

CBSE Test Paper - 04

Chapter - 20 Popular Struggle and Movement

1. Which financial agency/organization pressurized the government to give up its control of municipal water supply? **(1)**
 - a. Asian Development Bank
 - b. International Monetary Fund
 - c. World bank
 - d. Central Bank of Bolivia
2. 'Defining moments' of democracy usually involve a conflict between **(1)**
 - a. Those groups who have exercised power and those who aspire for a share in power
 - b. Two most powerful groups
 - c. Two powerless groups
 - d. People and people's representatives
3. Who amongst the following Nepalese Kings was killed in a mysterious massacre? **(1)**
 - i. King Ashoka
 - ii. King Mahendra
 - iii. King Gyanendra
 - iv. King Birendra
4. Which of the following is an example of moments growing into political parties? **(1)**
 - i. NAPM
 - ii. Assam Gana Parishad
 - iii. BAMCEF
 - iv. FEDECOR
5. The interest groups like trade unions, business associations and professional bodies etc. are referred to as: **(1)**

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- a. Sectional Interest group
 - b. Public Interest group
 - c. Movement group
 - d. Pressure group
6. There are many indirect ways in which people can get governments to listen to their demands. Mention any two ways. **(1)**
 7. Why did the people of Bolivia protest in 2000? **(1)**
 8. What was the challenge faced by the Bolivian Government for democracy? **(1)**
 9. What was common in both the struggle i.e., in Nepal and Bolivia? **(1)**
 10. Give one similarity, and one dissimilarity between pressure groups and a movement. **(3)**
 11. Mention any three demands of the people of Nepal? **(3)**
 12. Distinguish between interest groups and a movement. **(3)**
 13. Write any two ways through which an ordinary citizen can influence politics. **(3)**
 14. Explain any five effective ways in which the pressure groups and movement influence the politics of a country. **(5)**
 15. Explain the role of sectional interest groups in creating the balance of power in a society. **(5)**

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Answers

1. c. World bank

Explanation: Bolivia is a poor country in Latin America. The World Bank pressurised the government to give up its control of municipal water supply.

2. a. Those groups who have exercised power and those who aspire for a share in power

Explanation: Defining moments of democracy usually involve conflict between those groups who have exercised power and those who aspire for a share in power. These moments come when the country is going through transition to democracy, expansion of democracy or deepening of democracy.

3. d. King Birendra

Explanation: King Birendra, who has accepted this transition from absolute monarchy to constitutional monarchy, was killed in a mysterious massacre of the royal family in 2001.

4. b. Assam 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.

5. a. Sectional Interest group

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. They are sectional because they represent a section of society: workers, employees, businesspersons, industrialists, followers of a religion, caste group, etc.

6. There are many indirect ways in which people can get governments to listen to their demands are as:

- i. By forming interest groups or pressure groups.
- ii. By launching a movement.

7. The protest against water privatisation in Bolivia. The company immediately increased the price of water by four times.

8. Challenge of Expansion

9. In both the struggle i.e., in Nepal and Bolivia, the struggle involved mass mobilization.

10. One similarity, between pressure groups and a movement, like an interest group, a movement also attempts to influence politics rather than directly take part in electoral competition.

One dissimilarity between pressure groups and a movement, but unlike the interest groups, movements have a loose organisation. Their decision making is more informal and flexible. They depend much more on spontaneous mass participation than an interest group.

11. The three demands of the people of Nepal were as:

- i. Restoration of Parliament.
- ii. Power to an all party government.
- iii. A new Constituent Assembly.

12.

Interest Groups	Movement
(i) Interest groups have a strong organisation.	(i) Movement has a loose organisation.
(ii) Their decision making is more formal and non-flexible.	(ii) Their decision making is more informal and flexible.
(iii) They depend upon their members. Trade unions, business associations and professional (lawyers, doctors, teachers, etc) bodies are some examples of this type.	(iii) They depend much more on spontaneous mass participation. Antiliquor movement and Narmada Bachao Andolan are some examples of this type.

13. Following are the ways by which an ordinary citizen can influence politics:

- i. Pressure Groups: An ordinary citizen can influence politics by making himself a part of pressure groups. Pressure groups are organizations that attempt to influence government policies. These organizations do not control or share political power. These organizations are formed when people with common occupation, interest, aspirations or opinions come together in order to achieve a common objective. These pressure groups gain public support and try to influence politics through protest and strikes. Some pressure groups are the extended arms of political groups.
- ii. Movements: Movements are another way to influence politics. The Movements of Restoration of Democracy in Nepal and Bolivia's Water War are the examples to influence the politics by an ordinary man. Movements include demonstration strikes and protests. Movements also gain public support and try to influence politics

14. i. Pressure groups and movements try to gain public support and sympathy for their goals and their activities by carrying out information campaigns, organizing meetings, filing petitions.
- ii. They often organize protest activity like strikes or disrupt government programs. These methods are used by trade unions, federations, employee association to influence the government and get implemented their demands.
- iii. Most of these groups often try to influence media into giving more attention to these issues.
- iv. To gain major support from the public for a particular movement they also put up advertisement and boards everywhere in the city, so that people can know about what is going around and take part in it.
- v. They start to campaign on any particular issue so that public support and sympathy can be gained. Sometimes they also try to use mass media so that more attention could be given to them by the public. An example is the release of advertisements in newspapers.
- vi. Issues raised by them influence the policies of political parties.
15. i. The sectional interest groups play a valuable role, where different groups function actively, no one single group can achieve dominance over society.
- ii. If one group brings pressure on government to make policies in its favour, another

will bring counter pressure not to make policies in the first group desires.

- iii. The government gets to hear about what different sections of the population want. This leads to a rough balance of power and accommodation of conflicting interests.
- iv. If one group brings pressure on government to make policies in its favour, another will bring counter pressure not to make policies in the way the first group desires.
- v. The government gets to hear about what different sections of the population want. This leads to a rough balance of power and accommodation of conflicting interests.
- vi. Where different groups function actively, no single group can achieve dominance over society.
- vii. If one group brings pressure on government to make policies in its favour, another will bring counter pressure not to make policies in the way the first group desires.
- viii. The government gets to hear about what different sections of the population want.
- ix. This leads to a rough balance of power and accommodation of conflicting interests.