



JARAMOGI OGINGA ODINGA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SCHOOL OF INFORMATICS AND INNOVATIVE SYSTEMS

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR THE BACHELOR OF INFORMATION

COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

4TH YEAR 1ST SEMESTER 2016/2017 ACADEMIC YEAR

COURSE CODE: ICT 3411

COURSE TITLE: ICT AND SOCIETY

EXAM VENUE: MAIN 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

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) Prioritising basic services (8 marks)
- b) Cultural change/loss (7 marks)
- c) Sustainability and demand (8 marks)
- d) Toxic waste in re-conditioned equipment (7 marks)

Question Two

- a) Discuss four legal policies that should be in place for prevention, apprehension and prosecution of cyber-crimes in Kenya. (12 marks)
- b) You are an ICT director in JUCT, a private talent collage training fantastic programmers. James, though a first year, he is a gifted programmer and likes to work on his personal computer. Previously you had not considered a policy to guide “bringing your own device” in the computer laboratory, however, only recently has James begun to not only bring in his laptop but also stream pornographic movies. Contemplate a fitting policy to address the situation with James (8 marks)

Question Three

- a) It is the very political possibilities of surveillance, in the data selected, the values applied, the interest served, and the implicit and entangled nature of the judgement process, which makes employees – and persons in general – have a default position of mistrust rather than trust in ‘exposing’ themselves. As individual employees are subject to severe power asymmetry, the regimes for controlling the collected data should be biased towards the individual. Drawing from any economic block, country or institution

with a global reputation, discuss any FIVE guiding principles that would guide employee monitoring

(10 marks)

- b) Using a practical example drawn from emerging technologies, distinguish between Emanuel Kant's ideas and Jeremy Bentham's Thoughts on computer ethics?

(10 marks)

Question Four

International aid has over the years increased in order to assist the developing countries to eradicate poverty. Some of this aid has been used on ICTs to deliver on their socio-economic goals in what has come to be referred to as ICT4D. Empirical evidence connects ICT's contribution to diverse discourses. Discuss the following areas and the 'ICT effect' on them:

- a) Culture and Technology;

(7 marks)

- b) Empowerment

(6 marks)

- c) Transparency in Governance

(7 marks)

Question Five

- a) One such example is Mobile Banking in Kenya, often referred to as M-PESA. The mode of design, implementation & evaluation of such projects is often problematic, their perceived success notwithstanding. Discuss.

(13 marks)

- b) Give two factors which might finish off Moore's law

(7 marks)