

VTM NSS COLLEGE, DHANUVACHAPURAM
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
QUESTION BANK
CYBER POLITICS; PS 1321

15 Mark Question:

1. Discuss the complex interplay between security and civil liberties in cyberspace, considering the roles of states, civil society, and companies. Analyse the challenges and initiatives related to governance, disinformation, and criminality in the context of balancing liberties and security in the digital realm.
2. Explain the concept of free software, emphasizing the ethical and political choices involved in its usage. Discuss the significance of the Free Software Movement, its origin, and the role of Richard M. Stallman. Also, analyse the implications of free software on software ownership and user freedoms.
3. Define e-democracy and explain the challenges it faces in contemporary governance. Discuss how e-democracy aims to strengthen participation, transparency, and accountability in the decision-making process while fostering trust in democracy.
4. Define e-participation and its significance in governance, addressing both essential and instrumental reasons for its existence. Explain the role of government in e-participation and the key stakeholders involved in e-participation initiatives.
5. Explain the emergence and evolution of cyber activism, highlighting its impact on political and social discourse. Discuss the role of online platforms, organizations, and campaigns in shaping cyber activism.
6. Discuss the evolution of information and communication technology (ICT) from the mainframe era to the era of Internet computing. Explain how these technological advancements have transformed public administration and governance. Provide examples of key developments in each era.
7. Explain the concept of e-governance and its significance in modern societies. Describe the role of ICT in reshaping interactions among government, citizens, and businesses. Analyse why information is crucial for governments to achieve their economic and social development objectives.
8. Define e-Governance and provide an overview of the various definitions and perspectives presented in the text, including those from organizations like the World Bank and UNESCO. Discuss the core principles and key factors that are essential for the success of e-Governance initiatives.
9. Explain the different models and stages of e-Governance, including the Five Stage Development model proposed by the United Nations. Discuss the various stakeholder interactions involved in e-Governance and how it can enhance government-citizen relationships.
10. Discuss the major e-Governance initiatives undertaken in Kerala, including projects like FRIENDS, Akshaya, IT @ School, E-Office, Chief Minister's Grievance Redressal Cell, and Aasthi. Explain how these initiatives have contributed to the

advancement of e-Governance in the state and the impact on citizen services and administrative efficiency.

11. Explain the objectives and significance of the Information Kerala Mission (IKM) in the context of e-Governance in Kerala. How does IKM aim to transform local self-government institutions into effective, efficient, and transparent entities? Discuss its role in strengthening decentralized planning and local economic development.
12. Discuss the concept of the right to privacy in the context of the cyber space. Analyse the evolving field of cybercrime, categorizing common forms of cybercrimes against persons and property. Explain the importance of awareness and responsible use of the cyber space to protect individual privacy rights.
13. Describe the evolution of hacking from its early origins to its current status as a multibillion-dollar industry. Explain how hacking has become increasingly sophisticated and diverse, and discuss the motives and types of hackers in today's digital landscape.
14. Discuss the historical context and objectives of the Information Technology Act (IT Act) of 2000 in India. Explain the significance of the IT Act in providing legal recognition to electronic transactions and digital signatures. Analyse how the Act facilitates e-governance and its salient features.
15. Explain the concept of the digital divide, highlighting its impact on various aspects of society, including education, economic development, and gender disparities. Discuss the factors contributing to the digital divide and its implications on both developed and developing countries.
16. Analyse the role of poverty in widening the digital divide, particularly in developing countries. How does limited access to digital technology affect individuals' economic, educational, and social advancement? Provide examples and potential solutions to address this issue.
17. Explain the concept of the communications approach in political science. How does it shape public opinion, governance, and political discourse?
18. Compare and contrast the Media Effects Theory and Political Framing Theory. Provide examples of how these theories are applied in political communication.
19. Discuss the role of media in shaping public opinion through the Agenda-Setting Theory. How does the media influence the public and policy agendas in politics?
20. Analyse the significance of the Spiral of Silence theory in political communication. How does it relate to the influence of media and social dynamics?
21. Explore the impact of social media in political campaigns and public perception. How has social media transformed political communication and campaigning strategies?
22. 15-Mark Question:
23. Describe the evolution, characteristics, and various applications of blogs, as well as how the definition and perception of blogs have changed over time. Discuss their role as a form of online publishing and communication.
24. Discuss the impact of the information revolution on governance and political processes. How has the use of ICT transformed the relationship between citizens and their governments? Provide examples to illustrate your points.

