

MDC-005

POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN DEVELOPMENT
COMMUNICATION (PGDDCOL)

DEVELOPMENT : INFORMATION AND
COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

Note : There are 50 [Fifty] questions in this paper.
Answer all the questions. Each question carries 2 marks. [$2 \times 50 = 100$]

1. Which of the following is NOT one of the objectives of the CARD project?

- A) Introducing a transparent system of property valuation.
- B) Replacing the manual system of copying and filing of documents with a sophisticated document management system that uses imaging technology.
- C) Promoting the business of brokers and middlemen.
- D) Substantially improving the citizen interface

2. What is the information age, and when did it begin?

- A) It is the age when people started using mobile phones, and it began in the 1970s.
- B) It is the age when people started using the Internet, and it began in the 1990s.
- C) It began in the mid-nineteen century after the industrial age when the work process started involving the creation, distribution, and application of information.
- D) It is the age when people started using smartphones, and it began in the 2000s

3. Which of the following is a benefit of ICT for persons with disabilities in sports and recreation?

- A) It reduces their interest in sports and recreation.
- B) It increases their interest in sports and recreation.
- C) It reduces their participation in sports and recreation.
- D) It increases their participation in sports and recreation.

4. Which socio-economic criteria are commonly used to evaluate ICT access disparities within countries?

- A) Education, age, income and occupation
- B) Race, ethnicity, gender and income
- C) Income, education, occupation and caste
- D) Race, gender, age and caste

5. What is the definition of virtual communities by Harold Rheingold?

- A) A group of people who meet each other face-to-face and exchange words and ideas through the mediation of computer bulletin boards and networks.
- B) A group of people who may or may not meet one another face-to-face could exchange words and ideas through the mediation of computer bulletin boards and networks.
- C) A group of people who exchange messages through digital networks but may not necessarily have common interests.
- D) A group of people who live in the same geographical location and exchange messages through digital networks.

6. What are the six elements of the 'Framework and Guidelines for use of Social Media for Government Organisations'?

- A) Objective, Platform, Governance, Communication Strategy, Pilot, Institutionalisation
- B) Objective, Platform, Governance, Policy, Pilot, Institutionalisation
- C) Objective, Platform, Management, Communication Strategy, Pilot, Institutionalisation
- D) Objective, Platform, Governance, Communication Strategy, Evaluation, Institutionalisation

7. What is participatory journalism?

- A) News on web-based sources which are mainly critiques on online news services and blogs
- B) News that is controlled by corporations
- C) News that supports dominant cultures and themes
- D) News that is funded by the government

8. Why are media players/platforms expanding their portfolios to offer dedicated regional language content on digital media platforms?

- A) Due to the large audience size of people speaking regional languages.
- B) Due to the emergence of augmented and virtual reality.
- C) Due to the rollout of 5G internet connectivity.
- D) Due to the development of content delivery networks.

9. What is the ADIP scheme?

- A) A scheme to provide free education to persons with disabilities

- B) A scheme to provide free assistive devices to eligible persons with disabilities
- C) A scheme to provide free medical treatment to persons with disabilities
- D) A scheme to provide financial assistance to persons with disabilities

10. What is the meaning of Simple in SMART governance?

- A) Simplification of rules, regulations, and processes of government
- B) Making government more complex
- C) Creating more bureaucracy
- D) Implementing more regulations

11. Who is excluded from the wide range of information and knowledge in knowledge societies?

- A) Only people in developing countries.
- B) The wealthy in developing countries.
- C) The poor in developing countries.
- D) No one is excluded from the wide range of information and knowledge.

12. What is Loader's definition of cyberspace?

- A) A conceptual space where words, human relationships, data, wealth, and power are manifested by people using CMC technology
- B) A computer-generated public domain which has no territorial boundaries or physical attributes and is in perpetual use
- C) A virtual space where people still meet face-to-face but under new definitions of "meet" and "face."
- D) A community not of common location, but of common interest

13. What is the objective of TRAI in terms of interconnection regime?

- A) To restrict interconnection
- B) To establish an interconnection regime that allows fair, transparent, prompt and equitable interconnection
- C) To limit the growth of businesses
- D) To provide an advantage to stakeholders

14. What is the objective of the Information Technology Act of 2000?

- A) To provide legal recognition for transactions carried out by means of electronic data interchange and other means of electronic communication
- B) To facilitate the filing of paper documents with the Government agencies
- C) To prohibit electronic communication for transactions
- D) To amend the Constitution of India

15. What are the three significant aspects of capacity building of teachers?

- A) Financial support, favourable policies, and dissemination of digital content
- B) Awareness, integration of modern ICT tools, and creation of quality digital study material
- C) Multimedia-oriented and authored content, dissemination, and sharing of digital content
- D) Adequate financial support, reliable ICT infrastructure, and development of digital content

16. What is the concept of telepresence in digital media?

- A) The ability to store and distribute large amounts of data efficiently.
- B) The ability of digital media to alter our feeling of presence.

