## 1. Differentiate between ethics, law, and professional responsibility with suitable examples from the computing field. [4marks]

**Ethics, Law, and Professional Responsibility in Computing:**

1. **Ethics:** Ethics refers to moral principles that guide what is right or wrong behavior, even when not enforced by law.
   *Example:* A software engineer choosing not to misuse user data, even if there is no strict legal restriction.

2. **Law:** Law consists of rules and regulations enforced by government authorities, and violation can result in legal penalties.
   *Example:* Illegal software piracy or unauthorized access to systems under cybercrime laws.

3. **Professional Responsibility:** Professional responsibility refers to duties and standards expected from computing professionals according to professional codes and workplace policies.
   *Example:* Following the ACM Code of Ethics, ensuring software safety, and maintaining confidentiality of client data.

**Difference:** Ethics guides moral behavior, law enforcers legal rules, and professional responsibility ensures proper conduct within the profession.

## 2. Discuss any two historical cases of ethical failures in technology and explain the lessons learned from them. [4marks]

**Case 1: Facebook–Cambridge Analytica Scandal (2018):**
Personal data of millions of Facebook users was collected without proper consent and used for political advertising.
**Lesson Learned:** The case highlighted the importance of data privacy, informed consent, transparency in data usage, and stronger data protection regulations.

**Case 2: Volkswagen Emissions Scandal (2015):**
Volkswagen used software to manipulate emission test results, misleading regulators and customers.
**Lesson Learned:** This incident showed the need for honesty, accountability, and ethical responsibility in software development, as misuse of technology can cause environmental harm and damage public trust.

These cases demonstrate that unethical use of technology can lead to legal penalties, loss of reputation, and societal harm.

## 3. Explain the principles of software engineering ethics, highlighting the issues related to professional responsibility. Discuss how the ACM/IEEE Code of Ethics guides ethical decision-making in software engineering practices. [4marks]

**Principles of Software Engineering Ethics:**
Software engineering ethics focuses on developing software responsibly while ensuring safety, quality, honesty, and respect for users and society. Key issues related to professional responsibility include maintaining software reliability, protecting user privacy, avoiding harm, respecting intellectual property, and being honest about system limitations or risks.

**Role of the ACM/IEEE Code of Ethics:**
The ACM/IEEE Code of Ethics guides ethical decision-making by requiring software engineers to act in the public interest, deliver high-quality products, maintain professional competence, respect confidentiality, and accept accountability for their work. It helps professionals make responsible decisions when facing ethical dilemmas in software development and deployment.

## 4. Compare and contrast Utilitarianism and Deontology (Kantian ethics) as ethical frameworks. How would each approach handle a software privacy dilemma? [4marks]

**Utilitarianism vs. Deontology (Kantian Ethics):**

1. **Utilitarianism:**
   This framework judges actions based on their consequences. An action is considered ethical if it produces the greatest good for the greatest number of people. The focus is on overall outcomes and benefits.

2. **Deontology (Kantian Ethics):**
   This framework judges actions based on moral duties and rules, regardless of consequences. According to Kant, actions are ethical if they follow universal moral principles and respect individuals as ends in themselves.

**Handling a Software Privacy Dilemma:**

- A **Utilitarian** approach might allow limited use of personal data if it benefits the majority (e.g., using health data to prevent disease outbreaks).

- A **Deontological** approach would prioritize respecting user privacy and consent, even if violating privacy could produce beneficial outcomes.

Thus, utilitarianism focuses on consequences, while deontology focuses on moral duties and rights.

## 5. Explain Virtue Ethics and describe how it can guide ethical decision-making for software engineers. [4marks]

**Virtue Ethics:**
Virtue ethics is an ethical framework that focuses on the character and moral qualities of an individual rather than rules or consequences. It emphasizes developing virtues such as honesty, responsibility, fairness, and integrity to guide ethical behavior.

**Guidance for Software Engineers:**
Virtue ethics encourages software engineers to act with honesty in reporting system limitations, responsibility in protecting user data, fairness in avoiding biased systems, and professionalism in delivering reliable and safe software. By developing good moral character, engineers are more likely to make ethical decisions even in complex or uncertain situations.