25. Explain the role of information technology in driving the information revolution. How have advancements in technology, such as the internet, data analytics, and artificial intelligence, contributed to the changes in society, governance, and politics?
26. Explore the challenges and opportunities presented by the information revolution. Discuss issues like the digital divide, data privacy, and cybersecurity, and how governments and individuals can address these challenges while harnessing the benefits of ICT.
27. Describe the role of open data in promoting transparency and accountability in government. How does the release of government data benefit citizens, improve policy-making, and enhance understanding of government activities?
28. Analyse the ethical considerations related to the information revolution. Discuss the responsible use of technology, potential biases in algorithms, and the importance of promoting awareness and guidelines for the ethical use of ICT.
29. Define cyber politics and its evolving nature. Discuss the key elements that comprise the field, including the impact of technology on political activities and governance.
30. Explain the relevance of cyber politics in the contemporary digital age. How does the intersection of technology and politics shape political landscapes and decision-making processes?
31. Compare and contrast the definitions of cyber politics provided by Richard L. Fox, Andrew Chadwick, and Philip N. Howard. How do these definitions shed light on the different aspects of the field?
32. Analyse the role of social media in cyber politics. Discuss how social media platforms influence political engagement, public opinion, and electoral outcomes.
33. Explore the ethical and legal considerations in cyber politics. What are the key issues related to online privacy, data protection, and the regulation of political content and advertising?

2 Mark Questions:

1. Define the term "information revolution."
2. How does the internet contribute to the information revolution?
3. Name one way in which ICT has improved citizen engagement.
4. Give an example of how online platforms have facilitated political activism.
5. What is open data, and how does it benefit society?
6. What is the digital divide, and why is it a concern in the information revolution?
7. How do algorithms play a role in the spread of disinformation?
8. Name one initiative to bridge the digital divide.
9. Explain the concept of multi-factor authentication in cybersecurity.
10. What is the significance of responsible technology use in the information revolution?
11. Describe one potential drawback of AI in governance.
12. How can blockchain technology prevent fraud in government transactions?
13. What is a decentralized ledger in the context of blockchain technology?
14. How does the information revolution impact news consumption?
15. Why is it essential to address issues of bias in algorithmic decision-making?
16. Define the evolving nature of cyber politics.

17. Explain the interdisciplinary nature of cyber politics.
18. What are some ethical concerns in cyber politics?
19. How does the digital realm impact democratic processes?
20. What is the role of technology in shaping modern political landscapes?
21. Describe the use of social media in political activism.
22. Why is understanding the relevance of cybersecurity in political contexts essential?
23. Discuss the role of technology in international diplomacy.
24. How does data generated online contribute to political research?
25. What are some of the key elements that encompass the scope of cyber politics?
26. Define the term "digital advocacy."
27. What are the challenges posed by online polarization in cyber politics?
28. How does cyber politics enable real-time communication between political actors and citizens?
29. Explain the impact of technology on decision-making processes within government institutions.
30. What is the role of technology in shaping political discourse and public opinion in the digital age?
31. What is the primary focus of the Media Effects Theory?
32. Define the concept of framing in political communication.
33. How does the Agenda-Setting Theory influence the public's perception of important issues?
34. Explain the concept of the Spiral of Silence in political communication.
35. What role does social media play in contemporary political campaigns?
36. Provide an example of how media coverage can shape public opinion based on the Agenda-Setting Theory.
37. How do political campaigns strategically utilize media to influence voters?
38. Describe the function of frame elements in Political Framing Theory.
39. Differentiate between the media agenda, public agenda, and policy agenda.
40. How can media outlets set the agenda during an election campaign?
41. Define the digital divide and its significance in the context of information and communication technology (ICT).
42. Discuss how myths and stereotypes can contribute to the digital divide. Provide examples of common misconceptions related to ICT.
43. What is the impact of political instability and corruption on the digital divide within a country?
44. How does the utilization of the internet vary between rural and urban areas, and what factors contribute to this difference?
45. Explain how economic factors, such as minimum wages, can influence internet affordability and access for individuals.
46. What is the "leap frog theory," and how has it been used to bridge the digital divide in some developing countries?
47. Describe the role of infrastructure availability in the digital divide and how it affects access to information technology in both developed and developing nations.

