

Question Bank

B.A. 2nd Year, 4th Semester

Vocational Paper (Compulsory for all Students)

Course Title: Study of Voting Pattern and Voting Behaviour”:

Total Questions: 150 (50 Long, 50 Short, 50 MCQs)



Section A: Long Answer Questions (50)

1. Define voting behaviour and discuss its significance in a democracy.
2. Explain the nature of political democracy in India with examples.
3. Discuss the impact of the People's Representation Act on electoral politics in India.
4. Analyze the role of caste in influencing voting behaviour in India.
5. Examine the influence of religion on electoral politics.
6. Describe the methods used for analyzing voting patterns through field surveys.
7. Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of Indian democracy in the context of voting behaviour.
8. Discuss the challenges of ensuring free and fair elections in India.
9. Explain the importance of electoral reforms for improving voting behaviour.
10. Critically analyze the role of political parties in shaping voting patterns.
11. What are the key provisions of the People's Representation Act?
12. Assess the role of election campaigns and media in influencing voters.
13. Discuss the rise of identity politics and its impact on voting behaviour.
14. Evaluate the effectiveness of voter education programs in India.
15. Examine the influence of regional parties on electoral politics.
16. Discuss how field surveys can provide insights into voting behaviour.
17. Analyze the effect of literacy and education levels on voting patterns.
18. Explain how gender influences voting behaviour in Indian politics.
19. Discuss the role of the Election Commission of India in managing voting behaviour.
20. Evaluate the impact of social media on voting behaviour.
21. Explain the importance of ethical voting in strengthening democracy.
22. How does economic status affect voting patterns in India?
23. Discuss the significance of youth participation in elections.
24. Analyze the challenges of conducting field surveys on voting patterns.
25. Compare urban and rural voting behaviours in India.
26. Explain the methods of opinion polling and their reliability.
27. Assess the impact of political manifestos on voting behaviour.
28. Discuss the relationship between voting behaviour and political stability.
29. Examine the role of caste-based mobilization in Indian elections.
30. Analyze how religion can both unite and divide voters in a democracy.

31. Discuss factors affecting voter turnout in Indian elections.
 32. Explain the significance of electoral rolls in ensuring fair voting.
 33. Analyze the impact of economic policies on voting patterns.
 34. Discuss methods to address voter apathy in democratic systems.
 35. Evaluate the influence of celebrity endorsements on voting behaviour.
 36. Examine the historical development of voting behaviour studies in India.
 37. Discuss the challenges of electoral violence and its effect on voting patterns.
 38. Assess the contribution of Pradeep Gupta's work on Indian voting patterns.
 39. Analyze Farhat Basir Khan's insights into "The Game of Votes."
 40. Explain how Praveen Rai and Sanjay Kumar's work helps in understanding voting behaviour.
 41. Discuss how gender quotas in politics influence voting patterns.
 42. Examine the role of money power and its effect on voting behaviour.
 43. Analyze the ethical dilemmas in opinion polling during elections.
 44. Discuss methods for enhancing voter participation in marginalized communities.
 45. Explain the impact of regional disparities on voting behaviour.
 46. Discuss the role of youth movements in shaping electoral outcomes.
 47. Evaluate the use of technology in voter data analysis.
 48. Examine the impact of coalition politics on voting patterns.
 49. Discuss the concept of tactical voting and its relevance in Indian elections.
 50. Analyze how grassroots movements affect voting behaviour in rural areas.
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Section B: Short Answer Questions (50)

1. What is voting behaviour?
2. Define political democracy.
3. State two provisions of the People's Representation Act.
4. What is meant by electoral politics?
5. Name two factors affecting voting behaviour.
6. What is field survey in political studies?
7. Define caste politics.
8. Mention two religions that have influenced voting in India.
9. What is tactical voting?
10. Explain the term voter apathy.
11. Who conducts elections in India?
12. Define opinion polling.
13. What is the importance of electoral rolls?
14. Mention any two determinants of voting behaviour.
15. Define gendered voting.
16. What is voter turnout?
17. Who wrote *The Game of Votes*?
18. What does NEP stand for in Indian policy?
19. Define identity politics.
20. Name two authors of *Measuring Voting Behaviour in India*.