## 6. Why is explainability a key ethical requirement for AI systems used in high-stakes domains like credit lending or criminal justice? Discuss two societal harms that can occur if an AI system operates as a black box. [4marks]

**Importance of Explainability in AI Systems:**
Explainability is a key ethical requirement in high-stakes domains such as credit lending or criminal justice because decisions made by AI can significantly affect people's lives. Explainable systems allow users and authorities to understand how decisions are made, ensure fairness, detect errors or bias, and maintain accountability and trust.

**Societal Harms of Black-Box AI Systems:**

1. **Unfair Discrimination:** Individuals may be denied loans or receive unfair legal outcomes without knowing the reason, making it difficult to challenge biased decisions.

2. **Lack of Accountability:** When decisions cannot be explained, it becomes difficult to identify responsibility for mistakes or harmful outcomes, reducing public trust in technology.

## 7. What are the key principles of the ACM Code of Ethics? Why are such professional codes important for computing professionals? [4marks]

**Key Principles of the ACM Code of Ethics:**

1.  Contribute to society and human well-being.

2.  Avoid harm to others.

3.  Be honest and trustworthy in professional work.

4.  Respect privacy and maintain confidentiality.

5.  Give proper credit for intellectual property.

6.  Maintain professional competence and integrity.

7.  Promote ethical practices within organizations and the profession.

**Importance of Professional Codes:**
Professional codes help computing professionals make ethical decisions, ensure accountability, protect public interest, prevent misuse of technology, and maintain trust and integrity in the computing profession.

## 8. What is whistleblowing? Discuss the ethical considerations and challenges a computing professional might face when deciding to blow the whistle. [4marks]

**Whistleblowing:**
Whistleblowing is the act of reporting illegal, unethical, or harmful activities within an organization to authorities, management, or the public in order to prevent harm or wrongdoing.

**Ethical Considerations and Challenges:**

1.  **Loyalty vs Public Interest:** Balancing responsibility to the organization with the duty to protect society.

2.  **Risk of Retaliation:** Possibility of job loss, legal action, or damage to professional reputation.

3.  **Accuracy of Evidence:** Ensuring the information is correct and supported by evidence before reporting.

4.  **Confidentiality Issues:** Avoiding unnecessary disclosure of sensitive information while exposing wrongdoing.

These challenges make whistleblowing a complex ethical decision for computing professionals.

## 9. The ACM Code of Ethics emphasizes both contribute to society and human well-being and respect privacy. Describe a realistic scenario where these two principles might come into conflict for a data scientist. How might the code guide a professional in resolving this tension? [4marks]

**Scenario of Conflict:**
A data scientist working for a public health organization analyzes user health data and discovers patterns that could help prevent the spread of a disease. Sharing this data could benefit society and improve public health, but it may also expose sensitive personal information, creating a conflict with the principle of respecting privacy.

**Guidance from the ACM Code of Ethics:**
The code suggests minimizing harm by protecting individual privacy while serving the public good. The data scientist should use anonymized or aggregated data, obtain proper consent where possible, follow legal and organizational policies, and ensure transparency about how data is used. This helps balance societal benefit with respect for individual privacy.

## 10. Explain the differences between copyright, patents, and trademarks in the context of software and digital products. [4marks]

**Copyright, Patents, and Trademarks in Software and Digital Products:**

1. **Copyright:** Protects the original expression of ideas such as source code, software documentation, and digital content. It prevents unauthorized copying, distribution, or modification of the work.

2. **Patent:** Protects new and useful inventions or technical solutions, such as innovative algorithms, processes, or software-based technologies. It prevents others from making, using, or selling the invention without permission.

3. **Trademark:** Protects brand names, logos, symbols, or product names that distinguish a software or digital product in the marketplace.

**Difference:** Copyright protects creative expression, patents protect inventions or functionality, and trademarks protect brand identity.