48. Define "e-governance" and "e-government" and explain the differences between the two concepts.
49. What is the significance of information technology in transforming the workplace and organizational structures in the information age?
50. What does The Economist mean when it suggests that "after e-commerce and e-business, the next big thing will be e-governance"?
51. Describe the role of information as the "lifeblood of public governance" and its impact on understanding government functions and policy-making.
52. How has the ICT revolution changed the world and brought about profound changes in the way people work, learn, and live?
53. Explain the concept of "information superhighways" and their influence on the way information is accessed and shared in the modern world.
54. List some of the emerging terms and concepts related to technology and administration, such as 'IT and administration,' 'e-citizen,' and 'e-society,' and briefly explain their significance.
55. Define e-Governance as a paradigm shift in governance reforms. Explain why it is considered a continuous process.
56. Discuss the importance of providing local language interfaces in e-Governance to make government services more accessible to a diverse and multi-lingual society.
57. What is the role of social media in e-Governance, and how can it foster citizen engagement and improve governance?
58. Why is a disciplined and systematic way of working essential in e-Governance projects? How does it impact the success of such initiatives?
59. Explain the concept of horizontal applicability in e-Governance and why minimizing costly repetitions is crucial for cost-effective implementation.
60. Describe the sustainability aspect of successful e-Governance projects and why they should not be derailed on grounds of expediency.
61. How does e-Governance require changes in the mindset of various stakeholders, including politicians, government officials, and the general public?
62. What is the purpose of the Citizens' Call Centre in Kerala's e-Governance infrastructure? How does it function as a single-window facility for providing assistance across government departments?
63. Describe the concept of the Chief Minister's Grievance Redressal Cell in Kerala and how it helps bring transparency and efficiency to the government's functions.
64. Explain how e-Health contributes to efficient healthcare service delivery in Kerala. What are the key components of this initiative?
65. What is the significance of the IT @ School project in Kerala, and how does it aim to enhance computer education for high school students?
66. What role does the Chief Minister's Grievance Redressal Cell play in addressing citizen complaints and grievances? How is it automated and connected to various communication channels?
67. How does the Citizens Call Centre contribute to providing information on various government schemes, programs, and entitlements to common citizens? In which city is it located in Kerala?

