



Mana Barnootaa Haayiliigi

ሃይሊ ግትምህርት ቤት

Heilig School

☎0221124055

✉1045 Adama, Ethiopia E-mail: heiligschool@gmail.com

Grade 9 Subject: ICT

Date: -10/05/2013 -24/05/2013 E.C. 1st Quarter **Note: 3**

Introduction to Ict

Overview Of ICT

- Information and Communication Technology (ICT) refers to technology that provides access to information through telecommunications (the transmission of signals over long distances). It focuses primarily on communication technologies. This includes the Internet, wireless networks, cell phones, and other communication media. Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) have become a major factor in social and economic development of the society. The advances in technology and reductions in costs have made ICTs suitable for less developed countries.

The immediate potential benefits of ICTs in Ethiopia include:

1. Efficient communications for manufacturing, service and tourism sector.
2. Fast response to natural disasters and effective rural health and family planning services.
3. Effective governance and administrative effectiveness.
4. Efficient education, research and communication of research results.
5. Access to global market and research information.
6. Employment opportunities for small and medium enterprises.
7. Effective and enhanced data and information gathering and distribution for better planning.
8. Enhanced national cohesion and integration of heterogeneous social composition or geographical dispersal.

Government, individuals and institutions should work hard in improving the use of ICTs in Ethiopia.

- Data vs. Information**

The frequency of the use of the words data and information are very high in our daily lives. Depending on the context, the meanings and use of these words differ. Both data and information are types of knowledge or something used to attain knowledge.

- Data is a collection of raw facts and figures or a raw input which when processed or arranged makes meaningful output.** Data is the plural of the Latin word “datum”. For example, students fill an admission form when they get admission in school/college. The form consists

of raw facts about the students. These raw facts are student's name, father name, mother name, address, etc

- **Information is the data that is organized, meaningful and useful for making a decision.**
Computers process data to create information, such as the total marks for each student, which are used to decide who the topper is. Data collected from census is used to generate different types of information..
- **Information is the data that is organized, meaningful and useful for making a decision.**

The whole purpose of a computer (and communications) system is to produce (and transmit) usable information.

Data processing includes the following steps:

- (i) Data Coding
- (ii) Data Input,
- (iii) Data Editing, and
- (iv) Data Manipulation.

Data	Information
It is a collection of facts and figures.	It is a collection of final results.
It is in an unorganized (raw) form.	It is in an organized form.
It is not in directly useful form.	It is in directly useful form.
It needs processing.	It does not need any processing.
It is also termed as input.	It is also termed as output.
It requires observations and recordings.	It requires analysis.

❖ Technology

Technology is the usage and knowledge of tools, crafts, techniques, or systems, or methods of organizations.

Information technology

- ❖ “Information Technology”, or “IT”, refers to anything related to computing technology, such as networking, hardware, software, the Internet, or the people that work with these technologies.

or Information Technology is the study, design, development, implementation support and/or management of any computer based information systems. This relates particularly to software applications and computer hardware.

Sources of Information

an information 'source' can be categorized by the type of information it contains. Sources are usually classified as **primary**, **secondary** and **tertiary**.

- **Documentary Sources**

As mentioned earlier the sources of information or evidence are often categorized as primary, secondary, or tertiary material. These classifications are based on the originality of the material and the proximity of the source or origin.

- **Primary sources** of information are original materials that often convey new ideas, discoveries, or information. These sources originate from the time period under study.
- **Secondary sources** of information are based on primary sources. They are generally written at a later date and provide some discussion, analysis, or interpretation of the original primary source.
- **Tertiary sources** of information are based on a collection of primary and secondary sources.

Primary Sources	Secondary Sources	Tertiary Sources
Original ideas and research	Analysis, discussion or interpretation of original ideas and research	Significant knowledge is combined, condensed and summarized
Examples: Research articles, research reports, diaries, letters, performance recordings, standards, legislation.	Examples: Review articles, specialist texts, textbooks, newspaper articles.	Examples: Encyclopedias, handbooks, dictionaries, bibliographies.

Documentary Sources

- Evidence are often categorized as primary, secondary, or tertiary material. These classifications are based on the originality of the material and the proximity of the source or origin.
- Author is reporting information that is first hand or is conveying the experiences and opinions of others which is considered second hand.

Non-documentary Sources

- also called Informal Information Sources.
- These include government departments, research organizations, learned professional societies, industries, universities, colleagues, corridor meetings at conferences and social gatherings.