**11. Compare open-source licensing with proprietary software licensing. What are the ethical implications of each model? [4marks]**

**Open-Source vs Proprietary Software Licensing:**

1. **Open-Source Licensing:**

   o Software code is freely available to use, modify, and distribute.

   o Example: Linux, Apache.

   o **Ethical Implications:** Promotes collaboration, transparency, and equal access, but requires proper attribution and adherence to license terms.

2. **Proprietary Software Licensing:**

   o Software is owned by an individual or company; users must pay for usage and cannot modify or redistribute it.

   o Example: Microsoft Windows, Adobe Photoshop.

   o **Ethical Implications:** Protects intellectual property and incentivizes innovation, but may limit access for those who cannot afford it.

**Key Difference:** Open-source prioritizes freedom and sharing, while proprietary prioritizes ownership and control.

**12. Define professional dissent and whistleblowing in computing. What are the key ethical considerations and potential risks a professional must weigh before deciding to blow the whistle on harmful or unethical practices within their organization? [4marks]**

**Professional Dissent and Whistleblowing:**

- **Professional Dissent:** Expressing disagreement with organizational policies or practices that are unethical, unsafe, or harmful while remaining part of the organization.

- **Whistleblowing:** Reporting illegal, unethical, or harmful practices to authorities, management, or the public to prevent harm.

**Key Ethical Considerations and Potential Risks:**

1. **Duty vs Loyalty:** Balancing responsibility to society and the organization.

2. **Accuracy and Evidence:** Ensuring the reported issue is true and well-documented.

3. **Potential Harm:** Considering consequences for users, colleagues, and the organization.

4. **Retaliation Risk:** Risk of job loss, legal action, or damage to reputation.

5. **Confidentiality:** Avoiding unnecessary disclosure of sensitive information.

Professionals must weigh these factors carefully to make responsible and ethical decisions.

## 13. Discuss the concept of informed consent in personal data collection. What ethical principles should organizations follow when collecting user data? [4marks]

**Informed Consent in Personal Data Collection:**
Informed consent means that users are fully aware of what personal data is being collected, how it will be used, and any potential risks, and they voluntarily agree to provide their information.

**Ethical Principles for Organizations:**

1. **Transparency:** Clearly explain what data is collected, how it will be used, and who will access it.

2. **Voluntariness:** Ensure users can freely choose to provide or withhold consent.

3. **Purpose Limitation:** Collect data only for specified and legitimate purposes.

4. **Data Minimization:** Gather only the data necessary for the intended purpose.

5. **Security and Privacy:** Protect user data from unauthorized access or misuse.

Following these principles ensures users' rights are respected and trust is maintained.

## 14. What are the ethical concerns associated with surveillance technologies? Explain with examples how these technologies can be misused. [4marks]

**Ethical Concerns of Surveillance Technologies:**
Surveillance technologies, such as CCTV cameras, facial recognition, and online monitoring tools, raise issues of privacy, consent, data security, and potential abuse of power.

**Examples of Misuse:**

1. **Invasion of Privacy:** Monitoring employees or citizens without their knowledge or consent.

2. **Discrimination:** Facial recognition systems misidentifying certain racial or gender groups.

3. **Data Exploitation:** Selling or sharing collected data without users' consent.

4. **Government or Corporate Overreach:** Tracking individuals beyond legitimate security or operational needs.

Ethically, organizations should balance security needs with individual rights, ensure transparency, obtain consent, and limit use to authorized purposes.

## 15. Compare and contrast copyright and patents as forms of intellectual property protection in computing. What type of software asset is each best suited for, and why? [4marks]

**Copyright vs Patents in Computing:**

1. **Copyright:** Protects the original expression of ideas, such as source code, software documentation, and digital content. It prevents unauthorized copying or distribution.

   o **Best Suited For:** Software code, applications, and digital media, because it safeguards creative expression rather than functional ideas.

2. **Patent:** Protects novel and useful inventions or technical solutions, including innovative algorithms, processes, or software-based technologies. It prevents others from making, using, or selling the invention without permission.

   o **Best Suited For:** Unique algorithms, encryption methods, or software processes, because patents protect functional and inventive aspects of software.