68. Discuss the challenges faced by Kerala in fostering e-Governance as a policy of action, including issues related to the digital divide, infrastructure, trust, and innovation diffusion.
69. Explain the significance of the State Data Centres (SDCs) in Kerala's e-Governance infrastructure and their connection to the Kerala State Wide Area Network (KSWAN)
70. What is the primary goal of IKM regarding local self-government institutions in Kerala?
71. What role does IKM play in enhancing the efficiency and transparency of local self-government operations in Kerala?
72. What is the purpose of the Integrated Local Governance Management System (ILGMS) launched by IKM?
73. How does the state of Kerala prioritize decentralized government and autonomy for local self-government institutions?
74. What is the significance of transparency, precision, and promptness in the services provided through local self-government institutions in Kerala?
75. List the seven applications implemented by IKM during the first phase in local panchayats.
76. How does IKM contribute to the empowerment of e-Governance in grassroots level administration in Kerala?
77. How does a more participatory and deliberative democracy in Kerala contribute to mitigating inequalities in the federal state?
78. In the context of blogging, what is the meaning of "blogroll"?
79. What are the two main connotations of the term "chat," and how do they differ in the context of communication?
80. What characterizes the brevity of messages in tweets on Twitter (X), and how is this platform used for sharing information?
81. How does Twitter use hashtags to categorize tweets and why are they important for discussions and events on the platform?
82. What is the purpose of "Direct Messages" (DMs) on Twitter, and who can send them?
83. Explain the concept of "Twitter (X) Space" and its role in facilitating live audio conversations on the platform.
84. What is a "blogroll," and how is it relevant to blogs and blogging?
85. How can free URL shortening services be used to improve the sharing of web content on platforms like Twitter (X)?
86. Briefly discuss the role of online petitions in cyber activism and name a popular platform used for hosting such petitions.
87. What is the significance of hashtags in micro-blogging platforms like Twitter (X) for spreading activist messages and organizing conversations?
88. Describe the concept of proxy servers and their role in circumventing government restrictions on online protests.
89. How did Ushahidi, Inc. utilize mobile phones and mapping software in the context of activist efforts, and what are some examples of its applications in various situations?
90. What is the potential downside of overly simplified messages and reduced room for public deliberation in cyber activism compared to traditional forms of activism?

91. How have terrorist groups and xenophobic parties exploited cyber activism for their goals, and why is this considered a negative impact of this form of activism?
92. What is the origin of the term "slacktivism," and why is it associated with a lack of concrete action in online activism?
93. Briefly explain the concept of "digital activism" and its significance in contemporary society.
94. Define "agenda-setting" in e-participation and how it differs from "decision-making." Provide examples of e-participation initiatives associated with each of these aspects.
95. Explain the concept of the "digital divide" in the context of e-participation. How has this concept evolved over time to include various layers of exclusion?
96. What is the role of trust, both in government institutions and the Internet, in the success of e-participation initiatives? How does trust impact citizen participation in online governance?
97. Discuss the e-participation goals related to policy-making and service delivery. How can e-participation mechanisms contribute to achieving these goals?
98. Describe the three-point scale used in measuring levels of e-participation. Provide examples of e-participation initiatives that correspond to each of the three steps.
99. Explain the concept of "shallow stakeholder analysis" and its impact on e-participation initiatives. How can a lack of proper stakeholder analysis hinder the success of e-participation?
100. What is the significance of the United Nations e-government Survey's three-point scale in the context of e-participation measurement? How does this scale relate to the concepts of e-enabling, e-engaging, and e-empowering?
101. How does e-participation relate to civic participation and the construction of political discourse? Provide examples of digital tools used for these purposes in e-participation.
102. Define the concept of e-democracy and its diverse definitions and understandings. Explain how it encompasses multiple elements and notions such as citizenship, transparency, accountability, and e-government.
103. Identify and briefly explain the characteristics of e-democracy, emphasizing how it strengthens citizen participation and improves transparency and accountability in the decision-making process.
104. Discuss the advantages of e-democracy, focusing on how it reduces the cost of democratic procedures, increases citizen involvement, and enhances the quality of services provided by the government.
105. Define the concept of "open government" and how it encompasses various initiatives and policies. Provide examples of democratic innovations within the realm of open government.
106. Explain the concept of the "deliberative turn" in political philosophy and its relevance to discussions about e-democracy. Discuss how ICTs facilitate deliberative forms of democracy and citizen engagement.
107. Describe the potential barriers to e-democracy, both on the supply and demand sides. Discuss issues related to the digital divide, lack of confidence in electronic means, and the challenges of technology development.

