

**CBSE Test Paper - 02**  
**Chapter - 20 Popular Struggle and Movement**

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1. What was the Bolivian protest called? **(1)**
  - a. Bolivia's water war
  - b. Bolivian war
  - c. Bolivian crisis
  - d. Water for Bolivia
2. Usually sectional interest groups seek to promote **(1)**
  - a. the interests of the society in general
  - b. take part in politics
  - c. the well-being and betterment of their members
  - d. the interests of a particular section of group of society
3. Who won Bolivia's water war? **(1)**
  - a. political parties
  - b. People
  - c. MNC
  - d. Government
4. In which year did Nepal witness an extraordinary political movement? **(1)**
  - a. 2001
  - b. 2006
  - c. 1990
  - d. 1998
5. Which one of the following is true regarding public interest groups? **(1)**
  - a. Betterment and well being of members of a particular group
  - b. Promotion of collective good
  - c. Suppression of some general interest

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d. Representation of interests of one section in society

6. What is the movement? **(1)**
7. What was the result of Bolivia's Water War? **(1)**
8. Give two examples of movements. **(1)**
9. Name the organisation set up by the Nepalese people to restore democracy. **(1)**
10. What are the different forms of relationship between Pressure Groups and Political Parties? **(3)**
11. How are pressure groups, interest groups helpful in raising the public issues? **(3)**
12. How does single issue movement differ from a long term movement? Explain with an example. **(3)**
13. Is it correct to say that pressure groups, interest groups are the extended arms of political parties.Explain. **(3)**
14. How do Pressure Groups and Movements exert influence on politics? Explain. **(5)**
15. How are popular struggles integral to the working of the democracy? Explain Bolivia's struggle against privatization of water. **(5)**

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**Answer**

1. a. Bolivia's water war

**Explanation:** The contract with the MNC was cancelled and water supply was restored to the municipality at old rates. This came to be known as Bolivia's water war.

2. d. the interests of a particular section of group of society

**Explanation:** Usually interest groups seek to promote the interests of a particular section or group of society. Trade unions, business associations and professional (lawyers, doctors, teachers, etc.) bodies are some examples of this type.

3. b. People

**Explanation:** People's successful struggle against privatisation of water in Bolivia reminds us that popular struggles are integral to the working of democracy.

4. b. 2006

**Explanation:** Nepal witnessed an extraordinary popular movement in April 2006. The movement was aimed at restoring democracy.

5. b. Promotion of collective good

**Explanation:** Their principal concern is the betterment and well-being of their members, not society in general

6. Movements are struggles launched for a social, cultural, economic or political problem with or without an organisational structure.

7. The result of Bolivia's Water War led to the contract with the Multi-national Company was cancelled and water supply was restored to the municipality at old rates.

8. The two examples of movements are as:

- i. Narmada Bachao Andolan.

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ii. Environmental Movement.

9. Seven Party Alliance was an organization, set up by the Nepalese people to restore democracy in Nepal.
10. Following are two different forms of relationship between pressure groups and political parties.
  - A. Direct Form: Pressure groups are formed by political parties. Usually pressure groups are formed by the leaders of the political parties. They are also extended arms of the political parties. For example: Trade unions, Student organizations etc.
  - B. Political parties evolve from pressure groups. Some political parties also come from Pressure groups. The evolution of Assam Gana Parishad is from a student organization, AASU.
  - C. Indirect Form: Pressure Groups and political parties opposed to each other. But in most cases the relationship between two is not very direct because the main aim of pressure groups is to pressurize the ruling political party.
11.
  - A. They try to gain public support and sympathy for their goals and their activity by carrying out information campaigns, organizing meetings, file petitions etc.
  - B. Most of these groups try to influence the mass media into giving more attention to these issues.
  - C. They often organize protest activities like strike or disrupt government programs.
12.
  - A. Single Issue movement is a movement of specific nature that seeks to achieve a single objective within a limited time frame. It is also known as short term movement.
  - B. Single Issue Movement can be contrasted with long term movement which is more general or generic movement that seeks to achieve a broad goal in the very long term.
  - C. For example environment movement is a liable for a large number of organizations and issue specific movements.
13.
  - A. The pressure groups are either formed or led by the leaders of political parties.
  - B. They also act as extended arms of political parties.
  - C. For example, most trade unions and students' organizations in India are either established by or affiliated to one or other major political parties.
  - D. Most of the leaders of such pressure groups are usually activist and leaders of

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same political party.

14. The interest groups which promote the interest of the common people are known as public interest groups. For example, Green Earth organisation work for the protection of environment.
- i. They try to gain public support and sympathy for their goals, and their activity by carrying out information campaigns, organising meetings, file petitions, etc. Most of these groups try to influence the mass media into giving more attention to these issues.
  - ii. They often organise protest activities like strikes, disrupting government programmes. Workers' organisations from pressure groups or movement groups may participate in official bodies and committees that offer advice to the government.
  - iii. Interest groups and movements do not directly engage in party politics, they seek to exert influence on political parties. Most of the political parties take agenda from these organisations. Most of the movement groups take a political stance without being a party.
  - iv. In some instances, the pressure groups are either formed or led by the leaders of political parties or act as extended arms of political parties. For example, most trade unions and student's organisations in India are either established by one or the other major political party.
15. Popular struggle is an integral part to the working of democracy because:
- A. Popular movements deepen democracy, they ensure greater participation of people through meetings, processions making people more aware and vigilant.
  - B. They rather help in the due representation and accommodation of diverse interests.
  - C. They put pressure on the government making it more accountable and responsive to the needs of the people.
  - D. They raise the democratic consciousness of the people, to fight in the spirit of democracy.
  - E. We may give example of Bolivia where we witnessed the power of the common people. It was a case of political conflict that led to popular struggle, a fight for

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justice and fairness.

- F. It involved mass mobilizations, public demonstration, agitation. . It revealed that people from different walks of life can form an organization and base their struggle for fairness.
- G. It involved the critical role of a political organization FEDECOR comprising of local professionals, including engineers and environmentalists and it received mass support.
- H. Bolivia's popular struggle reflected common man woes and their strength in bringing about change
- I. It revealed power of the common people, pressurizing the government to be responsive to their demands.