**Key Difference:** Copyright protects how software is expressed; patents protect how it works or solves a problem.

## 16. What is algorithmic bias? Explain its causes and suggest measures to ensure fairness in AI systems. [4marks]

**Algorithmic Bias:**
Algorithmic bias occurs when an AI system produces unfair or discriminatory outcomes due to skewed data, flawed design, or biased decision-making processes.

**Causes:**

1. **Biased Training Data:** Data that overrepresents or underrepresents certain groups.

2. **Human Bias in Design:** Developers' unconscious biases reflected in algorithms.

3. **Incomplete or Unbalanced Data:** Missing information for some populations.

4. **Faulty Model Assumptions:** Incorrect assumptions leading to unfair results.

**Measures to Ensure Fairness:**

1. Use **diverse and balanced datasets**.

2. Conduct **regular audits and testing** to detect bias.

3. Ensure **transparency and explainability** of AI decisions.

4. Implement **ethical guidelines and human oversight** during development and deployment.

## 17. Discuss the importance of transparency and explainability in AI. Who should be held accountable when an autonomous system causes harm? [4marks]

**Importance of Transparency and Explainability in AI:**
Transparency allows users and stakeholders to understand how an AI system works, while explainability provides clear reasons for its decisions. These are essential to build trust, detect errors or bias, ensure fairness, and maintain accountability, especially in high-stakes domains like healthcare, finance, or criminal justice.

**Accountability for Harm:**
Responsibility should be shared among:

1. **Developers:** For designing and testing the system responsibly.

2. **Organizations/Deployers:** For proper implementation, monitoring, and ethical use of the AI.

3. **Operators/Users:** For using the system correctly according to guidelines.

Clear roles help ensure accountability and prevent misuse of autonomous systems.

## 18. Discuss the role of ethical leadership in IT organizations. How can leaders foster an ethical culture within their teams? [4marks]

**Role of Ethical Leadership in IT Organizations:**
Ethical leadership ensures that technology is developed and used responsibly, protects user data, promotes fairness, and encourages compliance with laws and professional standards. It builds trust among employees, clients, and stakeholders and reduces risks of unethical practices or misuse of technology.

**Fostering an Ethical Culture:**

1. **Lead by Example:** Demonstrate honesty, integrity, and responsible decision-making.

2. **Set Clear Ethical Guidelines:** Establish and communicate organizational policies on ethical behavior.

3. **Encourage Transparency and Open Communication:** Create an environment where employees can voice concerns without fear.

4. **Provide Training and Accountability:** Educate teams on ethical standards and ensure consequences for unethical actions.

These practices help embed ethical values throughout the organization.


## 19. Differentiate between ethical hacking and cybercrime. Under what conditions is hacking considered ethical? [4marks]

**Ethical Hacking vs Cybercrime:**

1. **Ethical Hacking:** Authorized testing of computer systems or networks to identify vulnerabilities and improve security.

   o **Example:** A security professional performing penetration testing with the organization's permission.

2. **Cybercrime:** Unauthorized access or attacks on systems or data with malicious intent, such as theft, damage, or disruption.

   o **Example:** Hacking into a bank system to steal money.

**Conditions for Ethical Hacking:**

- Performed with proper **authorization** from the system owner.

- Aimed at **identifying and fixing security issues**, not exploiting them.

- Follows **legal regulations** and professional ethical standards.

- Ensures **no harm or data loss** occurs during testing.


## 20. Explain the concept of responsible disclosure in cybersecurity. What ethical guidelines should a security researcher follow when discovering a vulnerability? [4marks]

**Responsible Disclosure in Cybersecurity:**
Responsible disclosure is the practice where a security researcher privately informs an

organization about a discovered vulnerability, giving them time to fix it before making the information public. This helps prevent malicious exploitation while improving system security.

**Ethical Guidelines for Security Researchers:**

1. **Confidentiality:** Do not share the vulnerability publicly until it is addressed.

2. **Integrity:** Avoid exploiting the vulnerability for personal gain.

