protection, 24% of the colleges had a person in charge of server deal with information protection, and 22.1% of the colleges had a person in charge of other than information protection deal with information protection. The colleges that had an organization coping with infringement were 59.1% and the colleges that did not have an organization coping with infringement were 30.3%. The colleges that connected Educational Cyber Safety Center (ECSC) and Security Information Management System (TMS, SIMS) were 84.5%. The colleges that had compulsory duty for PC use with the aim of strengthening information security were 73.6% and the colleges that operated server and network safety system was 98.1%.

4 Conclusion

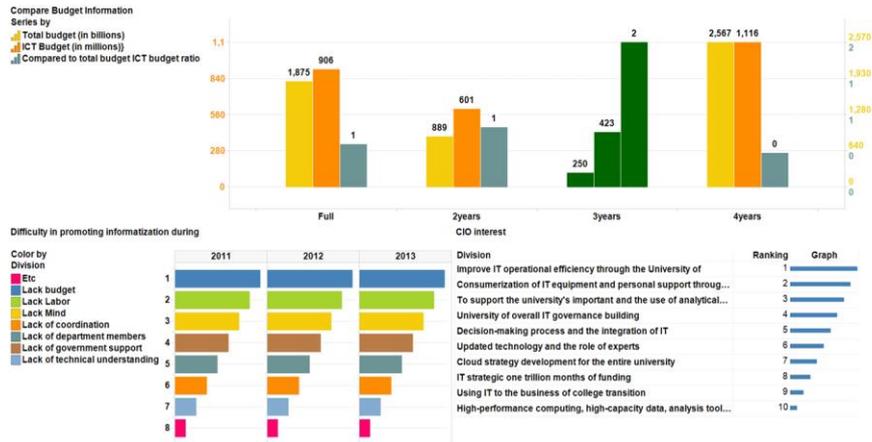


Fig. 1. Average ICT budget / Information difficulty when driving / CIO concern status

Proposals based on findings of this study on college informationization level are as follows. First, position of Chief Information Officer (CIO) should be elevated. Second, securing budget for informationization is needed to improve efficiency of college management through IT. Third, it is necessary to increase the number of workers in charge of information security and informationization education. Fourth, expanding wireless network and developing various contents are needed as provision smart service continues to increase. Fifth, evaluation index of informationization is necessary when evaluating government's funding. Sixth, it is necessary for government to continue supporting Korea Education Network.

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