108. Discuss the risks associated with e-democracy, including the misuse and undemocratic use of technology. Explain how the fragmentation of communities can be a threat to the universality of democracy and the need for safeguards against misuse.
109. Define the concept of subsidiarity and its role in e-democracy. Explain how it involves making decisions at the lowest competent level of government to promote more localized decision-making.
110. Define free software and its fundamental principles. Explain how free software encourages users to learn and share while respecting their rights.
111. Discuss the importance of free software in making a political and ethical choice. Highlight the legal restrictions and consequences often associated with proprietary software.
112. Explain the concept of "GNU" and its mission to provide a UNIX replacement that respects user freedoms. Discuss the origin of the GNU project and its significance.
113. Describe the concept of "copyleft" and how it differs from putting software in the public domain. Explain how copyleft preserves user freedoms and guarantees that every user has freedom.
114. Define the GNU General Public License (GPL) and its role in protecting user freedoms. Discuss how it ensures that anyone redistributing the software must pass along the freedom to further copy and change it.
115. Explain the significance of "GNU GPL" and how it is a legal instrument that guarantees users the rights to use, modify, and redistribute software. Discuss the inseparable link between code and freedoms in copyleft licenses.
116. Define the concept of "proprietary software" and how it utilizes copyright to restrict users' freedom. Compare this with how the Free Software Foundation (FSF) uses copyright to guarantee users' freedom.
117. Explain the role of the GNU Lesser General Public License (LGPL) as an alternate form of copyleft. Discuss its application to certain GNU libraries and why its name was changed from "Library GPL."
118. Define "cyber stability" and its key attributes, such as safety, security, and non-escalatory conflict resolution. Explain the role of multi-stakeholder engagement and trust in achieving cyber stability.
119. Discuss the vulnerability of the modern digital economy due to the enormous amount of data generated through various activities. Explain how organizations use data to enhance services and the potential risks associated with data aggregation.
120. Define "Advanced Persistent Threats (APTs)" and explain the characteristics of these sophisticated cyber threats. Discuss the role of nation states in state-sponsored threats.
121. Explain the significance of mobile devices in cyberspace and the potential vulnerabilities they introduce. Describe the risks associated with malware distribution and the use of free public Wi-Fi.
122. Define "big data" and its use in providing insights and solutions. Discuss the security challenges related to securing big data and using data analytics to predict security incidents.

123. Explain the difference between compliance and risk management in the context of cyber security. Discuss the risk management approach and its complementary nature with compliance obligations
124. Explain the term "spamming" in the context of cybercrimes. Describe how users may receive unwarranted messages related to their browsing history and why awareness is important.
125. Define "unauthorized access" in the context of privacy infringements in the cyber space. Explain how sharing personal information during online conversations can lead to unauthorized access and misuse of information.
126. Describe the Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference Regulations 2010 and its role in protecting personal information. Identify the types of service providers covered by these regulations and their responsibilities regarding user privacy.
127. Summarize the importance of user awareness and responsibility in the cyber space, especially in protecting the right to privacy. Highlight the role of individuals in ensuring that their privacy rights are upheld.
128. Explain the primary drivers that lead to hacking activities, including financial gain, corporate espionage, notoriety, and state-sponsored hacking. Mention hacktivism as a distinct category of hacking.
129. Describe the role of white hat hackers and their primary objective in the world of hacking. Explain how they contribute to enhancing cybersecurity.
130. Define black hat hackers and highlight their malicious activities in the context of hacking. Explain some of the potential consequences of their actions.
131. Explain the concept of grey hat hackers and how they differ from black hat and white hat hackers. Discuss their motivations and actions in the hacking community.
132. Define ethical hacking and its role in identifying and addressing security vulnerabilities. Explain how ethical hackers help organizations enhance their security defenses.
133. Summarize the key sections of the IT Act related to specific offenses and penalties, including Section 65, Section 66B, Section 66C & D, Section 66E, Section 66F, Section 67, 67A & B, and Section 67C.
134. Explain the penalties associated with tampering with computer source documents, dishonestly receiving stolen resources, identity theft, and violation of personal privacy, as per the IT Act.
135. Define hacking and breach of confidentiality of personal information as offenses under the IT Act. Describe the penalties for sending offensive messages through communication services.
136. Describe the penalties associated with imprisonment and fines for various offenses under the IT Act, highlighting the differences between these penalties for different types of offenses.

