**Unit 1: Introduction**

1. **Why should we study computer ethics?**
   * Studying computer ethics helps us understand how to use computers responsibly and ethically. It guides us in making decisions that respect the rights and privacy of others.
2. **What are different applications of sociology?**
   * Sociology helps us understand society and human behavior. It can be applied in areas like social work, education, healthcare, criminal justice, and market research to improve social policies and practices.
3. **What are the merits of computer ethics in education?**
   * Computer ethics in education teaches students about the responsible use of technology, protecting privacy, and understanding the impact of their digital actions on society.

**Unit 2: Social and Cultural Change**

1. **Explain the role of media and communication in social and cultural changes.**
   * Media and communication spread new ideas and information quickly, influencing people's opinions, behaviors, and cultural norms. They can promote social change by raising awareness about important issues.
2. **What are the reasons for resisting social change?**
   * People resist social change because they fear the unknown, want to maintain their current status or power, or feel attached to traditional ways. Resistance can also come from a lack of trust in new ideas or technologies.
3. **What are the factors of social change?**
   * Social change is influenced by factors like economic development, technological advancements, education, population growth, and cultural shifts. These factors can create new opportunities and challenges for societies.
4. **Write short notes on globalization and migration.**
   * Globalization: The process where businesses, ideas, and cultures spread around the world, making countries more interconnected and interdependent.
   * Migration: The movement of people from one place to another, often for better job opportunities, safety, or living conditions. It can significantly impact both the sending and receiving societies.

**Unit 3: Understanding Development**

1. **Define development planning. Why do we need development planning?**
   * Development planning involves creating strategies to improve a country’s economy and quality of life. It's needed to ensure sustainable growth, reduce poverty, and achieve social and economic goals.
2. **Write short notes on indicators of development.**
   * Indicators of development are measurements used to assess a country's progress. Common indicators include GDP, literacy rates, life expectancy, and access to healthcare. They help track improvements and identify areas needing attention.

**Unit 4: Process of Transformation**

1. **What is e-governance? How can we achieve good governance through e-governance?**
   * E-governance is the use of technology by governments to provide services and communicate with citizens. It can improve governance by making processes more transparent, efficient, and accessible, reducing corruption, and enhancing public participation.
2. **Write short notes on globalization and migration.**
   * Globalization: The process where businesses, ideas, and cultures spread around the world, making countries more interconnected and interdependent.
   * Migration: The movement of people from one place to another, often for better job opportunities, safety, or living conditions. It can significantly impact both the sending and receiving societies.

**Unit 5: Ethics and Ethical Analysis**

1. **What does the code of ethics reflect?**
   * A code of ethics reflects a set of principles and standards that guide the behavior of professionals. It shows the commitment to honesty, integrity, and responsibility in their work.
2. **What is ethical decision-making? Explain the framework for ethical decision-making.**
   * Ethical decision-making involves choosing actions that are right and just. The framework includes identifying the problem, considering the stakeholders, exploring options, weighing the consequences, and making a decision based on ethical principles.
3. **Write short notes on the functional definition of ethics.**
   * The functional definition of ethics is a system of moral principles that affect how people make decisions and lead their lives. It focuses on what is right and wrong and how to act in various situations.
4. **Define ethics and ethical theory. What are the different ethical theories? Explain.**
   * Ethics is the study of what is right and wrong. Ethical theories provide frameworks for understanding and making ethical decisions. Common theories include:
     + Utilitarianism: Choosing actions that maximize overall happiness.
     + Deontology: Following rules and duties.
     + Virtue Ethics: Focusing on the character and virtues of a person.
5. **What is ethical decision-making? What is the element that makes a good framework for an ethical decision? Explain the code of ethics in detail.**
   * Ethical decision-making involves choosing actions based on moral principles. A good framework includes identifying the issue, considering stakeholders, evaluating options, and making a decision that aligns with ethical standards. The code of ethics details these standards and guides professional conduct.