21. Mention two roles of political parties in elections.
22. What is the minimum age to vote in India?
23. Define booth capturing.
24. What is proxy voting?
25. Define vote bank.
26. Mention two ways religion influences voting.
27. What is party manifesto?
28. Define electoral reforms.
29. What is a swing vote?
30. Name any two field survey techniques.
31. What is mass mobilization?
32. Define political participation.
33. Mention two roles of media in elections.
34. What is the purpose of exit polls?
35. Define proportional representation.
36. What is political cynicism?
37. Mention two ways to increase voter turnout.
38. Define electoral alliances.
39. What is floating voter?
40. Define anti-defection law.
41. What is the purpose of NOTA?
42. Mention any two challenges in field surveys.
43. Define political socialization.
44. What is electoral volatility?
45. Define gerrymandering.
46. Mention two effects of money power in elections.
47. What is communal voting?
48. Define the term electorate.
49. Mention two major electoral reforms in India.
50. What is e-voting?

 **Section C: Multiple Choice Questions (50)**

1. What is the minimum voting age in India?
A) 18 ☒
B) 21
C) 16
D) 25
2. Which Act governs elections in India?
A) Representation of People Act ☒
B) Indian Penal Code
C) Right to Information Act
D) None of these

3. Who conducts elections in India?
 - A) President
 - B) Prime Minister
 - C) Election Commission ☒
 - D) Parliament
4. What is NOTA?
 - A) None of the Above ☒
 - B) Name of the Authority
 - C) New Office of Technical Assistance
 - D) None
5. *The Game of Votes* is authored by:
 - A) Pradeep Gupta
 - B) Farhat Basir Khan ☒
 - C) Sanjay Kumar
 - D) Praveen Rai
6. Which community is considered a key vote bank in many states?
 - A) Business class
 - B) Caste groups ☒
 - C) Bureaucrats
 - D) Students
7. Booth capturing refers to:
 - A) Illegal control of a polling station ☒
 - B) Exit polls
 - C) Opinion surveys
 - D) None of these
8. Voter apathy means:
 - A) High voter turnout
 - B) Lack of interest in voting ☒
 - C) Compulsory voting
 - D) None
9. Who heads the Election Commission?
 - A) Prime Minister
 - B) Chief Election Commissioner ☒
 - C) Speaker of Lok Sabha
 - D) President
10. Which of the following is a field survey method?
 - A) Interview ☒
 - B) Budget analysis
 - C) Judicial review
 - D) Economic planning
11. What does voter turnout indicate?
 - A) Total population
 - B) Percentage of eligible voters who voted ☒

- C) Number of polling booths
 - D) None of these
12. Which of the following is an electoral reform in India?
- A) Introduction of EVMs ☒
 - B) Cabinet reshuffle
 - C) Judicial appointments
 - D) None
13. What is the voting system in India called?
- A) Proportional representation
 - B) First Past the Post ☒
 - C) Mixed Member System
 - D) Ranked Choice Voting
14. Which Article of the Constitution gives the right to vote?
- A) Article 19
 - B) Article 326 ☒
 - C) Article 14
 - D) Article 21
15. Who publishes the electoral rolls?
- A) State Governments
 - B) Election Commission ☒
 - C) President of India
 - D) Parliament
16. When was NOTA introduced in Indian elections?
- A) 2005
 - B) 2013 ☒
 - C) 2019
 - D) 1999
17. What does the term 'swing voter' mean?
- A) Voter who changes preference between elections ☒
 - B) First-time voter
 - C) Voter belonging to a minority
 - D) None of these
18. Which factor is considered most influential in rural voting patterns?
- A) Media
 - B) Caste ☒
 - C) International relations
 - D) None
19. What is the role of exit polls?
- A) Predicting election results ☒
 - B) Electing candidates
 - C) Counting votes
 - D) Declaring results officially
20. Which of the following is NOT a determinant of voting behaviour?
- A) Religion
 - B) Caste