4 Mark Questions:

1. Define cybercrime and e-commerce in the context of the IT Act. Explain the relevance of these definitions in the legal framework.

2. Differentiate between digital signatures and electronic signatures, and describe the role of digital signatures in creating legally enforceable electronic records.
3. Explain the concept of e-governance and its role in electronic records and contract validity, as outlined in the IT Act.
4. Discuss the applicability and non-applicability of the IT Act, including the scope of extra-territorial jurisdiction, and provide examples of documents not covered by the Act.
5. Define hacking and explain its association with unauthorized access to computer systems. Mention some common activities associated with hacking.
6. Discuss the historical events and media portrayals that contributed to the popularization of hacking in the 1980s, leading to its recognition as a potential national security risk.
7. Describe the changing nature of hacking, highlighting the shift from the traditional view of lone rogue programmers to highly sophisticated, stealthy attackers. Mention their techniques and attack vectors.
8. Differentiate between white hat, black hat, and grey hat hackers, and explain their respective motivations and activities. Discuss the role of ethical hacking in enhancing network security.
9. Explain the term "cyber-stalking" and how it constitutes a form of harassment in the digital realm. Discuss the various electronic means used for cyber-stalking.
10. Define "hacking" as a common form of cybercrime. Describe how hackers gain control over computer systems and the potential consequences for victims.
11. Discuss the offense of "dissemination of obscene material" in the context of cybercrimes. Explain how this relates to hosting prohibited content and indecent exposure online.
12. Define "spoofing" in the context of cybercrime and the theft of identity. Describe how offenders use a victim's identity for communication with third parties.
13. Explain the concept of "page jacking" as a cybercrime offense. Discuss how it involves compromising a victim's website to direct users to a fake website.
14. Define "carding" in the context of cybercrime and electronic magnetic fields of ATM and credit cards. Describe how offenders use stolen card data to access and withdraw money from a victim's account.
15. Discuss the broader category of cybercrimes against persons, including offenses like cheating, fraud, and threats to life, committed using electronic devices or the cyber space.
16. Define the concept of "cyber stability" and its importance in cyberspace. Explain how trust is a cornerstone of cyber diplomacy and its significance in developing binding norms for online behaviour.
17. Discuss the challenges posed by the complexity of the connected environment in cyberspace. Highlight the significance of protecting the vast amounts of data generated in the modern digital economy.
18. Describe the growing sophistication of cyber threats, including state-sponsored threats and Advanced Persistent Threats (APTs). Explain the vulnerabilities associated with the increasing use of mobile devices and the risks of malware and public Wi-Fi.

19. Define "big data" and its impact on cyber security. Discuss the dual challenges of securing big data and using data analytics to predict security incidents. Highlight the potential consequences of security breaches in the context of big data.
20. Explain the dilemma between compliance and risk management in cyber security. Discuss the importance of moving beyond mere compliance to effective risk management for organizations to enhance their security posture.
21. What is e-governance, and how has it transformed government services?
22. How has the digital divide affected information access and democratic participation?
23. Explain the role of social media in election campaigns and political activism.
24. Discuss the challenges posed by disinformation and fake news in the information revolution.
25. How can blockchain technology enhance transparency in government transactions?
26. Describe the importance of data privacy in the information revolution.
27. What are the key cybersecurity measures to protect against cyberattacks?
28. How does global connectivity impact businesses and innovation in the information revolution?
29. Explain the concept of citizen participation in governance through ICT.
30. What role does AI play in revolutionizing governance and political processes?
31. Differentiate between free software and proprietary software, highlighting how free software respects user freedoms, whereas proprietary software often imposes restrictions. Discuss the ethical considerations of choosing free software.
32. Describe the goals and mission of the Free Software Foundation (FSF) and its role in advocating for computer users' rights. Explain how the FSF encourages the use of free software and educates users worldwide.
33. Define "copyleft" and explain how it differs from traditional copyright. Discuss how the GNU General Public License (GPL) is a copyleft license that protects user freedoms while encouraging sharing and collaboration.
34. Explain the concept of the "GNU's Not UNIX" (GNU) project and its aim to provide a replacement for the UNIX operating system while respecting user freedoms. Discuss the significance of GNU software in promoting free software.
35. How does cyber politics democratize access to information and amplify the voices of citizens?
36. Discuss the scope of cyber politics, including its focus on cybersecurity and global implications.
37. Explain the impact of technology on election campaigning and political discourse.
38. What is digital advocacy, and how do interest groups use online platforms for their causes?
39. Describe the role of e-governance in enhancing transparency and citizen participation in government services.
40. How does data analytics play a role in cyber politics, particularly in understanding voter preferences and targeting campaigns?
41. Discuss the challenges posed by fake news, echo chambers, and online harassment in the context of cyber politics.

