



JARAMOGI OGINGA ODINGA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SCHOOL OF INFORMATICS AND INNOVATIVE SYSTEMS

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR THE BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN
COMMUNITY HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT**

1ST YEAR 2ND SEMESTER 2016/2017 ACADEMIC YEAR

COURSE CODE: SCS 3124

COURSE TITLE: IT AND SOCIETY

EXAM VENUE: KISUMU CAMPUS

STREAM:

DATE:

EXAM SESSION:

TIME: 2.00 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. Answer Question 1 (Compulsory) and ANY other three questions**
- 2. Candidates are advised not to write on the question paper**
- 3. Candidates must hand in their answer booklets to the invigilator while in the examination room**

Question One

“Developing and enforcing a corporate Information and Communication Technology (ICT) ethics policy and procedures that balance the need to run business responsibly and efficiently with the need to safeguard employee privacy, health and well-being has become an important responsibility of every organization. Employees and managers need special training to sensitize them to the new ethical issues surrounding ICT systems, such as personal use of the internet or corporate systems or copying digital material and software.”

- a) What is a smart environment? (5 marks)
- b) Identify TWO phenomena that a smart house would need to predict (5 marks)
- c) Information and communication technology is an asset that ushers in growth in different sectors of the economy, as such, many western economies, are generally ‘powered’ by Information and Communication technology. Well-embedded and targeted ICT applications, for instance have an inherent ability, to transition the developing nations to information based economies. Developing countries have been viewed as to have barriers. Using Kenya as an example, discuss these plentiful, urgent and veritable hurdles. (12 marks)
- d) You are a Medical Director at Magdalene, a private hospital. Barry, though an ICT intern, he is a gifted programmer and has in the past helped write very essential functions for the hospital at no cost. Previously you had not considered a policy to guide “bringing your own device” in the computer room, however, only recently has Barry begun to not only bring in his laptop but also stream pornographic movies. Do you think this is wrong? What are your reasons for your stand point in the matter? Accordingly, contemplate a fitting policy to address the situation. (8 marks)

Question Two

- a) Give two factors which might influence the adoption of ICT in a hospital. (5 marks)
- a) How does ICT change the nature of trust? (7 marks)
- b) Give two reasons why ICT might NOT promote productivity (8 marks)

Question Three

In the recent past, ICT has been aggressively implemented within places of poverty. In some cases, it has been argued to be very successful. However, leading organisations acting within under developed areas, have had some reservations. Below, you have been provided with thematic areas that extol those reservations, discuss their influence in a successful implementation of an ICT4D

- a) Religion (5 marks)
- b) Culture (5 marks)
- c) Sustainability and scalability (5 marks)
- d) Gender (5 marks)

Question Four

- a) Using a practical example drawn from emerging technologies, distinguish between Emanuel Kant's ideas and Jeremy Bentham's Thoughts on computer ethics? (9 marks)
- b) Drawing from any economic block, country or institution with a global repute, discuss any FIVE guiding principles that would guide employee monitoring (11 Marks)

Question Five

- a) ICT is an important tool for the enhancement of development agendas both nationally and Internationally. Explain how ICT can provide the knowledge needed to enhance development in Kenya as a nation. (8 marks)
- a) Mpesa and now Mkopa are leading examples of possibilities of ICT in accelerating development. From Financial inclusion to affording clean energy to the poor, ICT is can be said to be bridging the divide. Others however believe, that it has widened the gap, between the haves and have nots. Those with this view often argue that the mode of design, implementation and evaluation of such projects is often problematic, their perceived success notwithstanding. With practical example, debate the place of ICT within the development discourse. (12 marks)