BENEFITS of ICT

A. Multiple choice questions:

1. The process of using electronic media for learning is called _____.

   a. E-learning   b. Media-Learning   c. Learning   d. Internet

   Ans.   a. E-learning

2. Which among the following is not a characteristics of E-learning?

   a. Learners have the option to choose learning materials that meets their level of knowledge and interest.

   b. Learners do not have the flexibility to choose their own time or schedule.

   c. Learners have the flexibility to study anywhere they have access to a computer and Internet connection

   d. Self-paced learning modules allow learners to work at their own pace.

   Ans.   b. Learners do not have the flexibility to choose their own time or schedule.

3. Which among the following e-learning sites is most suitable for web designing?

   a. www.khanacademy.org   b. http://ocw.mit.edu

   c. www.w3schools.com   d. www.math-bridge.org

   Ans.   c. www.w3schools.com

4. Which among the following is connected to e-health?

   a. Health Information   b. Education and Training

   c. Health Systems Management   d. All of these

   Ans.   d. All of these

5. A subsidiary of United Nations(UN) whose objective is to look after international health.

   a. CMS   b. eHospital   c. eHealth   d. WHO

   Ans.   d. WHO

6. Which among the following is not the characteristics of ehealth?

   a. It allows methods to access electronic medical records, and the ability
   to access information about alternative approaches to medical treatment.

   b. Saves on time one of the major constraints of conventional health care services.

   c. It improves patient safety – a complete overview of clinical and medication history helps to avoid potential errors and complications.

   d. It cannot provide access to specialist care at distant geographic areas.

   Ans.   d. It cannot provide access to specialist care at distant geographic areas.

7. Which among the following is the national portal of India?

   a. india.gov.in   b. nationindia.gov.in   c. india.net.in   d. india.nic.in

   Ans.   a. india.gov.in

8. What is the full form of DeitY?

   a. Department of Electronics and Indian Technology

   b. Development of Electronics and Information Technology

   c. Digital Electronics and information Technology

   d. Department of Electronics & Information Technology

   Ans. d. Department of Electronics & Information Technology

9. Knowledge Economy combines knowledge and education into a _____.

   a. business Product   b. productive Asset   c. either a or b   d. none of these

   Ans. c. either a or b

10. _____ refers to the disparity of classification of person according to their knowledge of ICT and without it.

   a. Digital Divide   b. Digital Disparity   c. Developmental Delay   d. Digital Unity

   Ans. a. Digital Divide

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. In e-learning self-paced learning modules allow learners to work at their own pace.

2. E Health Points are units owned and operated by Health point Services India (HSI) that provide families in rural villages about various health issues.

3. A health insurance plan sold over the internet is called eHealthInsurance.

4. Using ICT for making government services to every corner of the country 24x7 is called e-governance.

5. Knowledge Economy refers to the combining of knowledge and education as a product.

6. Virtual schools are also called Cyber schools.

7. A knowledge based society refers to the type of society that is needed to compete and succeed in the changing economic and political dynamics of the modern world.

8. Infomania refers to those individuals that have compulsive desire to check or accumulate news and information.

9. Digital Unity refers to the collaboration of people at different geographical location to unite together

10. People living in Remote areas do not get the benefits of e-governance because of the lack of infrastructure.

C. State whether the following statements are true or false:

1. E-governance has increased the transparency of the government by putting an end in corruption by removing the middle-men and touts play. [True]

2. E-governance services are available online and helpful for people having no internet connectivity. [False]

3. Lack of literacy resulted in lack of awareness, which prevents people from benefitting from e-governance. [True]

4. E-health allows methods to access electronic medical records and the ability to access information about alternative approaches to medical treatment. [True]

5. WHO in general looks after the finance in United Nations. [False]

6. The E Health Point concept builds upon and combines proven models to achieve unique synergies and efficiencies.   [True]

7. In e-learning the learners do not choose learning materials.   [False]

8. In e-learning, the user can choose their own flexible timings.   [True]

9. W3Schools is an e-learning sites that has a variety of video lessons for free.   [False]

10. E-learning gives the flexibility to learn as par his own time.   [True]

D. Answer the following questions:

1. How do you think ICT has helped in the field of education?

Ans. In recent years there has been a upsurge in the interest of how ICT can best be harnessed to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of education at all levels and in both formal and non-formal settings. Even though, ICT remain at its infancy in most developing nations, where books or printed media remains the cheapest, most accessible and therefore most dominant delivery mechanism. Thus developing countries, like India combine the use of print, recorded audio and video, broadcast radio and television, and audio-conferencing technologies to cater to the need of education.

2. What is e-learning? Mention names of two sites that provide e-learning for free.

Ans. Learning that occurs through electronic media, popularly over the Internet is called E-learning.

Websites: www.e-learningforkids.org and ocw.umb.edu

3. Give two advantages and disadvantages of e-learning.

Ans. **Advantages of e-learning:**

i.   Learners have the option to choose learning materials that meets their level of knowledge and interest.

ii. Learners have the flexibility to choose their own time or schedule.

Disadvantages of e-learning:

i.   It has been that learners with low motivation or bad study habits may fall behind.

ii. Learners who are more used to with traditional teachers may get lost or confused about course activities and deadlines.

4. What is E-Health? What are areas in which E-Health encompasses?

Ans. The transfer of health-care resources by electronic means is termed as E-health.

The areas in which E-Health encompasses are:

- **Health Information:** The Internet and telecommunications plays a great role in delivering health information to health professionals and health consumers.

