

Hots (Higher Order Thinking Skills)

Q. 1. Inspite of some differences, the story of Nepal and Bolivia share some similarities. Explain three of them.

Ans. Similarities between story of Nepal and Bolivia are following:

- (i) Both these movements are the instances of political conflict that led to popular struggles in their respective countries.
- (ii) In both cases, the struggle involved mass mobilisation. Public demonstration of mass support clinched the dispute.
- (iii) Both instances involved the critical role of political organisations.

Q. 2. Explain the influence of mobilisation and organisation.

Ans. Any democratic conflict can be resolved through the means of mobilisation and organisation. They work together to win struggle.

- (i) Take the instance of Nepal where call for indefinite strike was given by SPAC or the Seven Party Alliance in Nepal. This alliance included some big parties that had some members in the parliament.
- (ii) Protest was also joined by the Nepalese Communist Party which did not believe in parliamentary democracy.
- (iii) This party was involved in an armed struggle against the Nepali government and had established its control over large parts of Nepal.
- (iv) All the major labour unions and their federations joined this movement.
- (v) So mass mobilisation takes place on the issues which appeal to a huge number of people from different walks of life having a common interest. It provides full support to the organisation and the movement.

Q. 3. Explain three most effective ways in which the pressure groups and movements influence the politics of a country.

Ans. Pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics in a variety of ways:

- (i) They try to gain public support and sympathy for their goals and their activities by carrying out information campaigns, organising meetings filing petitions, etc. Most of these groups try to influence the media into giving more attention to their issues. For example, Anna Hazare's protest on Jan Lok Pal Bill.
- (ii) They often organise protest activities like strikes or disrupting government programme. Workers' organisations Employees' Association and most of the movement

groups often resort to then tactics in order to force the government to take note of their demands.

(iii) Business groups often employ professional lobbyists or sponsor expensive advertisements. Some persons from pressure groups may participate in official bodies and committees that offer advice to the government.

Q. 4. Pressure groups good for democracy. How?

Ans. Pressure groups have broadened democracy. Putting pressure on government is not an unhealthy activity in a democracy.

Government may at times be influenced by rich people. It is at this time that pressure groups may play a useful role of converting these pressures and reminding the government of needs and aspirations of the people.

Even sectional interest groups may play an important role. If one group's pressure forces the government to make policies in their favour, the other group will keep a check on this. The government gets to know what people want. It leads to a rough balance of power and accommodation of interests.