42. Explain the significance of digital diplomacy in international relations in the digital age.
43. What is meant by the term "micro-targeting," and how does it influence political campaigns?
44. How do cybersecurity measures help safeguard political data, election systems, and government networks in the realm of cyber politics?
45. Differentiate between minimalist and maximalist definitions of e-democracy, highlighting their varying approaches to citizen participation and collaboration with government officials.
46. Describe the goals of e-democracy, including enhancing transparency, accountability, participation, and inclusiveness in governance. Provide examples of e-democracy initiatives that align with these goals.
47. Explain the concept of a typology for e-democracy, focusing on the various types of activities organized or mediated by power centres like governments, parliaments, and political parties. Provide examples of each type.
48. Discuss the concept of issue framing in e-democracy and how it enables citizens to set the agenda for public debate. Provide examples of platforms that facilitate issue framing.
49. Define the Media Effects Theory and provide an example of how it operates in political communication.
50. Describe the concept of agenda-setting in political communication and its influence on public and policy agendas.
51. Explain the role of framing in shaping public perception of political issues. Provide an example of a framed political issue.
52. What is the Spiral of Silence theory, and how does it relate to political communication and public opinion?
53. Discuss the influence of social media in political campaigns and its role in modern political discourse.
54. How do media outlets influence the topics considered important in society according to the Agenda-Setting Theory?
55. Provide an example of how political campaigns strategically use media to influence voter opinions.
56. Explain the concept of frames in Political Framing Theory and how they affect issue interpretation.
57. Discuss the differences between the media agenda, public agenda, and policy agenda in the context of political communication.
58. How does media coverage during an election campaign impact voter priorities and policy discussions?
59. Differentiate between "clicktivism" and e-participation. How does e-participation aim to enhance governance compared to clicktivism?
60. Describe the International Association for Public Participation (IAPP) scale and its relevance in the context of e-participation. How is e-participation often measured in terms of degrees of involvement?

61. Discuss the relationship between e-participation and e-government. Explain the shift from "e-government" to "digital governance" and how e-participation fits within this framework.
62. Identify and briefly explain the distinctions between inclusiveness, transparency, accountability, and communication in the context of e-participation. How are these dimensions interconnected?
63. Describe how education and digital literacy are interconnected and influence the digital divide. How does access to quality education affect an individual's ability to bridge the digital gap?
64. Discuss the role of gender disparities in the digital divide. What cultural and economic factors contribute to women's limited access to information technology and communication tools?
65. Explain the concept of dependency on technology and its impact on the digital divide. How does the level of dependency vary between urban and rural areas in both developed and developing countries?
66. Compare the digital divide in rural and urban areas within developed countries. How do geographical location and infrastructure availability affect internet access and utilization?
67. How does age play a role in the digital divide? Discuss the differences in digital technology adoption and utilization between younger and older generations.
68. How is economic development linked to the digital divide? Explain how countries with thriving economies tend to have lower digital gaps compared to those with struggling economies.
69. Describe the transition from the mainframe era to the era of personal computers and local area networks (LANs). How did the introduction of microprocessors and PCs change the landscape of information technology in the 1970s and 1980s?
70. Discuss the early history of the internet, from ARPANET to the formation of NFSNET, and how it contributed to the development of information technology in the 1960s and 1970s.
71. Explain the concept of "re-engineering" in government information management during the late 1980s and 1990s. How did governments use advanced technology to reinvent their organizational structures and procedures?
72. Detail the key potential benefits of Document Management and Retrieval Systems (DMRS) in public administration and governance. How can DMRS help manage vast amounts of information effectively?
73. Define Geographic Information System (GIS) and explain its role in government information systems. How does GIS enable the capture, storage, analysis, and display of geographically referenced information?
74. Define and differentiate between the terms "clicktivism" and "slacktivism." How do these terms reflect a critique of cyber activism?
75. What are the pros and cons of cyber activism? Provide examples or cases that illustrate the positive and negative aspects of this form of activism.

