

MNM-014

POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN DIGITAL MEDIA
(PGDIDMOL)

CONTEMPORARY SCENARIO OF DIGITAL MEDIA

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 50

Note : There are 50 (fifty) questions in this paper. Answer all the questions. Each question carries 1 mark.

(1 × 50 = 50)

1. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of digital media?

- A) Interactivity
- B) Convergence
- C) Immediacy
- D) Linearity

2. What is an emerging challenge associated with the iInternet of Things (IoT)?

- A) Improved energy efficiency
- B) Expanded connectivity options
- C) Increased risk of cyber-attacks
- D) Enhanced centralisation of services

3. How can the media be used as a tool for human rights abuse?

- A) The media always promotes human rights and never serves as a tool for abuse.

- B) The media can spread false information that leads to human rights violations and incite hatred or violence.
- C) The media has no influence on human rights and does not impact societal perceptions.
- D) The media is primarily focused on entertainment and does not engage with human rights issues.

4. In what ways do ICTs enhance women's participation in decision-making processes?

- A) ICTs have no impact on women's participation in decision-making.
- B) ICTs facilitate online platforms and tools for women to voice their opinions and participate in public discussions.
- C) ICTs limit women's participation by amplifying online harassment and abuse.
- D) ICTs are primarily used by men in decision-making roles, excluding women from the process.

5. What does the future of ICT hold for persons with disabilities?

- A) Stagnation and lack of innovation in assistive technologies
- B) Increased customization and personalization of assistive technologies
- C) Obsolete and outdated assistive technologies
- D) Decreased emphasis on accessibility in ICT development

6. Which attribute is desirable in software development?

- A) Lack of community involvement
- B) Incompatibility with other software

- C) Limited functionality and flexibility
- D) Ease of use and scalability

7. What is the definition of new media ethics?

- A) Ethical principles specifically applicable to traditional media outlets
- B) Ethical guidelines for the use of satellite media platforms.
- C) Moral standards and responsibilities in the context of digital media
- D) Ethical considerations related to offline communication only

8. What is the primary distinction between cyber and computer crimes?

- A) Cyber crimes involve physical theft, while computer crimes involve virtual fraud.
- B) Cyber crimes involve hacking and unauthorised access, while computer crimes involve hardware theft and physical damage.
- C) Cyber crimes are exclusively financial in nature, while computer crimes encompass various types of offences.
- D) Cyber crimes are committed using the internet or digital devices, while computer crimes involve illegal activities related to computers.

9. What is the primary focus of network service provider liability?

- A) Ensuring the security and privacy of computer transactions
- B) Restricting the content shared on online platforms
- C) Protecting the intellectual property rights of content violators
- D) Holding service providers accountable for their actions or negligence

10. What distinguishes a knowledge society from an information society?

- A) The quantity of available data
- B) The level of offline technological development
- C) The emphasis on education and knowledge creation
- D) The availability of telephone infrastructure

11. What does the term "archiving" mean in the context of digital media?

- A) The ability to store and retrieve digital content
- B) The ability to interact with digital content
- C) The merging of different types of media into a single platform
- D) The real-time nature of digital media

12. What is an emerging challenge regarding the ethical use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) on the internet?

- A) Reduced bias in decision-making
- B) Enhanced efficiency in automated processes
- C) Potential for job displacement
- D) Increased transparency in AI algorithms

13. What is the relationship between globalisation and human rights?

- A) Globalisation has no impact on human rights and is solely an economic phenomenon.
- B) Globalisation demotes human rights by fostering cultural diversity and cooperation among nations.

- C) Globalisation hinders human rights by prioritising economic interests over social and political rights.
- D) Globalization only affects human rights in developing countries and has no impact on developed nations.

