
CBSE Test Paper 02
Class 12 - Political Science (B-2 Ch-7 Rise of Popular Movements)

1. Which of the following amendment gave the 1/3rd reservation for women in panchayat?
 - a. 73rd
 - b. 75th
 - c. 76th
 - d. 74th
2. In the poem what does the term “Pilgrims of darkness” signify? To whom the poet has referred as the liberator?
3. What does the term Dalit Panthers mean?
4. In which three major cities the trade union movement was strong in the post-independence period?
5. What was the main cause of success of the BKU?
6. If you are asked to highlight any two important demands for the welfare of the poor people of your locality, which two demands would you like to raise? Justify your demands with arguments.
7. What are non-party political formations?
8. Describe Narmada Bachao Aandolan?
9. What is political contestation? What is its importance?
10. It is not enough to have a representative form of democracy. It is necessary to participate in popular movements to make democracy a success. Do you agree with this view? Why?
11. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions:

Sardar Sarovar Project is a multipurpose mega-scale dam. Its advocates say that it would benefit huge areas of Gujarat and the three adjoining states in terms of availability of drinking water and water for irrigation, generation of electricity and increase in agricultural production. Many more subsidiary benefits like effective flood and drought control in the region were linked to the success of this dam. In the process of construction of the dam 245 villages from these States were expected to get submerged. It required relocation of around two and a half lakh people from these villages. Issues of relocation and proper rehabilitation of the project-affected people

were first raised by local activist groups. It was around 1988-89 that the issues crystallised under the banner of the NBA - a loose collective of local voluntary organisations.

Questions

1. Why is Sardar Sarovar Project mentioned as multipurpose mega scale dam?
 2. Why was it opposed by villagers?
 3. Name the organisation which led the movement against this project.
 4. What was the main demand of Local Activist Groups?
12. In the given political map of India, four places are marked as A, B, C and D. Identify them with the help of information given below and write their correct names in the answer-book along with their serial numbers and the alphabets concerned.
- i. The state related to Chipko Movement.
 - ii. The state where a special opinion poll was held asking people to decide if they wanted to merge with Maharashtra or remain separate.
 - iii. The state out of which the States of Meghalaya, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh were created.
 - iv. The state related to Narmada Sagar Project.



13. Where and when was the organisation 'Dalit Panthers' formed? Describe any three of its activities.

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Answer

1. a. 73rd

Explanation: One third of the total seats in panchayat has been reserved for women

2. The Pilgrims of Darkness signifies Dalit Communities who had experienced brutal caste injustices for a long time in our society and the poet is referring to Dr. Ambedkar as their liberator.
3. Dalit Panthers, a militant organisation of the Dalit youth, was formed in Maharashtra in 1972 as a part of assertions.
4. Trade union movement had a strong presence among industrial workers in major cities like Kolkata, Mumbai and Kanpur.
5. The success of the movement was an outcome of political bargaining powers that its members possessed because the BKU grew cash crops for the market. The movement was active mainly in the prosperous States of the country.
6. The two important demands for the welfare of the poor people of our locality would be:
- i. Providing free education for poor children. Children in India are facing basic challenges. According to a study, more than 30% of educational funds are allocated towards higher education, leaving the primary education in India in sway.
 - ii. Free medical facilities to promote health.
7. The voluntary organisations chose to remain outside party politics. They did not contest elections at the local or regional level nor did they support any one political party are called 'non-party political formations'. Most of these groups believed in politics and wanted to participate in it, but not through political parties. They hope that direct and active participation by local groups of citizens would be more effective in resolving issues than political parties. It was also hoped that direct participation by

people will reform the nature of democratic government.

