

CBSE Test Paper 05
Class 12 - Political Science (B-2 Ch-7 Rise of Popular Movements)

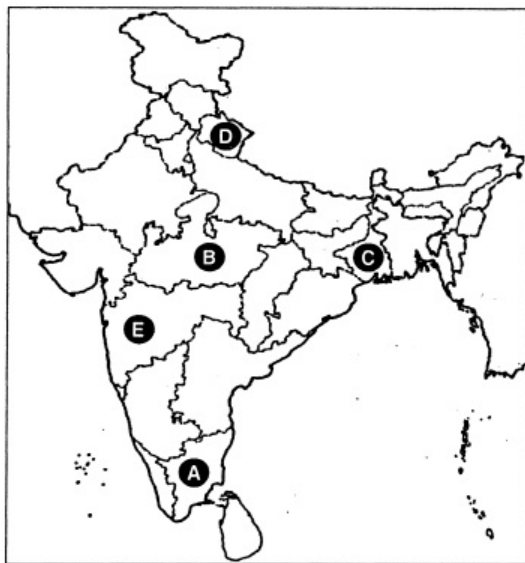
1. Who was the founder of All India peasants union in Gujarat?
 - a. Sardar Patel
 - b. Mahendra Singh Tikait
 - c. Sarad Joshi
 - d. Choudhary Devlal
2. What is meant by Party Based Movements?
3. Which novel tactic was adopted for protest by women in the Chipko Movement and Why?
4. Highlight any two main demands of Anti-arrack movement.
5. What was the ideological agenda of Dalit Panthers?
6. Describe the novel aspect of agitations adopted by the Bharatiya Kisan Union.
7. Highlight any two main demands of the Anti-arrack movement.
8. Highlight the importance of popular movements.
9. Assess any two positive aspects of the Chipko Movement.
10. Describe any two issues which made the Anti-arrack movement as a women's movement.
11. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the following questions



- i. Identify and name the person holding in his hand, the placard 'Save Democracy'.

- ii. In your opinion, the group of five persons belongs to which political party?
- iii. According to the group of five, what are the intentions of the person sitting on 'Dharna'?
- iv. Which issues responsible for the downfall of democracy are highlighted in the cartoon?

12. In the political outline map of India given below, five states have been marked as A, B, C, D and E. Identify them on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names along with their respective serial numbers of the information used and the alphabet concerned.



Questions:

- i. The state-related to Chipko Movement.
- ii. The state of origin of the Naxalite Movement.
- iii. The state where 'Dalit Panthers' was formed.
- iv. The state where the Narmada Sagar Project is located.
- v. E.V. Ramaswami Naicker's home state.

13. Write an essay on non-party movements.

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1. a. Sardar Patel, Explanation: Sardar Patel formed a union for peasants in 1936 in Gujarat.
2. Popular movements may take the form of social or political movements which are based on the ideologies of political parties but these movement did not participate in elections formally and they retained connections with political parties are known as 'Party based movements'.
3. Hugging the trees to prevent them from being cut down was the novel tactic adopted by women in the Chipko movement. it was adopted so that they can save tress or conserve the forest.
4. The main demands of Anti arrack movement were as follows:
 - i. Prohibition on the sale of arrack.
 - ii. Provided a platform to discuss private issues of domestic violence.
5. The larger ideological agenda of the Dalit Panthers were:
 - To destroy the caste system.
 - To build an organisation of all the oppressed sections like the landless poor peasants and urban industrial workers along with Dalits.
6. The novel aspect of agitations adopted by the Bharatiya Kisan Union were as:
 - The mobilisations made use of caste linkages of farmers.
 - The organisation used traditional caste panchayats of these communities in bringing them together over economic issues.
 - Inspite of lack of any formal organisation, the BKU could sustain its agitation for a long time because it was based on clan networks among its members.
 - Funds, resources and activities of BKU were mobilised through these networks.
7. Two main demands of the Anti-arrack movements are:
 - i. It was a spontaneous mobilisation of women demanding a ban on the sale of alcohol in their neighbourhoods.
 - ii. The movement made demands of equal representation for women in politics.
8. Importance of popular movements are :
 - i. Effective representation of groups and their demands are ensured by popular movements.
 - ii. The possibilities of deep social conflicts are reduced by popular movements.

