

تمام کلاسز کی حل شدہ مشقیں [MrPakistani](http://MrPakistani.com) ویب سائٹ سے فری ڈاؤن لوڈ کریں۔

Allama Iqbal Open University Solved Assignments Spring 2026

Course Code:	1431 Code English Medium
Course Name:	BASICS OF ICT
Class:	BA/BCom
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Total Assignments	2

گھر بیٹھے حل شدہ مشقیں، گیس پیپرز، کتابیں اور خلاصے حاصل کرنے کے لیے رابطہ کریں واٹس ایپ نمبر: 03036940016

نوٹ: ہم طلبہ کے لیے جامع اور معیاری تعلیمی خدمات فراہم کرتے ہیں۔ ہماری خدمات میں علامہ اقبال اوپن یونیورسٹی کے حل شدہ اسائنمنٹس، گیس پیپرز، سابقہ پرچے، تازہ ملازمتوں کی معلومات، آن لائن سی وی تیار کرنا، ملازمت کے لیے درخواست دینا، یونیورسٹی داخلوں میں رہنمائی اور درخواست جمع کروانا شامل ہیں۔ اس کے علاوہ یونیورسٹی سے متعلق طلبہ کے ہر قسم کے تعلیمی اور رہنمائی کے کام میں مکمل تعاون فراہم کیا جاتا ہے تاکہ طلبہ کو ایک ہی جگہ پر تمام ضروری سہولیات میسر آسکیں۔



واٹس ایپ گروپ جوائن کرنے کے لیے سامنے دیے گئے لنک پر کلک کریں۔



واٹس ایپ چینل جوائن کرنے کے لیے سامنے دیے گئے لنک پر کلک کریں۔



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Assignment 1

Q.1 What is ICT (Information and Communication Technology)? Explain the role of ICT in society and discuss at least four important applications of ICT in different fields (such as education, business, healthcare, or communication)

Answer:

Definition of ICT

ICT is an abbreviation of the term "Information and Communication Technology". It generally refers to the use of new or modern technologies to aid in analysis, storage, processing as well as communication of information. ICT can be defined as any system, product or machine which can receive, store or transmit data/information electronically in digital form. Personal computers, digital television and internet are the best examples of ICT.

Role of ICT in Society

ICT plays an important role in every walk of life or society through the use of various devices such as computers, internet, and cell phones. These ICT devices are most convenient and cheaper means of communication across the globe. ICT has turned a significant change in today's society. The importance and positive influences of information and communication technologies can be easily seen in various fields such as education, business, training, health, environment, employment and government (public administration).

Important Applications of ICT

1. Education

Computer technology is playing a very vital role in the education sector. College students get their study notes, tutorials and even textbooks and solution manuals with the help of internet technology. It enhances the student's learning and helps to improve the quality of education. One of the great revolutions in education is e-learning.

2. Business



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Computer technology is playing a very important role in productivity and competitiveness of businesses. Sales and marketing departments are very important in any business sector and internet has become a very vital tool for sales and marketing. A customer can now easily buy products and payments can be made just by using smart cards, internet banking, and electronic deposit or can even pay bills online.

3. Banking

Banking sector is also getting great benefit from using computer technology. Internet banking is an example of modern banking where a customer can easily check balance while sitting at home, and can transfer funds without any queuing or physical fatigue. ATM (any time money) is another example of modern banking sector. A user can now draw money through ATMs anywhere and anytime round the clock.

4. Communication

Computer and internet enable people to communicate with each other through various ways such as email, social networking websites (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn), and numerous search engines like Google. With this significant information and communication technology, people can communicate with each other and share their views easily. Cell phones are also widely famous among people of all ages and have become an important need of everyone.



Q.2 Explain the organization of a computer system with the help of a neat diagram. Also, describe the different generations of computers and highlight the classification of computers based on size and usage.

Answer:

Organization of a Computer System

A computer system consists of several components that work together to process data. The main components include Input Devices, Central Processing Unit (CPU), Memory, and Output Devices.

Diagram of Computer Organization:



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Fifth Generation (late 1990s): Voice recognition introduced. Optical fiber technology and Artificial Intelligence technology were introduced.

Classification of Computers Based on Size

Type	Description
Microcomputer	Smaller in size, called personal computer, used in homes for general purpose tasks, uses microprocessor as CPU
Laptop Computer	Portable and compact, easy to carry, all components placed in one unit
Minicomputer	Falls between microcomputer and mainframe, supports hundreds of users simultaneously
Mainframe	Cupboard size, expensive, high processing speed, supports thousands of users simultaneously
Handheld Computer	Very small, easily carried in hands, uses small keyboards and screens
Palmtop	Can be easily carried in palm, designed for special functions like phonebooks and calendars
PDA (Personal Digital Assistant)	Contains features of computing, telephone/fax, and networking

Classification of Computers Based on Usage

Type	Description
Digital Computer	Processes information in form of characters and digits, displays output in form of characters, digits, charts and graphics
Analog Computer	Used for special purpose applications like wheel balancing, measuring temperature, velocity, deals with continuous type of data
Hybrid Computer	Capability to process both digital data and analog data, helpful in science laboratories



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Q.3 Define input devices. Explain the working and basic use of any five input devices (for example: keyboard, mouse, scanner, microphone, webcam, etc.)

Answer:

Definition of Input Devices

Input devices are used to feed data and instructions into a computer. Keyboard and mouse are the most popular input devices.

Five Input Devices

1. Keyboard Device

Working: A keyboard is a standard input device similar to a conventional typewriter with about 101 keys. It is divided into three major parts: Function Keys (F1 to F12), Numeric Keys (for entering numeric data), and Alphabetic Keys (for typing character data).

Basic Use: Used to enter data and instructions into the computer for normal typing work.

