

CBSE Test Paper - 01
Chapter - 20 Popular Struggle and Movement

1. Which of these is not one of the agencies of organized politics? **(1)**
 - a. Pressure groups
 - b. Movement groups
 - c. Interest groups
 - d. Political parties
2. Out of the following which is not a single-issue movement? **(1)**
 - a. Environmental movement
 - b. None of these
 - c. Nepalese movement
 - d. Narmada Bachao Andolan
3. Out of the following which is an example of movements growing into political parties? **(1)**
 - a. FEDECOR
 - b. BAMCEF
 - c. NAPM
 - d. Asom Gana Parishad
4. On which day was the king of Nepal (King Gyanendra) forced to concede all the demands of SPA? **(1)**
 - a. On April 24, 2006
 - b. On July 24, 2006
 - c. On June 1, 2007
 - d. On April 04, 2006
5. Which one of the following statements is NOT true about the public interest groups? **(1)**

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- a. They aim to help groups other than their own members.
 - b. Their Principal concern is the betterment and well being of their members
 - c. They undertake activity that benefits them as well as others too.
 - d. They promote collective rather than selective good.
6. What was the challenge faced by Nepal for Democracy? **(1)**
 7. What is the Aim of BAMCEF? **(1)**
 8. Name the organization which was set up by the Nepalese people to restore democracy in Nepal. **(1)**
 9. What was the Seven Party Alliance? **(1)**
 10. Who were Maoists? Write about their contribution in the movement of Nepal for democracy. **(3)**
 11. What is a pressure groups or interest groups? Give examples. **(3)**
 12. Explain your approach to help the people in your colony, if water is not supplied regularly. Suggest the group you will form and the values you learn. **(3)**
 13. Enlist the causes of Bolivia Water War. **(3)**
 14. Explain the features of popular mass struggle for restoring democracy in Nepal. **(5)**
 15. 'The influence of pressure groups is healthy and useful'. Explain. **(5)**

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Answer

1. b. Movement groups

Explanation: As in the case of interest groups, the groups involved with movements also include a very wide variety.

2. a. Environmental movement

Explanation: The single-issue movements can be contrasted with movements that are long term and involve more than one issue.

The environmental movement and the women's movement are examples of such movements.

There is no single organisation that controls or guides such movements.

Environmental movement is a label for a large number of organisations and issue-specific movements. All of these have separate organisations, independent leadership and often different views on policy

3. d. Asom Gana Parishad

Explanation: Sometimes political parties grow out of movements.

For example, when the Assam movement led by students against the 'foreigners' came to an end, it led to the formation of the Asom Gana Parishad.

4. a. On April 24, 2006

Explanation: On 24 April 2006, the last day of the ultimatum, the king was forced to concede all the three demands.

5. b. Their Principal concern is the betterment and well being of their members

Explanation: Sometimes these organizations are not about representing the interest of one section of society. They represent some common or general interest that needs to be defended. The members of the organization may not benefit from the cause that the organization represents.

6. Foundational Challenge of Democracy

7. Social justice and social equality for the entire society

8. Seven Party Alliance

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9. All the major political parties of Nepal in the parliament formed a Seven Party Alliance. The alliance was created to restore democracy in Nepal.
10. Maoists: Those communists who believe in the ideology of Mao, the leader of the Chinese Revolution. They seek to overthrow the government through an armed revolution so as to establish the rule of the peasants and workers.
- A. Maoist insurgents joined the strikes which were led by SPA against the king.
 - B. The protest was joined by the Nepalese Communist Party (Maoists) which did not believe in parliamentary democracy.
11. Pressure groups are organisations that attempt to influence government policies. Pressure groups do not aim to directly control or share political power. These organisations are formed when people with common occupation, interest, aspirations or opinions come together in order to achieve a common objective. Examples of such groups were as: National Students Union, All India Sikh Students Federation, and Jamat-E-Islami.
12. A. If water is not supplied regularly in our colony we will try to raise the issue with the concerned authority. We will form a sectional interest group and try to raise the specific issue through organizing dharnas, rallies and protest moves to bring the problem in the notice of the concerned authorities.
- B. We will learn the following Values:
- Democratic value to form Associations
 - Togetherness to fight against injustice
13. A. In the city of Cochabamba, the control of water supply was in the hands of the municipality. The people used this service at a reasonable price.
- B. Under the pressure of the international institution World Bank, the Bolivian Government sold the rights of supply of water to a MNC.
- C. After taking hold of water supply, the Multinational Company hiked the prices by about four times.
- D. Due to a hike in the prices of water the people raised their voice against the decision of Government.
14. A. Nepal became a constitutional Monarchy in 1990 by which the king remained the head of the state and the real power was exercised by popularly elected representatives.

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- B. King Birendra accepted this transition from absolute monarchy to constitutional monarchy was killed in a mysterious massacre to the royal family in 2001.
 - C. In February 2005, the king Gyanindra, dismissed the then Prime Minister and dissolved the popularly elected Parliament.
 - D. All the major political parties in the parliament formed a Seven Party Alliance and called for a four day strike in Kathmandu, the country's capital.
 - E. This protest soon turned into an indefinite strike in which MAOIST insurgents and various organizations join hands.
 - F. The leaders of the movement rejected the half hearted concessions made by the king. They stuck to their demands for restoration of parliament, power to an all party government and a new constituent assembly.
 - G. On 24th April 2006, the last day of ultimatum, the king was forced to concede all three demands.
 - H. The SPA chose Girija Prasad Koirala as the new Prime Minister of the interim government. The restored parliament met and passed laws taking away most of the powers of the king.
15. A. It may initially appear that it is not healthy to have groups that promote interests of one section and have influence in democracy. A democracy must look after the interest of all, not just of one section.
- B. The pressure groups wield power without responsibility. Political parties have to face the people in elections, but these groups are not accountable to the people.
 - C. Some time pressure groups with small public support but lot of money can exert influence on public discussion in favour of their narrow agenda.
 - D. The Groups helps in deepen the democracy. Government can often come under undue pressure from a small class of powerful people.
 - E. The public interest groups and movements perform a useful role of countering this undue influence and reminding the government to the need and concerns of ordinary citizens.
 - F. There maybe different pressure groups emphasizing on different needs. Government gets to hear the conflicting views which helps to create a rough balance of power.