

# South Asia's Shifting Sands: Youth, Digital Politics, and Cultural Upheavals 20

South Asian Politics · Answer Key · 14 Questions

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**1. In the 2024 Lok Sabha elections in India, what percentage of respondents in a study reported that social media influenced their voting decisions, and what percentage believed it played a broader role in shaping public opinion?**

**A) 43% influenced voting decisions; 57% shaped public opinion.**

B) 57% influenced voting decisions; 43% shaped public opinion.

C) 30% influenced voting decisions; 70% shaped public opinion.

D) 70% influenced voting decisions; 30% shaped public opinion.

**2. Which South Asian countries experienced government fallouts between 2022 and 2025, with Gen-Z spearheading protests largely organized via social media?**

**A) Sri Lanka (2022), Bangladesh (2024), and Nepal (2025).**

B) India (2023), Pakistan (2024), and Bhutan (2025).

C) Maldives (2023), Afghanistan (2024), and Myanmar (2025).

D) Bangladesh (2023), Nepal (2024), and Sri Lanka (2025).

**3. In Pakistan's 2024 general elections, which party won the largest number of seats despite facing heavy state repression and disqualification of its leader from running for office?**

**A) Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI).**

B) Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N).

C) Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP).

D) Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam (F).

**4. What was a significant trend observed in the 2024 Indian general election regarding political parties' campaign strategies, as noted by Shivaraju (2025)?**

**A) A shift from general social media messages to complex, data-driven, targeted communication.**

B) A complete reliance on traditional media campaigns over digital platforms.

C) A significant decrease in the use of social media for political campaigning.

D) An increased focus on physical rallies and community outreach rather than online engagement.

**5. In Sri Lanka's September 2024 presidential elections, who won the election with a plurality of 42%, campaigning on an anti-corruption platform?**

**A) Anura Kumara Dissanayake of the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP).**

B) Ranil Wickremesinghe of the United National Party (UNP).

C) Mahinda Rajapaksa of the Sri Lanka Podujana Peramuna (SLPP).

D) Sajith Premadasa of the Samagi Jana Balawegaya (SJB).

**6. Which South Asian country's political landscape is analyzed in terms of its 'authoritarian turn' after the 2013 General Elections, using Causal Layered Analysis to deconstruct political systems, rhetoric, and cultural formations?**

**A) Pakistan**

- B) India
- C) Bangladesh
- D) Nepal

**7. According to the 2024 AAPI Voter Survey, what percentage of registered Indian American voters supported Joe Biden in the 2020 US presidential election?**

**A) 72 percent**

- B) 22 percent
- C) 46 percent
- D) 60 percent

**8. In Bangladesh's 2024 protests, which group used social media to organize demonstrations and fight grievances like government corruption?**

**A) Students, forming groups like the Anti-Discrimination Student Movement.**

- B) Garment factory workers.
- C) Rural farmers.
- D) Religious leaders.

**9. What is a significant challenge highlighted by the implementation of digital campaigning in South Asia, according to a study on political parties' social media strategies?**

**A) The risk of curated echo chambers, manipulation through bots, and the spread of misinformation.**

- B) The widespread adoption of traditional campaigning methods over digital ones.
- C) A general disinterest from the electorate in online political engagement.
- D) The high cost of digital advertising, making it inaccessible for most parties.

**10. Which South Asian country's youth uprising, dubbed the Aragalaya movement, was rooted in economic mismanagement and led to significant constitutional amendments limiting executive powers?**

**A) Sri Lanka**

- B) Nepal
- C) Bangladesh
- D) India

**11. In Nepal, the Rastriya Swatantra Party (RSP) gained legislative seats in the November 2022 election and became part of a ruling coalition by campaigning on which key issues?**

**A) Anti-corruption, weak rule of law, and limited domestic job opportunities.**

B) Monarchy restoration and increased religious influence.

C) Environmental conservation and digital privacy.

D) Foreign investment and trade liberalization.

**12. What concerning trend has been observed in South Asia regarding religious freedom, as reported by a global report in October 2025?**

**A) A sharp decline in religious freedom, with Hindu nationalist policies in India and blasphemy laws in Pakistan contributing to persecution.**

B) A significant improvement in religious freedom across all South Asian nations.

C) Increased government efforts to protect minority religious groups and promote interfaith dialogue.

D) A decrease in religiously motivated violence due to stronger secular governance.

**13. As of early 2026, Afghanistan remains the only country where girls and women are banned from which levels of education under the Taliban authorities?**

**A) Secondary and university education.**

B) Primary education only.

C) All levels of education, including primary.

D) Higher education only.

**14. What did the 2024 general election in Pakistan signify, according to an analysis in the Journal of Democracy?**

**A) A coming crisis of governability stemming from structural changes like the rise of an aspirational middle class and erosion of military legitimacy.**

B) A complete transition to a stable democratic system with military fully out of politics.

C) A rare 'black swan' event that will not have long-term implications for governance.

D) The successful integration of all major political parties into a unified government structure.