2. Mouse

Working: Mouse is a pointing device that controls the movements of cursor positions. User can move cursor very rapidly on the screen with the help of mouse. There are different types including wheel mouse (contains left, right buttons and a wheel button for scrolling), laser mouse (uses laser beam for movement), and wireless mouse.

Basic Use: To rapidly point and select icons displayed on the screen.

3. Image Scanner

Working: Image scanner translates documents into an electronic format and stores them into the computer. Important documents can be preserved in electronic form for later use. Flatbed scanner works like a photocopier machine having a glass sheet where paper is placed and a light source moves horizontally. Hand-held scanner works manually by the user dragging it slowly with its light on.

Basic Use: To scan documents, pictures, and preserve important documents in electronic form that can also be printed later.

4. Speech Recognition Device



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Working: Speech Recognition allows a person to input data to the computer through speaking or voice. It converts human voice into text. There are two types: Single Word Speech Recognition System (recognizes single words like "Hello", "Yes", "No") and Continuous Type of Words Speech Recognition System (recognizes more than one word or complete sentences).

Basic Use: Especially helpful for disabled persons who cannot write, helps those who feel comfortable speaking rather than writing, and helps busy users who don't want to type due to shortage of time.

5. Touch Screen

Working: Touch screen is capable of touching data directly by using fingers within the display area. It is very simple and easy to use.

Basic Use: Currently used in mobile phones and computer monitors to directly interact with the display by touching.

Q.4 What are output devices? Describe the working and uses of any four output devices (for example: monitor, printer, speakers, plotter, projector, etc.)

Answer:

Definition of Output Devices

Output devices are peripherals of a computer system that provide output from a computer. Normally a user displays output on the screen but sometimes also needs to take output in the form of a paper, which is possible with the help of output devices.

Four Output Devices

1. Monitor

Working: Monitor is a standard output device which provides visual output from a computer. It is the first device readily available for a user to view or display output. There are different types of monitors with different resolutions, sizes, and characteristics:



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- **CRT Monitor:** Uses vacuum tube technology, low cost, reliable, but consumes much electricity and is heavy
- **LCD Monitor:** Uses liquid crystals, very slim and lightweight, used in notebooks and small computers
- **LED Monitor:** Enhanced version of LCD with LED backlight, uses semiconductor diode

Uses: To display visual output from computer including text, images, videos, and user interface.

2. Printer

Working: Printer prints output on paper. Different types work differently:

- **Dot Matrix Printer:** Prints one character at a time using a ribbon cartridge, speed ranges from 30 to 550 characters per second
- **Inkjet Printer:** Prints one character at a time using ink bottles in different color combinations
- **Laser Printer:** Called page printer that prints one page at a time, uses toners to print characters, resolution ranges from 600 to 1200 dpi

Uses: To take output in the form of paper for documents, images, and official records.

3. Multimedia Projector

Working: Multimedia projector displays information from the computer onto a large screen. LCD Projector (Liquid Crystal Display) can adjust brightness and contrast and produce sharp images. DLP (Digital Light Processing) Projector is lighter in weight, smaller in size, produces best quality video images, and is portable.

Uses: Specifically helpful in delivering lectures and presentations to large audiences.

4. Plotter

Working: Plotters are used to print architectural, engineering and mechanical drawings on large sheets with high printing quality. Pen Plotter consists of six or eight color pen cartridges that move across the entire paper of the drawing. They are capable of printing complex technical drawings. Nowadays, these plotters are replaced by large capacity inkjet printers and LED toner based printers.

Uses: To produce high quality architectural, engineering, and mechanical drawings on large sheets.



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Q.5 Explain how ICT contributes to economic development in a country. Discuss the impact of ICT on employment, digital businesses, and access to information with suitable examples.

Answer:

ICT Contribution to Economic Development

ICT plays an important role in the economic development of a country. The importance and positive influences of information and communication technologies can be easily seen in various fields including business, employment, government, and communication. ICT has turned a significant change in today's society by providing new and essential communication capabilities. Latest information and communication technologies have created a global village by which people can easily communicate and share their ideas with each other, leading to increased economic activities.

Impact of ICT on Employment

ICT has created numerous job opportunities in various sectors. The ICT sector includes manufacturing as well as assembling of various ICT equipment and a variety of service activities ranging from telecommunication to software development. New products and services are developed and launched constantly in the market, creating continuous demand for skilled professionals. For example, jobs in software development, network administration, technical support, and digital marketing have emerged as major employment sectors.

Impact on Digital Businesses

Computer technology is playing a very important role in productivity and competitiveness of businesses. Sales and marketing departments have become more efficient as internet has become a very vital tool for sales and marketing. A customer can now easily buy products and payments can be made just by using smart cards, internet banking, and electronic deposit or can even pay bills online. This has given rise to e-commerce businesses that operate entirely online, reducing operational costs and reaching customers globally.

Impact on Access to Information

The internet provides a lot of facilities to users through various ways such as email, social networking websites (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn), and numerous search engines like Google/Google Scholar. With this significant information and communication technology, people



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can communicate with each other and share their views easily. Overall, this technology connects people with each other and provides access to vast amounts of information.

Examples of ICT Contribution to Economic Development

1. **Banking Sector:** Internet banking allows customers to check balances and transfer funds without physical travel, saving time and increasing banking efficiency. ATMs provide round-the-clock money withdrawal services.
2. **Business Sector:** Online sale and purchase, software and document downloading, document sharing through internet, and searching through search engines like Google have created new business models and revenue streams.
3. **Communication Sector:** Cell phones with internet connectivity have become essential for business communication, enabling instant messaging and email responses.
4. **Government Sector:** Organizations like NADRA collect and organize data with the help of computers for generating computerized National Identity Cards, improving governance and service delivery.



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