76. Describe the various tools used for cyber activism, including online petitions, social networks, blogs, micro-blogging, mobile phones, and proxy servers. Explain how these tools have been employed in different activist movements.
77. How has social media, such as Facebook and Twitter, contributed to spreading awareness of social and political issues? Provide examples of movements or events where social media played a crucial role.
78. Explain the concept of "chatting" in the context of digital technology and internet communication. How do private and public chat interactions differ in terms of purpose and participants?
79. Provide an overview of Twitter and its significance as a social networking tool for sharing information. Describe some key terms and their functions, such as "follow," "retweet," "mention," and "hashtag."
80. What are the primary characteristics of Twitter as a platform for real-time conversations, and how does it facilitate the exchange of ideas and engagement in critical debate?
81. Briefly explain the concept of "shortened URLs" and their relevance in the context of Twitter and sharing web content.
82. Explain the significance of the Kerala State Wide Area Network (KSWAN) and its role in connecting various government entities and service delivery points. How does it contribute to seamless information flow in e-Governance?
83. Describe the objectives and functions of the State Service Delivery Gateway (SSDG) in Kerala. How does the e-District facility enhance citizen services and government operations?
84. Discuss the role of KFON (Kerala Fibre Optic Network) in bridging the digital divide in Kerala. How does it provide Internet connectivity to BPL families and promote digital inclusion?
85. How does the Akshaya project in Kerala serve as an effective Common Service Centre (CSC) network? Explain its impact on improving IT literacy and delivering G2C, G2B, and B2C services to the public.
86. Explain the purpose and significance of e-Office in the Kerala Secretariat. How has it streamlined file processing and enhanced transparency in government operations?
87. Describe the evolution and registration status of the Information Kerala Mission (IKM) as an autonomous body. How has this registration impacted its role in e-Governance initiatives?
88. What is the Integrated Local Governance Management System (ILGMS) developed by IKM, and how does it contribute to improving public service delivery through local self-government institutions?
89. List and briefly explain the seven applications implemented by IKM during its first phase in local panchayats. How do these applications enhance the functioning of local self-government?
90. How does the Information Kerala Mission (IKM) aim to address the challenges of varying degrees of success in implementing e-Governance applications at the panchayat level?

91. Differentiate between e-Government and e-Governance. Describe how e-Government primarily focuses on outcomes, while e-Governance is more concerned with processes and engagement.
92. Outline the five models of e-Governance, such as Broadcasting/Wider Dissemination, Critical Flow, Comparative Analysis, Mobilization and Lobbying, and Interactive-Service Model. Provide examples of applications for each of these models.
93. Discuss the concept of e-preparedness and its importance in the successful implementation of e-Governance. Explain the five key aspects of e-preparedness, such as Data System Infrastructure, Legal Infrastructural Preparedness, Institutional Infrastructural Preparedness, Human Infrastructural Preparedness, and Technological Infrastructure Preparedness.
94. Describe the step-wise approach to e-Governance, which includes project identification, prioritization, business process re-engineering, technological solution development, and project implementation. Explain why a systematic approach is crucial in e-Governance.
95. Explain the need for secure, fail-safe, and disaster recovery systems in e-Governance projects. Discuss how technological architecture and data security play a significant role in ensuring the success and continuity of e-Governance initiatives.