14. What does a critical overview of literature on Indian Digital Diasporas aim to achieve?

- A) To provide a comprehensive digital curriculum on the Indian diaspora's digital skills
- B) To highlight the negative impact of digital technologies on the Indian diaspora
- C) To examine the limitations and challenges faced by the Indian diaspora in the digital realm
- D) To promote the notion of a homogeneous Indian digital diaspora

15. What does electronic information refer to?

- A) Information stored on physical paper documents
- B) Information stored and transmitted in digital form
- C) Information shared through verbal communication
- D) Information encrypted in textual format

16. What are software patents primarily used for?

- A) To discourage open source development
- B) To protect software innovations and inventions
- C) To limit software accessibility and distribution
- D) To restrict software customization and modification

17. What ethical issues can arise in relation to ownership of digital content?

- A) Plagiarism and unauthorised use of copyrighted material
- B) Freedom of speech and expression
- C) Violations and data breaches
- D) Access restrictions and digital divide

18. What strategies can be employed to prevent cyber and computer crimes?

- A) Strengthening encryption techniques for secure communication
- B) Implementing less surveillance measures on online activities
- C) Free access to all websites and all online platforms
- D) Decreasing penalties for cyber and computer crimes

19. What is the meaning of netiquettes?

- A) Rules and conventions for communication in cyberspace
- B) Techniques for online data sorting and arrangement
- C) Open and collaborative content generation
- D) Breaking down of social and moral codes in the virtual world

20. Which term refers to a society that relies heavily on information and knowledge for social, economic and cultural development?

- A) Traditional society
- B) Agricultural society
- C) Information society
- D) Industrial society

21. What does the genesis of convergence refer to?

- A) The birth and evolution of digital networks
- B) The merging of various technologies into a single platform
- C) The decline of traditional forms of communication
- D) The emergence of new digital media platforms

22. What characterises the emergence of an information society?

- A) Decreased reliance on information and communication technologies (ICTs)
- B) Limited access to information and knowledge resources
- C) Increased use of ICTs and information sharing for social, economic and cultural activities
- D) Shift towards a manufacturing-based economy

23. How has globalisation impacted the media?

- A) Globalisation has no influence on the media and its operations.
- B) Globalisation has led to the homogenization of media content and the dominance of a few multinational corporations.
- C) Globalisation has discouraged media diversity and decreased access to a wide range of perspectives and information.
- D) Globalisation has led to the increase of traditional media outlets and the decline of digital platforms and social media as primary sources of news and information.

24. What characterises the South Asian digital diasporas of the mobile generations?

- A) Their preference for traditional forms of communication over digital platforms

- B) Their extensive use of digital devices for social connectivity and engagement with their diasporic communities
- C) Their limited access to digital technologies and internet connectivity
- D) Their detachment from their diasporic communities due to the influence of digital technologies

25. What are the driving factors behind convergence?

- A) Decreased demand for digital technologies
- B) Technological stagnation and lack of innovation
- C) Increased consumer demand for integrated services and convenience
- D) Limited availability of digital networks

26. Why is there a need for the regulation of cyberspace?

- A) To limit online communication and freedom of expression
- B) To ensure cyber security and protect personal data
- C) To promote restricted access to all online content
- D) To encourage anonymity and privacy in online activities

27. What are some key guidelines for online readers in terms of new media ethics?

- A) Engage in cyberbullying and hate speech
- B) Share and spread false information without fact-checking
- C) Respect others' privacy and intellectual property rights
- D) Ignore ethical considerations and engage in unethical practices

28. What does the electronic signature and electronic records provision in the Information Technology Act, 2000 focus on?

- A) Protecting creative common rights
- B) Regulating online fraud transactions
- C) Ensuring secure communication and authentication
- D) Safeguarding cyberbullying and online harassment

29. What does cyber disinhibition refer to?

- A) Breaking down of social and moral codes in the virtual world
- B) Enhanced online security measures
- C) Strict enforcement of internet regulations
- D) Anonymous online interactions

30. Which of the following is an example of how ICT can empower women?

- A) Restricting women's access to education and employment opportunities
- B) Enabling women to access online resources for skill development and entrepreneurship
- C) Perpetuating gender-based violence and harassment in digital spaces
- D) Creating barriers for women's participation in decision-making processes

31. Which emerging trend in journalism involves the use of data analysis and visualisation?

- A) Data-driven journalism
- B) Digital story-telling
- C) Mapping in journalism

D) Convergence journalism

32. What is a key characteristic of a knowledge economy?

- A) Heavy reliance on manual labour
- B) Limited focus on intellectual property rights
- C) Dominance of industries based on information and knowledge
- D) Low investment in Research and Development (R&D)

33. Why is women's access to ICTs important?

- A) Women have no particular need for access to ICTs.
- B) ICTs can empower women by providing access to information, opportunities and networks.
- C) Women's access to ICTs can hinder their professional development and career growth.
- D) ICTs have no impact on gender equality and women's rights.