**Unit 6: Intellectual Property Rights and Computer Technology**

1. **Define intellectual property ownership. How do you protect ownership rights? Explain.**
   * Intellectual property ownership refers to the legal rights to creations of the mind, like inventions, literary works, and symbols. These rights are protected through copyrights, patents, and trademarks, which prevent others from using the property without permission.
2. **Most copyright violations are found in developing, usually, poor countries. Why?**
   * Copyright violations are common in developing countries due to limited access to affordable legal content, lack of awareness about intellectual property laws, and economic pressures that drive the use of pirated materials.
3. **What is intellectual property? How do you protect such property using copyright, patents, and trade secrets? Explain.**
   * Intellectual property includes creations like inventions, art, and brands. Protection methods include:
     + Copyright: Protects literary and artistic works.
     + Patents: Protects inventions and processes.
     + Trade Secrets: Protects confidential business information.
   * These methods prevent unauthorized use and encourage innovation.
4. **Has the internet made software protection easier or more difficult? Why or why not?**
   * The internet has made software protection both easier and more difficult. Easier because digital rights management tools can control access; more difficult because it’s easier to share and pirate software globally.

**Unit 7: Social Context of Computing**

1. **Define the digital divide. Explain different enablers of the digital divide.**
   * The digital divide is the gap between those who have access to technology and the internet and those who do not. Enablers include income levels, education, infrastructure, and geographic location, which affect access to digital resources.
2. **Write short notes on employee monitoring.**
   * Employee monitoring involves tracking employees' activities and performance using technology. It aims to improve productivity and security but raises privacy and trust concerns.
3. **What is electronic employee monitoring? What are the consequences of electronic monitoring?**
   * Electronic employee monitoring tracks workers' activities using digital tools. Consequences include improved productivity and security but can also lead to privacy invasion, stress, and reduced morale.
4. **Explain different health-related issues of using computer technology in brief.**
   * Using computers can lead to health issues like eye strain, repetitive strain injuries, and poor posture. It can also cause mental stress due to prolonged screen time and multitasking.
5. **How does ergonomics offer and maintain a safe, comfortable, healthy, and habitable work environment?**
   * Ergonomics involves designing workspaces and tools to fit users' needs, reducing strain and injury. Proper ergonomic practices include adjustable chairs, monitor height, and keyboard placement to ensure comfort and health.

**Unit 8: Software Issues**

1. **What are the causes of software failure?**
   * Causes include poor design, inadequate testing, coding errors, miscommunication among team members, and not meeting user requirements. These issues can lead to software that doesn’t function correctly or crashes.
2. **Compare security with safety. Why is software safety so difficult to attain? Can it be guaranteed?**
   * Security protects software from attacks and unauthorized access, while safety ensures it operates without causing harm. Achieving software safety is difficult due to complex interactions and unforeseen issues. It can't be guaranteed but can be improved through rigorous testing and standards.
3. **Explain the factors that justify the risks in software issues.**
   * Justifying risks involves balancing potential benefits against possible harm. Factors include the software's purpose, potential impact, user safety, and legal implications. Assessing these helps decide whether the benefits outweigh the risks.
4. **What is software risk? How do you assess and manage software risk?**
   * Software risk is the potential for software to fail or cause harm. Assessment involves identifying possible issues, evaluating their impact, and likelihood. Management includes planning, monitoring, and implementing strategies to mitigate risks.
5. **Discuss with example storage virtualization and application virtualization.**
   * Storage virtualization pools physical storage from multiple devices into a single virtual storage unit. For example, using a virtual SAN.
   * Application virtualization allows apps to run on different devices without being installed on them. For example, using Citrix to access apps remotely.
6. **Has the internet made software protection easier or more difficult? Why or why not?**
   * The internet has made software protection both easier and more difficult. Easier because digital rights management tools can control access; more difficult because it’s easier to share and pirate software globally.

**Unit 9: New Frontiers for Computer Ethics**

1. **Explain cyberspace in brief. Explain different techniques that can be used to secure cyberspace users.**
   * Cyberspace is the virtual environment where online communication and data exchange occur. Techniques to secure it include using strong passwords, encryption, firewalls, and antivirus software to protect against cyber threats.
2. **Discuss the future of AI and its ethical implications.**
   * The future of AI includes advanced automation, decision-making, and personalized services. Ethical implications involve job displacement, privacy concerns, and ensuring