3. **Accuracy:** Provide clear and verifiable details about the issue.

4. **Accountability:** Report the issue to the proper authorities or organization responsibly.

5. **Non-Maleficence:** Ensure that testing or reporting does not cause harm to users or systems.

## 21. What is the digital divide? Discuss its social implications and suggest measures to bridge this gap. [4marks]

**Digital Divide:**
The digital divide is the gap between individuals, communities, or regions that have access to modern information and communication technologies (ICT) and those that do not.

**Social Implications:**

1. **Unequal Access to Education:** Limited access to online learning resources for disadvantaged groups.

2. **Economic Inequality:** Reduced job and business opportunities for those without digital access.

3. **Social Exclusion:** Limited participation in governance, civic activities, and social networks.

4. **Urban-Rural Gap:** Disparities between urban and rural areas in technology access and opportunities.

**Measures to Bridge the Gap:**

1. Provide affordable internet and digital devices.

2. Implement digital literacy and training programs.

3. Establish public access points such as community centers and libraries.

4.  Encourage government and private sector initiatives for inclusive technology deployment.

## 22. Explain the concept of green computing. How can computing professionals contribute to environmental sustainability? [4marks]

**Green Computing:**
Green computing refers to designing, using, and disposing of computers and IT systems in an environmentally responsible way to reduce energy consumption, minimize waste, and lower carbon footprint.

**Ways Computing Professionals Can Support Environmental Sustainability:**

1.  Use **energy-efficient hardware** and data centers.

2.  Optimize **software and algorithms** to reduce computational waste and energy use.

3.  Promote **recycling and proper disposal** of electronic waste (e-waste).

4.  Adopt **cloud computing and virtualization** to minimize physical resource usage.

These practices help reduce environmental impact while maintaining efficient computing operations.

## 23. What is a conflict of interest in the IT workplace? Provide examples and explain how professionals should ethically handle such situations. [4marks]

**Conflict of Interest in the IT Workplace:**
A conflict of interest occurs when a professional's personal interests interfere with their professional duties, potentially affecting objectivity or decision-making.

**Examples:**

1.  An IT manager awarding a contract to a company owned by a family member.

2.  A software developer recommending a product from a company they have shares in.

**Ethical Handling:**

1.  **Disclosure:** Inform supervisors or relevant authorities about the conflict.

2.  **Recusal:** Avoid participating in decisions where a conflict exists.

3.  **Transparency:** Maintain openness to prevent bias.

4. **Adherence to Policies:** Follow organizational and professional ethical guidelines to ensure fair decision-making.

## 24. Explain the concept of justice and fairness according to any one religious tradition or ideology, such as Islam, Hinduism, Christianity, Buddhism, Judaism, or Communism. How can these principles be applied to promote ethical decision-making in modern professional life? [4marks]

**Justice and Fairness in Islam:**

In Islam, justice (*'Adl'*) is a core principle, emphasizing honesty, equality, and treating everyone fairly without favoritism. Fairness requires upholding rights, avoiding oppression, and ensuring that actions benefit the community while respecting individual dignity.

**Application in Modern Professional Life:**

1. **Equal Opportunity:** Ensure fair treatment in hiring, promotions, and rewards.

2. **Transparent Decision-Making:** Make decisions openly and honestly to prevent bias or favoritism.

3. **Accountability:** Take responsibility for actions and rectify mistakes that affect others.

4. **Ethical Practices:** Promote fairness in business, technology, and organizational policies, ensuring that stakeholders' rights are respected.

By applying these principles, professionals can make decisions that are ethical, just, and socially responsible.

## 25. What is Aristotle's concept of the Golden Mean, and how does it guide individuals to find a balanced and virtuous course of action between extremes in ethical decision-making? [4marks]

**Aristotle's Golden Mean:**

The Golden Mean is Aristotle's concept that virtue lies between two extremes of excess and deficiency. Ethical behavior is achieved by finding a balanced, moderate course of action rather than acting too little or too much.