- C) The ability to exert influence on the context and/or form of mediated communication.
- D) The ability to combine traditional text with interactive branching.

17. What is the measure of 'publicness'?

- A) The number of pictures clicked by ordinary citizens used by mainstream media
- B) The number of social media platforms used for sharing information
- C) The number of leaked photos and cellphone videos
- D) The number of political parties that use social media

18. What is the potential power of CMC according to Lee (1997)?

- A) To restrict the efforts of legal authorities to regulate its activities.
- B) To limit the exchange of information.
- C) To facilitate greater freedom and space to its users and members to express their feelings on the net on issues that interest them.
- D) To abolish the middle person to deliver messages directly and instantaneously.

19. What is the difference between social inclusion and exclusion?

- A) Social inclusion provides a sense of importance, while social exclusion makes individuals feel marginalized
- B) Social inclusion deprives individuals of various socio-economic resources, while social exclusion makes them participate in key activities
- C) Social inclusion makes individuals feel marginalized, while social exclusion provides a sense of importance
- D) Social inclusion and social exclusion are two interchangeable concepts

20. What is the multi-stakeholder approach to internet governance in India?

- A) Encouraging a monopoly of any one player
- B) Restricting the accountability of players for their actions
- C) Holding players accountable for their actions and restricting the monopoly of any one player
- D) None of the above

21. What is the digital divide?

- A) The gap between those with internet access and those without it.
- B) The gap between developed and developing countries in terms of technological resources.
- C) The gap between people who are technically competent and those who are not.
- D) The gap between people who have access to the intranet and those who do not.

22. What is the significance of the "ability to critically question" in the context of the knowledge society?

- A) It is a key characteristic of the knowledge society.
- B) It is irrelevant to the knowledge society.
- C) It is a negative aspect of the knowledge society.
- D) It is a potential response to the knowledge society.

23. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), what are the desired outcomes of using ICTs in the health sector?

- A) Improved access to healthcare services
- B) Improved quality and safety of healthcare services

- C) Better choices for personal health
- D) All of the above

24. How is health literacy defined in the Health Promotion Glossary of the World Health Organization?

- A) The degree to which individuals have the ability to make appropriate health decisions
- B) The cognitive and social skills that determine the ability to use information to promote good health
- C) The capacity to obtain, process, and understand basic health information
- D) The motivation and ability to gain access to information that promotes good health

25. What is the purpose of the overview of norms, theories, and concepts related to digital media in contemporary society?

- A) To prove that digital media is negative for society.
- B) To demonstrate the benefits of traditional media over new media.
- C) To gain a comprehensive picture of digital media in society.
- D) To show that digital media is a passing trend.

26. What is the categorization of e-government?

- A) ICT-enabled transformed government process to develop and deliver high quality seamless and integrated public services.
- B) Non-ICT-enabled transformed government process to develop and deliver high quality seamless and integrated public services.

- C) ICT-enabled transformed private process to develop and deliver high quality seamless and integrated public services.
- D) Non-ICT-enabled transformed private process to develop and deliver high quality seamless and integrated public services

27. What is the Information Economy?

- A) A new global electronic structure where the production of information goods and services dominates wealth and job creation
- B) A new global electronic structure where the production of industrial goods and services dominates wealth and job creation
- C) A new global electronic structure where the production of agricultural goods and services dominates wealth and job creation
- D) None of the above

28. Which model of e-governance is based on disseminating/channelling information of critical value to the targeted audience or into the wider public domain with ICT and convergent media?

- A) The Broadcasting Model
- B) The Critical Flow Model
- C) The Comparative Analysis Model
- D) The E-Advocacy/Mobilisation and Lobbying Model

29. What kind of media content is being created and shared on social media?

- A) Consumable media content like newspapers and magazines, only
- B) Consumable media content like videos, text messages, and GIFs, etc.
- C) Consumable media content like movies and TV shows only

D) Consumable media content like radio programs and podcasts only

30. What is Cultural Lag?

- A) The concept that culture always lags behind technological innovations.
- B) The concept that technology always lags behind cultural innovations.
- C) The concept that culture and technology always progress at the same rate.
- D) The concept that culture and technology are not related.