- **Education and Training:** The education and training of health workers to improve public health services using the power of IT and e-commerce.

- **Health Systems Management:** Usage of e-commerce and e-business practices in health systems management.

5. How does ICT help the government in providing health care services? How does such services help the common man?

Ans. The ageing of the population in general has resulted in number of citizens with chronic diseases increasing, especially among elderly people throughout the world. Coupled with not proportional amount health care services has made health a major issue for developing nations. The challenge is to keep both the well-being of the citizens and the public health care systems proper. Here where

ICT comes into the picture to provide health care solutions that solve much of the problems.

It helps the common man by:

1. It allows methods to access electronic medical records, and the ability to access information about alternative approaches to medical treatment.

2. Saves on time one of the major constraints of conventional health care services.

3. It improves patient safety – a complete overview of clinical and medication history helps to avoid potential errors and complications.

6. Give two advantages and disadvantages of e-health.

Ans.

Advantages

i. It allows methods to access electronic medical records, and the ability to access information about alternative approaches to medical treatment.

ii. Saves on time one of the major constraints of conventional health care services.

Disadvantages

i. Too much of information, might in most situation, lead to confusion.

ii. Since physical presence of the health care consumers is mostly absent, they do not benefit from the clinical experience of the physician.

7. What is e-governance? Name three sites that provides e-governance.

Ans. E-governance is the application of ICT for transferring of various government services to the citizens of a country. The services are 24×7 and not bounded by any geographical region.

Sites:

i. india.gov.in

ii. deity.gov.in

iii. passportindia.gov.in

8. State two advantages and disadvantages of e-governance.

Ans. **Advantages of E-governance**

i. The efficacy of the administration and service delivery has drastically improved by E-governance.

ii. Reduced waiting time is one of the benefits of e-governance.

Disadvantages of E-governance

i. People living in remote areas do not get the benefits of e-governance because of the lack of infrastructure.

ii. Completely computerization of all services is yet to be completed and therefore manual methods are still prevalent.

9. What is Knowledge Economy?

Ans. Knowledge Economy is the combining the knowledge and education based on creating, evaluating, and trading knowledge. Thus making it a business product and a productive asset.

10. State three ways in which ICT has affected our society.

Ans. The three ways in which ICT has changed our society are:

i. Knowledge Based Society

ii. Digital Unity

iii. Digital Divide

E. Application-based questions:

1. Mr Surendra is a Medical Representative in Zev Pharmaceuticals. He usually has to make heavy travelling meeting different doctors and recommending them various medicines. As such he hardly has much time left for leisure. He loves studies, particularly Chemistry. He had studied Chemistry during his graduation and left studies after he joined as a Medical Representative. He wants to pursue his studies in Chemistry.

a. What would you suggest him so that he can pursue his studies, without affecting his current job profile?

Ans. He can go for any online E-Learning Course.

b. Mention few resources for the above solution.

Ans. MIT site and IGNOU site

2. The primary objective of e-health care is to provide different services related to health to different people, even to the most remote areas. State three advantages of using e-health care services. Also state three drawbacks of using such services.

Ans.

Advantages of E-health care services

i. It allows methods to access electronic medical records, and the ability to access information about alternative approaches to medical treatment.

ii. Saves on time one of the major constraints of conventional health care services.

iii. It improves patient safety – a complete overview of clinical and medication history helps to avoid potential errors and complications.

Disadvantages of E-health care services

i. Too much of information, might in most situation, lead to confusion.

ii. Since physical presence of the health care consumers is mostly absent, they do not benefit from the clinical experience of the physician.

iii. First time users may sometimes find it difficult to access the health care services.

3. One of the major advantage of using ICT in providing government services to the mass is e-governance. The efficacy of the administration and service delivery has drastically improved by e-governance.

a. What is e-governance?

b. State at least three ways how it helps common people.

> **Ans.**
>> a. E-governance is the application of ICT for transferring of various government services to the citizens of a country. The services are 24×7 and not bounded by any geographical region.
>>
>> b.
>>
>> i. The efficacy of the administration and service delivery has drastically improved by E-Governance.
>>
>> ii. Reduced waiting time is one of the benefits of e-governance.
>>
>> iii. Citizens that benefit from e-governance does at a minimal cost or no cost at all.

4. In traditional classrooms, it is often important for students to adopt a pace that suits the classroom, so that no one lags behind others and no one gets too far ahead.

a. What is the alternative to traditional classrooms that takes ICT as its major tool?

b. State three advantages and disadvantages of using such a medium.

> **Ans.**
>> a. Virtual Schools and E-learning are alternative to traditional classrooms.
>>
>> b. **Advantages**:
>>> 1. In many cases, virtual schools allow families and educators to evaluate a student and provide a customized education geared towards helping the student learn and develop.
>>>
>>> 2. Each child has unique educational strengths, weakness, needs and preferences, and virtual schooling allows families and educators to address these differences.
>>>
>>> 3. Adopting an average pace is often important, in such cases, to keeping the flow of learning consistent and preventing students from becoming bored and frustrated.
>>
>> **Disadvantages:**
>>> 1. Virtual schools also lack the structure found in traditional schools.
>>>
>>> 2. They also have difficulties adapting to paper and pencil tests and assignments.
>>>
>>> 3. They also miss out on personal instruction from teachers as well as classroom discussion Also, unlike brick and mortar schools, students are not under the constant supervision of a teacher.