**Guidance in Ethical Decision-Making:**

1. Encourages individuals to **avoid extremes**, such as recklessness or cowardice.

2. Promotes **practical wisdom** to make balanced and context-appropriate choices.

3. Helps develop **virtues** like honesty, courage, and generosity in a measured way.

4. Supports consistent ethical behavior in personal, professional, and societal contexts by seeking moderation and fairness.

This approach guides professionals to act responsibly while maintaining integrity and avoiding harmful extremes.

## 26. How does Tolstoy's story illustrate the ethical dangers of greed and excessive desire, and what lessons can compute professionals learn from Pahom's downfall when making decisions about profit, power, and responsibility? [4marks]

**Tolstoy's Story and Ethical Dangers of Greed:**
In Tolstoy's story, Pahom's endless desire for more land leads him to take excessive risks, ultimately causing his downfall and death. The story illustrates how greed and obsession with material gain can cloud judgment, lead to unethical choices, and result in harm to oneself and others.

**Lessons for Computing Professionals:**

1. **Avoid Overemphasis on Profit:** Prioritize ethical considerations over excessive financial gain.

2. **Balance Power with Responsibility:** Ensure technology and authority are used responsibly, not exploitatively.

3. **Consider Consequences:** Anticipate the social, legal, and ethical impact of decisions.

4. **Maintain Professional Integrity:** Do not compromise ethical standards for personal or organizational advantage.

The story teaches that unchecked desire for profit or power can lead to ethical lapses and harmful outcomes in professional life.

## 27. According to Tolstoy's Three Questions, why are the present moment, the person before us, and doing good considered the foundations of ethical action, and how can these principles guide responsible behavior in technology and professional life? [4marks]

**Tolstoy's Three Questions and Ethical Foundations:**
Tolstoy's story emphasizes three ethical principles:

1. **The Present Moment:** Focus on the current time rather than worrying excessively about the past or future, allowing deliberate and thoughtful action.

2. **The Person Before Us:** Give attention and respect to the individual you interact with, recognizing their dignity and needs.

3. **Doing Good:** Make choices that benefit others and contribute positively to society.

**Application in Technology and Professional Life:**

- **Responsible Decision-Making:** Prioritize ethical actions in real-time, rather than delaying or ignoring responsibilities.

- **User-Centric Approach:** Consider the impact of technology on users and stakeholders, respecting their rights and well-being.

- **Positive Contribution:** Develop and deploy technology to serve societal good, avoid harm, and uphold ethical standards.

These principles guide professionals to act ethically, responsibly, and with social awareness in all technological and workplace decisions.


**28. Discuss the issue of moral decay in Bangladesh by analyzing its major causes, social and economic effects, and possible strategies to address and prevent it. [4marks]**

**Moral Decay in Bangladesh:**

**Major Causes:**

1. **Corruption:** Widespread corruption in politics and public institutions.

2. **Greed and Materialism:** Prioritizing wealth and power over ethical values.

3. **Weak Enforcement of Laws:** Ineffective legal systems failing to punish unethical behavior.

4. **Lack of Education and Awareness:** Limited emphasis on ethics and civic responsibility.

**Social and Economic Effects:**

1. **Erosion of Trust:** People lose faith in institutions and leaders.

2. **Inequality and Injustice:** Disadvantaged groups suffer due to favoritism and unfair practices.

3. **Economic Loss:** Corruption and unethical practices reduce investment and hinder development.

4. **Social Instability:** Increased crime, dishonesty, and moral apathy in society.

**Strategies to Address Moral Decay:**

1. Promote **ethical education** in schools, universities, and workplaces.

2. Strengthen **law enforcement** and accountability mechanisms.

3. Encourage **transparency** in governance and business practices.

4. Foster **community awareness** and social responsibility campaigns to cultivate moral values.

These measures can help rebuild trust, fairness, and integrity in society.

**29. Analyze the impact of belief in the Hereafter on individual moral character, accountability, and ethical conduct in society, highlighting both its positive influences and possible limitations. [4marks]**

**Impact of Belief in the Hereafter on Moral Character and Ethics:**

**Positive Influences:**

1. **Enhanced Accountability:** Belief in the Hereafter encourages individuals to act responsibly, knowing they will be judged for their actions.