- C) Weather ☒
 - D) Media
21. What is meant by electoral volatility?
- A) Frequent change in voter preferences ☒
 - B) Fixed voter loyalty
 - C) Consistent voting pattern
 - D) None
22. In which year was the Election Commission of India established?
- A) 1947
 - B) 1950 ☒
 - C) 1962
 - D) 1971
23. What does proportional representation ensure?
- A) Equal number of votes
 - B) Seats according to vote share ☒
 - C) First candidate to cross majority wins
 - D) None
24. Which body conducts field surveys on voting behaviour in India?
- A) NITI Aayog
 - B) Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS) ☒
 - C) Reserve Bank of India
 - D) Parliament
25. What is a 'vote bank'?
- A) Place where votes are counted
 - B) Group of voters loyal to a particular party ☒
 - C) Voting machine
 - D) None
26. What does the People's Representation Act regulate?
- A) Judicial reforms
 - B) Electoral process ☒
 - C) Police reforms
 - D) Education policies
27. Which community often influences elections in Uttar Pradesh?
- A) Farmers
 - B) Dalits ☒
 - C) Bureaucrats
 - D) Students
28. What is 'gerrymandering'?
- A) Manipulation of constituency boundaries ☒
 - B) Counting errors
 - C) Vote buying
 - D) None
29. The Chief Election Commissioner is appointed by:
- A) Prime Minister
 - B) President ☒

- C) Supreme Court
 - D) Parliament
30. Who are floating voters?
- A) Voters who shift allegiance between parties ☒
 - B) Non-resident Indians
 - C) Young voters
 - D) None
31. What is meant by communal voting?
- A) Voting influenced by religious considerations ☒
 - B) Voting in urban areas
 - C) Voting for economic reforms
 - D) None
32. Which of these helps in curbing booth capturing?
- A) Paper ballots
 - B) Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) ☒
 - C) Longer voting hours
 - D) None
33. When was EVM first used in India?
- A) 1998 ☒
 - B) 1985
 - C) 2004
 - D) 2010
34. Which of the following states has seen the highest voter turnout historically?
- A) Kerala ☒
 - B) Uttar Pradesh
 - C) Maharashtra
 - D) Bihar
35. What is a 'secret ballot'?
- A) Voting where choice remains confidential ☒
 - B) Open voting
 - C) Casting votes by post
 - D) None
36. Who is eligible to vote in India?
- A) Any citizen above 21 years
 - B) Any citizen above 18 years ☒
 - C) Any resident above 18 years
 - D) Only taxpayers
37. What does 'universal adult suffrage' mean?
- A) Right to vote for all adults above 18 ☒
 - B) Voting for selected groups
 - C) Restricted voting rights
 - D) None
38. What is meant by tactical voting?
- A) Voting not for preferred party but to defeat another ☒
 - B) Voting for celebrities

- C) Voting by soldiers
 - D) None
39. The first general election in India was held in:
- A) 1947
 - B) 1952 ☒
 - C) 1962
 - D) 1971
40. What does EC stand for in Indian elections?
- A) Election Committee
 - B) Election Commission ☒
 - C) Electoral Council
 - D) None
41. Which of the following is an electoral offence?
- A) Free campaigning
 - B) Bribing voters ☒
 - C) Door-to-door canvassing
 - D) None
42. What is VVPAT?
- A) Voter Verified Paper Audit Trail ☒
 - B) Voting Verification Process
 - C) Voter Vigilance Program
 - D) None
43. Who was the first Chief Election Commissioner of India?
- A) Sukumar Sen ☒
 - B) T.N. Seshan
 - C) Navin Chawla
 - D) None
44. What is the aim of voter education programs?
- A) To promote voter literacy ☒
 - B) To increase candidate popularity
 - C) To promote one-party rule
 - D) None
45. What does the term 'delimitation' mean?
- A) Drawing electoral boundaries ☒
 - B) Limiting candidates
 - C) Restricting campaign funds
 - D) None
46. Which factor is least likely to influence voting behaviour?
- A) Party ideology
 - B) Media
 - C) Climate change ☒
 - D) Caste
47. Who are first-time voters?
- A) Citizens voting for the first time after turning 18 ☒
 - B) NRIs voting in India

- C) Migrant workers
 - D) None
48. What is the main role of the Election Commission?
- A) Making laws
 - B) Conducting free and fair elections ☒
 - C) Running Parliament
 - D) None
49. Which form of voting is used for NRIs?
- A) Postal ballots ☒
 - B) EVMs
 - C) Proportional representation
 - D) None
50. What is the meaning of electoral literacy?
- A) Knowledge about voting rights and process ☒
 - B) Reading party manifestos
 - C) Knowing candidates personally
 - D) None