8. Narmada Bachao Aandolan linked its opposition to Sardar Sarovar Project with larger issues concerning the nature of ongoing development projects, the efficacy of the model of development that country followed and about what constituted a public interest in a democracy. In the process of construction of the dams 245 from the villages were expected to get submerged. It required relocation of around two and a half lakh people from the villages. However, its demand to stop the construction of the dam was severely criticised by many as obstructing the process of development, denying access to water and to economic development for many. The Supreme Court upheld the government's decision to go ahead with the construction of the dam while also instructing to ensure proper rehabilitation. Narmada Bachao Aandolan continued a sustained agitation for more than twenty years. It used every available democratic strategy to put forward its demands. These included appeals to the judiciary, mobilisation of support at the international level, public rallies of forms of Satyagraha to convince people about the movement's position.
9. Political contestation is an action of strong protest, including or not including acts of violence which scorns the use of institutionalized methods of political opposition, and which criticizes opposition for in fact contributing to the survival of a repressive social and political system.

Importance of political contestation was:

- i. Contestation based on non-violence acts as a source to find the optimal good in the interest of the public as a whole.
- ii. It creates public awareness because the majority of common people listen to the issues of divergent views in an orderly manner.
- iii. It deepens the foundation of democracy and the country attains to enduring or sustainable development.
- iv. It reduces the scope for violation of democratic principles by any particular section of the society. Thus, it proves all good for the peace and prosperity of the nation/country.

10. Yes, I agree with the statement because :

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- i. The popular movements are an integral part of democracy.
 - ii. Popular movements ensured effective representation of diverse groups and their demands.
 - iii. These movements raise issues related to some underlying social conflicts.
 - iv. Popular movements make people aware of their rights.
 - v. Popular movements help people having similar problems, demands and expectations to come closer.
 - vi. The frequency and the methods used by the movements suggest that the routine functioning of democracy did have enough space for the voices of these social groups.
11. i. Sardar Sarovar Project mentioned as multipurpose mega scale dam because it fulfilled the various purposes together to benefit huge areas of Gujarat and three adjoining states in term of availability of drinking water, water for irrigation, generation of electricity, and effective floods and drought control in the region.
- ii. It was opposed by villagers because in the process of construction of a dam about 245 villages from these states were expected to be submerged along with the population of two and a half lakh people.
- iii. Local Activist Group under the banner of Narmada Bachao Andolan.
- iv. The main demand for Local Activist Groups was to relocate and proper rehabilitation of the project affected people.
12. i. Uttarakhand (B)
- ii. Goa (A)
- iii. Assam (D)
- iv. Gujarat (C)
13. Dalit Panthers, a militant organisation of Dalit Youth, was formed in Maharashtra in 1972 as a part of the assertions by Dalits. In the post-independence period, Dalit groups were mainly fighting against the perpetual caste-based inequalities and material injustices that the Dalits faced in spite of Constitutional guarantees of equality and justice. Dalits were facing atrocities and humiliation by the upper section of society for a long time.
- In the early 1970s, the first generation Dalit graduates decided to protest against such unaccepted behaviour of society towards them and their main activities were as follows:

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- i. They demanded several things which were guaranteed to them, but never implemented such as the policy of reservation, guaranteed to them never came into implementation effectively. Their prior demand was to implement those policies which were formed for their betterment by the government.
 - ii. After the prohibition of the practice of untouchability by government such practices did not vanish from society. Dalits continued to face humiliation. Their demand was to eradicate such evil practices.
 - iii. Dalit's women were dishonoured and abused and worst of all, Dalits faced collective atrocities over minor, symbolic issues of caste pride. Legal mechanisms proved inadequate to stop the economic and social oppression of Dalits. On the other hand, political parties supported by the Dalits, like the Republican Party of India, were not successful in electoral politics. These parties always remained marginal; had to ally with some other party in order to win elections and faced constant splits.

Dalit Panthers decided to gain the support of masses, so as to make their voice strong enough. The larger ideological agenda of the Panthers was to destroy the caste system and to build an organisation of all oppressed sections like the landless poor peasants and urban industrial workers along with Dalits.