34. What role do mobile technologies play in the lives of South Asian digital diasporas?

- A) Mobile technologies have no significance for South Asian digital diasporas
- B) Mobile technologies provide a platform for South Asian diasporas to maintain cultural connections and engage with their communities
- C) Mobile technologies have caused a disconnect among South Asian diasporas, leading to cultural erosion
- D) Mobile technologies only serve as a form of entertainment and do not impact the diasporic experience

35. When did the open source movement gain significant momentum?
- A) In the 1990s
 - B) In the 1960s
 - C) In the 1980s
 - D) In the 2020s
36. What do government policies and laws aim to achieve regarding internet content regulation?
- A) Complete censorship and control over online activities
 - B) Protection of freedom of expression and user privacy
 - C) Restriction of internet access to selected individuals
 - D) Discouraging international cooperation and standardisation
37. What does cyber security primarily aim to protect?
- A) Technology infrastructure of EU
 - B) Personal privacy and data
 - C) Intellectual property rights of books
 - D) Traditional communication and media platforms
38. Which of the following is an example of a high-profile cyber crime case?
- A) A physical bank robbery involving armed individuals
 - B) A celebrity scandal reported by tabloid newspapers
 - C) The unauthorised online access and leak of classified government documents
 - D) A case of domestic violence reported to local law enforcement

39. How is content curation different from content generation?

- A) Content curation involves manual sorting and arrangement of data, while content generation involves creating new content.
- B) Content curation is limited to authorised individuals, while content generation is open to anyone,
- C) Content curation focuses on exclusive access to curated information, while content generation emphasises collaboration.
- D) Content curation is a static process, while content generation is dynamic and ongoing.

40. Which of the following is a contemporary issue related to digital media?

- A) Increasing trust and credibility of online information sources
- B) Declining user engagement with social media platforms
- C) Elimination of online advertising practices
- D) Limited accessibility to digital media technologies

41. What is a potential consequence of the growing reliance on the internet?

- A) Enhanced global collaboration
- B) Reduced digital divide
- C) Increased vulnerability to data breaches
- D) Improved network speed

42. How does ICT infrastructure contribute to knowledge dissemination in a society?

- A) ICT infrastructure has no impact on knowledge dissemination.

- B) ICT infrastructure enables easy access to information and facilitates rapid knowledge sharing.
- C) ICT infrastructure hinders the flow of knowledge by limiting access to information.
- D) ICT infrastructure focuses solely on physical infrastructure and not on knowledge dissemination.

43. What are some benefits of ICTs specifically for women?

- A) ICTs have no specific benefits for women.
- B) ICTs can provide access to healthcare information and services for women's reproductive health.
- C) ICTs only benefit women in developed countries and not in developing nations.
- D) ICTs increase gender disparities and perpetuate gender-based violence against women.

44. What are some benefits of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for persons with disabilities?

- A) Improved social inclusion and participation
- B) Increased reliance on traditional modes of communication
- C) Limited access to educational resources
- D) Decreased independence and autonomy

45. What are the key principles of open source software?

- A) Closed development and proprietary licensing
- B) Open access and collaboration

- C) Limited distribution and exclusivity
- D) Restriction of modification and customization

46. How is cyberspace content regulated in Australia?

- A) Through strict government control and censorship
- B) Through industry self-regulation and voluntary compliance
- C) By limiting access to selected online platforms and websites
- D) By promoting complete anonymity and privacy online

47. How are basic criminal law concepts applied in the context of cyber crime?

- A) To regulate online content and freedom of speech
- B) To protect individuals involved in cyber stalking and harassment
- C) To determine jurisdiction and legal framework for cyber crime cases
- D) To protect personal data offline

48. Who is responsible for resolving disputes related to cyber regulations?

- A) Judicial Officer of Civil Courts
- B) Cyber Regulations Appellate Tribunal
- C) Law Enforcement Agencies
- D) Information Technology Ministry

49. How has digital media impacted traditional media?

- A) Increased popularity
- B) Enhanced revenue
- C) Expansion of audience reach

D) Decreased relevance

50. Which of the following is a current challenge in digital media governance?

- A) Strict control and censorship of online content
- B) Lack of transparency in algorithms and content moderation
- C) Limited diversity and representation in digital media content
- D) Inadequate protection of intellectual property rights