31. How can a more peaceful and prosperous world be achieved through communication and sharing of information and knowledge?

- A) By limiting access to information
- B) By enabling only a select few to participate in the knowledge-based society
- C) By enabling all to participate fully in the emerging knowledge-based society
- D) By promoting division among people

32. What is the function of smartphones?

- A) Talking and transmitting messages only
- B) Browsing and navigating only
- C) Transmitting messages, pictures, and music only
- D) Talking, transmitting messages, pictures, and music, browsing, navigating, etc.

33. Which of the following is NOT an example of alternative media?

- A) Radio
- B) Street art

- C) Facebook
- D) Video

34. What are the four human senses that McLuhan considers to be extended by technologies and media?

- A) Sight, hearing, touch, and taste
- B) Sight, hearing, taste, and smell
- C) Sight, hearing, touch, and smell
- D) Smell, touch, taste, and hearing

35. What has ICT changed in the scenario of knowledge creation and dissemination?

- A) It has not changed anything
- B) It has made knowledge creation and dissemination more expensive
- C) It has made vast amounts of information available on the internet
- D) It has made knowledge creation and dissemination less accessible

36. Who organised the National Health Forum in 1961?

- A) American Public Health Association
- B) Surgeon General Luther Terry
- C) International Communication Association
- D) National Health Council

37. How does the sociological approach define participation?

- A) As taking part in particular social processes

- B) As the equalisation of power relations
- C) As an object of struggle
- D) As the representation of shared beliefs

38. What will be treated as a violation of license conditions under the net neutrality rules?

- A) Discrimination or interference with data
- B) Providing limited access to the whole of the internet
- C) Providing preferential treatment to certain websites
- D) Blocking certain websites

39. What is the best way to ensure the authenticity and quality of health information?

- A) Government initiatives
- B) Evidence-based practices and public awareness
- C) Language and communication skills
- D) Use of technology

40. What is transaction cost theory?

- A) A theory that explains how agents in the economic processes control the business.
- B) A theory that describes the benefits of ICT-enabled networks and service user interfaces.
- C) A theory that explains how transactions can be optimized through the use of ICT.
- D) A theory that describes the disadvantages of knowledge goods

41. What is the FAO's e-Agriculture initiative aimed at?

- A) Providing ready access to comprehensive up-to-date and detailed knowledge and information
- B) Promoting trade and competitiveness of agricultural products
- C) Strengthening dialogue between and among farmers and farm-linked institutions
- D) None of the above

42. What was recommended by The National Task Force on Information Technology and Software Development' to boost efficiency and enhance market integration through the internet?

- A) Providing internet access to rural areas
- B) Creating telecommunication infrastructure
- C) Generating resources from the market and private sector
- D) Developing multilingual software

43. What is needed for a democracy to be truly vibrant and dynamic?

- A) Control over government decisions
- B) Freedom of expression
- C) Universal adult suffrage
- D) Diverse voices being heard

44. Why is it difficult to understand the eco footprint of ICT in cities?

- A) Because ICT is not resource-intensive in manufacturing and distribution.
- B) Because ICT systems and products are literally everywhere in modern life.

- C) Because ICT does not produce escalating volumes of solid and toxic waste
- D) Because ICT is not an essential driver of productivity improvements and innovation for the 21st century.

45. What is the basis of all aspects of knowledge in the evolving information age?

- A) Manufacturing
- B) Natural resources
- C) Generation, dissemination, and application of knowledge
- D) Agriculture

46. What is the Digital Opportunity Task Force (Dot Force)?

- A) An organization that fights against poverty
- B) An organization that provides internet services to underprivileged communities
- C) An organization that raises international awareness on the digital divide
- D) An organization that provides funding for ICT infrastructure in rural areas

47. What is the potential use of ICT in governance?

- A) To increase the transparency and efficiency of governance
- B) To decrease the transparency and efficiency of governance
- C) To provide better medical equipment to rural areas
- D) To train doctors in developing countries

48. What is at the heart of contemporary debates about identity, social cohesion, and the development of a knowledge-based economy?

- A) Culture
- B) ICTS
- C) Language barriers
- D) Social exclusion

49. What is the core media literacy skill that involves the ability to scan one's environment and shift focus onto salient details on an ad hoc basis?

- A) Play
- B) Multi-tasking
- C) Judgment
- D) Distributed Cognition

50. What is the role of artificial intelligence in the development of technology?

- A) To make technology more accessible to persons with disabilities
- B) To improve the capabilities of persons with disabilities
- C) To revolutionize the technology sector
- D) To enhance the pedagogy for children with disabilities