

**B.E./B.TECH DEGREE EXAMINATIONS: APRIL 2014**

(Regulation 2009)

Eighth Semester

**GSS106: GOVERNANCE IN INDIA**

(Common to EIE/TXT)

**Time: Three Hours**

**Maximum Marks: 100**

**Answer ALL Questions:-**

**PART A (10x1=10 Marks)**

1. When did Indian Constitution come into force?  
a) On the eve of Independence      b) 1857      c) January 26, 1950      d) 1956
2. Which of the following about public religious groups is not supported by our constitution?  
a) Manage their own affairs in matters of religion  
b) Acquire and own movable and immovable property  
c) Freedom for critical public review of other religions  
d) Establishing institutions for charitable purposes
3. The central cabinet of ministers is collectively responsible to  
a) The President of India      b) The Parliament  
c) The Prime Minister      d) Supreme Court
4. All members of the `Lok Sabha` are elected  
a) Directly by the people living in each of the parliament constituencies  
b) Indirectly by the people's representatives in the local bodies all over India  
c) Directly by the people in the constituencies except for a few Anglo Indian representatives  
d) Through proportion of votes gathered by different political parties in parliamentary election
5. The leader of the Lok Sabha is  
a) The Prime Minister      b) Leader of the opposition

- c) The Speaker      d) President of Ruling Party
6. Central government departments follow a tenure system for Senior administrative officials in order to  
a) Provide opportunities for more number of IAS officers to serve for some time at Secretariat  
b) Break possible nexus between higher and lower level functionaries  
c) Enable senior Secretariat officials to have diverse and rich field experience  
d) Achieve all the above
7. The Chairman of the planning Commission is  
a) President of India      b) Prime Minister  
c) Finance Minister      d) A special functionary appointed by the President.
8. The revenue for a municipality does **not** arise from  
a) Taxes on property – building and lands      b) Taxes on vehicles, theatres etc.  
c) Grants-in-aid from state government      d) Income Tax
9. Professional responsibility of maintaining law and order in a state lies with  
a) Chief Minister      b) Inspector General of Police  
c) Superintendent of Police      d) District Magistrates
10. E-governance or the government `online` is expected to be made effective through  
a) Popularizing the on-line culture among citizens  
b) Rationalizing procedures adopted by government departments  
c) Making most relevant services to citizens on-line  
d) Eliciting people's opinion for making departmental decisions.

**PART B (10x2=20 Marks)**

11. What is meant by `Right to Constitutional Remedies` as enjoyed by Indian citizens?
12. Who is the Chairman of Rajya Sabha? How is he/she elected?

13. What are the eligibility considerations during appointment of judges for the Supreme Court?
14. Who is the executive chief of the state government? How is he/she elected/selected?
15. Who is responsible for executing all the works in a municipality? Who appoints him/her?
16. Name any two rural development programs and their administrative structure at the district level.
17. What kinds of taxes collected by state governments are shared with local bodies?
18. Name any two independent sources of revenue for a village panchayat.
19. Why the 'digital divide' in our country is perceived to be a stumbling block in e-governance?
20. What are mission mode projects in our 'National e-Governance Plan'? Name any two of them.

**PART C (5x14=70 Marks)**

21. a) What are the 'fundamental rights' given by the constitution? Briefly explain the implications of any three of these rights.

**(OR)**

- b) It is said that Indian federal system of governing has a unitary bias. How do you justify this using constitutional provisions?

22. a) Explain the procedure adopted for the selection of Prime Minister and his/her council of ministers just after a parliamentary election. What happens when no single party gets an absolute majority of members in the Parliament?

**(OR)**

- b) What are the roles played by Supreme Court in its original, appellate and advisory jurisdiction?

23. a) What are the broad functions of the Central Secretariat attached to various Ministries and Departments? How do they staff this Secretariat?

**(OR)**

- b) What are 'Confidence Motion' and 'No Confidence Motion' against an elected government? How are they handled in Parliament?

24. a) (i) What are the roles of a Governor in a state administration having an elected Chief Minister? (7)

- (ii) What are his/her roles when 'President's Rule' is imposed on a state? (7)

**(OR)**

- b) (i) How is a state's Council of Ministers selected? (5)

- (ii) What are their responsibilities? (5)

- (iii) To whom are these ministers collectively accountable? (4)

25. a) What are the interactions between various groups of stakeholders that can be made fast, efficient and transparent through e-governance? Illustrate each type of interaction with an example.

**(OR)**

- b) What are Integrated Citizen Service Centres (ICSCs)? How do they claim that such centres enable larger proportion of our population reap the benefits of e-governance?

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