

**Fourth Semester FYUGP Degree (Reg) Examination April
2026**

KU4VACPOL203 - ELECTORAL LITERACY

2024 Admission onwards

Time : 1.5 hours

Maximum Marks : 50

Section A

Answer any 6 questions. Each carry 2 marks.

1. What is Representation?
2. Write major functions of Political Representation
3. What is Special Intensive Revision ?
4. What is Electoral Roll
5. Explain economic determinants of voting
6. Mention two types of voters
7. Write a note on composition of Election Commission of India
8. Mention two major electoral reforms in India

Section B

Answer any 4 questions. Each carry 6 marks.

9. What is voting? Explain various determinants of voting
10. Caste is one of the dominant determinants of voting in India. Discuss
11. Discuss the factors influencing electoral participation.
12. Explain the constitutional provisions related to Election Commission of India
13. How do electoral reforms help in ensuring free and fair election?
14. Discuss the procedure for the appointment of members of the Election Commission of India.

Section C

Answer any 1 questions. Each carry 14 marks.

15. Explain Political Representation. Discuss various types of Political Representation
16. Explain the role of the Model Code of Conduct in ensuring free and fair elections in India under the supervision of the Election Commission of India

1. The first step in the process of the scientific method is to ask a question. This question should be based on something you have observed or something you are curious about.

2. The second step is to do background research. This means finding out what other people have already discovered about the topic you are studying.

3. The third step is to form a hypothesis. A hypothesis is a statement that you think is true, but you need to test it to find out if it is.

4. The fourth step is to test your hypothesis. This means doing an experiment or collecting data to see if your hypothesis is correct.

5. The fifth step is to analyze your data. This means looking at the results of your experiment or the data you have collected to see if they support your hypothesis.

6. The sixth step is to draw a conclusion. This means deciding whether or not your hypothesis was correct based on the results of your experiment or the data you have collected.

7. The seventh step is to communicate your results. This means sharing what you have discovered with other people so they can learn from your work.

8. The eighth step is to repeat the process. This means doing the experiment or collecting data again to see if you get the same results.

9. The ninth step is to apply your knowledge. This means using what you have learned to solve problems or make decisions in your life.

10. The tenth step is to evaluate your work. This means thinking about what you did well at and what you could do better next time.

11. The eleventh step is to share your work. This means showing your work to other people and getting their feedback.

12. The twelfth step is to keep learning. This means continuing to study and learn about the topic you are interested in.