2. **Improved Moral Character:** Motivates honesty, compassion, and integrity in personal and professional life.

3. **Social Harmony:** Promotes ethical conduct, fairness, and justice, as people avoid harming others to secure spiritual reward.

4. **Long-Term Perspective:** Encourages self-discipline and ethical decision-making beyond immediate personal gain.

**Possible Limitations:**

1. **Overreliance on Religious Motivation:** Ethical behavior may depend solely on fear of punishment or desire for reward, not on internalized moral reasoning.

2. **Selective Application:** Individuals may justify unethical actions if they believe certain rules do not apply to them in practice.

3. **Cultural or Interpretive Variations:** Differences in belief interpretation can lead to inconsistent moral standards.

**Conclusion:** Belief in the Hereafter can positively shape ethics and accountability, but moral education and rational reflection are also needed to ensure consistent and universal ethical behavior.

### 30. Examine how Animal Farm reflects the dangers of unchecked power and the moral responsibilities of leaders. [4marks]

**Animal Farm and the Dangers of Unchecked Power:**

George Orwell's *Animal Farm* illustrates how leaders who accumulate unchecked power can become corrupt, exploit others, and betray the very principles they once claimed to uphold. The pigs' gradual abuse of authority shows how greed, manipulation, and lack of accountability can harm society.

**Moral Responsibilities of Leaders:**

1. **Serve the People:** Leaders should prioritize the welfare of those they govern, not personal gain.

2. **Maintain Transparency:** Decisions and policies must be open to scrutiny to prevent abuse.

3. **Uphold Justice:** Leaders must act ethically and fairly, avoiding exploitation.

4. **Accountability:** Leaders should be answerable for their actions and their impact on society.

**Lesson:** The story warns that without ethical leadership, power can corrupt, and societal values can be eroded, emphasizing the importance of responsibility, fairness, and integrity in leadership.

### 31. Discuss the role of mentorship and personal growth in shaping Simba's ability to confront challenges and assume leadership. [4marks]

**Mentorship and Personal Growth in Simba's Leadership:**

Simba's journey in *The Lion King* shows how mentorship and personal growth shape his ability to face challenges and become a responsible leader.

1. **Mentorship:** Figures like Mufasa and Rafiki guide Simba with wisdom, teaching him about courage, responsibility, and the importance of protecting his kingdom.

2. **Self-Reflection:** Simba grows through reflection on his past mistakes and responsibilities, learning to overcome fear and guilt.

3. **Facing Challenges:** Mentorship and experience prepare him to confront Scar, make ethical decisions, and reclaim his rightful place as king.

4. **Leadership Development:** Through guidance and personal growth, Simba embodies qualities like bravery, fairness, and accountability, essential for ethical and effective leadership.

Mentorship combined with self-development enables Simba to mature into a wise and just leader.


**32. How do characters like Mr. Burns and Homer in The Simpsons illustrate the ethical consequences of greed and selfishness, and what lessons can compute professionals draw from these examples when making decisions that affect others? [4marks]**

**Ethical Consequences of Greed and Selfishness in The Simpsons:**

1. **Mr. Burns:** His extreme greed and pursuit of wealth often harm employees, the environment, and society. His actions show how selfish decisions can damage trust, reputation, and public welfare.

2. **Homer Simpson:** While less malicious, Homer's impulsive and self-centered behavior sometimes causes unintended harm to others, highlighting that neglecting responsibility can have negative consequences.

**Lessons for Computing Professionals:**

1. **Consider Impact on Others:** Avoid decisions that prioritize personal gain or convenience at the expense of users or stakeholders.

2. **Balance Profit with Ethics:** Ensure business and technical choices respect fairness, safety, and societal well-being.

3. **Accountability:** Recognize that even small lapses in judgment can have wide-ranging consequences.

4. **Professional Integrity:** Uphold ethical standards to prevent harm, maintain trust, and foster responsible technology use.

These examples emphasize that greed and selfishness can lead to ethical failures and societal harm.