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- iii. The popular movements made the people aware of their rights.
 - iv. Popular movements help people having similar problems, demands and expectations to come closer.
 - v. The movements provided a platform for Dalits educated youth to use their creativity.
 - vi. Popular movements gave a platform for Women to raise their voice against sexual violence within the family and outside.
9. i. The Chipko Movement started in early 1973 in the state that is now Uttarakhand. The movement was unique in the sense that it presented a very unusual form of collective action in which men and women from a village of this state were engaged. These villagers protested against the practices of commercial logging that the government had permitted. They used a novel tactic for their protest— that of hugging the trees to prevent them from being cut down. These protest marked the beginning of a world famous environmental movement in our country- the Chipko movement. The struggle soon spread across many parts of the Uttarakhand region. larger issues of ecological and economic exploitation of the region were raised.
- ii. Women's active participation in the Chipko agitation was a very novel aspect of the movement. The forest contractors of the region usually doubled up as suppliers of alcohol to men. Women held sustained agitations against the habit of alcoholism and broadened the agenda of the movement to cover other social issues. The movement achieved a victory when the government issued a ban on felling of trees in the Himalayan region for fifteen years until the green cover was fully restored. But more than that, the Chipko movement, which started over a single issue, became a symbol of many such popular movements emerging in different parts of the country during the 1970s and later.
10. Two issues which made the Anti-arrack movement as a women's movement are:
- i. Earlier, women's group working on issues of domestic violence, the custom of dowry, sexual abuse at work and public places were a major issue raised by the urban middle-class women. Unequal treatment and injustice for women were common all over the country.
 - ii. Agitation raised on a local issue in a small village reached to urban areas with the beginning of the protest, the demands intensified. As a result, the movement made demands of equal representation to women in politics during the nineties. Women

asked for a reservation in political offices and after some time 73rd and 74th amendments were introduced to the Constitution granting reservation to women in local politics.

11.
 - i. Jayaprakash Narayan is holding in his hand, placard 'Save Democracy'.
 - ii. The group of five persons belongs to Congress Party.
 - iii. According to the group of five, the intentions of the person sitting on 'Dharna' is to support democracy, create chaos, grab power.
 - iv. The issue responsible for the downfall of democracy highlighted in the cartoon are corruption, lawlessness, violence, etc.
12.
 - i. Uttarakhand(D).
 - ii. West Bengal(C).
 - iii. Maharashtra(E).
 - iv. Madhya Pradesh(B).
 - v. Tamil Nadu(A).
13. Non-party movements:
 - i. In the 1970s and 1980s with the functioning of political parties, many sections of the society became disillusioned. Failure of the Janta experiment and the resulting political instability were the immediate causes.
 - ii. But in the long run, the disillusionment was also about economic policies of the state. The model of planned development that we adopted after independence was based on twin goals of growth and distribution.
 - iii. In spite of the impressive growth in many sectors of the economy in the first twenty years of independence, poverty and inequalities persisted on a large scale. Benefits of economic growth did not reach evenly to all sections of society.
 - iv. Existing social inequalities like caste and gender sharpened and complicated the issues of poverty in many ways. There also existed a gulf between the urban-industrial sector and the rural agrarian sector.
 - v. Many of the politically active groups lost faith in existing democratic institutions and electoral politics. They, therefore, chose to step outside of party politics and engage in mass mobilisation for registering protests.
 - vi. Students and young political activists from various sections of the society were at the forefront in organising the marginalised sections such as Dalits and Adivasis.