

CBSE Test Paper - 05
Chapter - 20 Popular Struggle and Movement

1. Which of the roles is not played by pressure groups? **(1)**
 - a. Forming governments
 - b. Forming groups
 - c. Direct participation in competitive politics
 - d. Contesting elections

2. Which of the following is not a sectional interest group? **(1)**
 - a. Business Associations
 - b. Professional Groups
 - c. Trade Unions
 - d. FEDECOR

3. Which of the following is a movement? **(1)**
 - a. Environmental movement
 - b. NGOs
 - c. CII
 - d. AITUC

4. Which one of the following distinctions between pressure groups and political parties is false? **(1)**
 - a. Pressure groups are least concerned with the people while parties fully depend on the people
 - b. Parties take political stances, while pressure groups do not bother about political issues.
 - c. Pressure groups are confined to a few people, while parties involve a large number of people.
 - d. Pressure groups do not seek to get into power, while political parties do.

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5. Which one of the following is an example of public interest groups? **(1)**
- a. Trade Unions
 - b. Business Associations
 - c. FEDECOR
 - d. BAMCEF
6. What are public interest groups? **(1)**
7. What was the aim of the popular Nepal movement of April 2006? Under what circumstances was the movement launched? **(1)**
8. Which organisation led the protest against water privatisation in Bolivia? **(1)**
9. Name any two political parties which have grown out of the movements. **(1)**
10. Give any three conclusions out of the Movement of Nepal and the struggle of Bolivia. **(3)**
11. Write a brief note on Kittiko-Hachchiko movement launched in Karnataka. **(3)**
12. Explain the negative impact of pressure groups, interest groups and movements on politics. **(3)**
13. What are the major features of a movement? **(3)**
14. Write in detail about the impact of pressure groups, interest groups and movements on political parties. **(5)**
15. List out the negative as well as positive points of pressure groups interest groups and movements. **(5)**

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Answers

1. c. Direct participation in competitive politics
Explanation: pressure groups may not have the desire, the need or the skills to take part in direct political activity other than voting.
2. d. FEDECOR
Explanation: The protest against water privatisation in Bolivia was not led by any political party. It was led by an organisation called FEDECOR. This organisation comprised local professionals, including engineers and environmentalists.
3. a. Environmental movement
Explanation: Environmental movement is a movement.
4. c. Pressure groups are confined to a few people, while parties involve a large number of people.
Explanation: Pressure groups are confined to a few people, while parties involve a large number of people.
5. c. FEDECOR
Explanation: The members of the organization may not benefit from the cause that the organization represents. The Bolivian organization, FEDECOR is an example of that kind of an organization.
6. The public interest groups, seek to promote the interest of the whole society.
7. The movement of Nepal aimed at restoring democracy. The movement was launched in February 2005, the king dismissed the Prime Minister and dissolved the popularly elected parliament.
8. The protest against water privatisation in Bolivia was led by FEDECOR.
9. The two political parties which have grown out of the movements are as: Asom Gana

Parishad, DMK.

10.
 - i. Democracy evolves through popular struggles. However some decisions may take place through consensus and may not involve any conflict at all.
 - ii. Movements are usually involving a struggle between power exercising groups and those who aspire for a share in power.
 - iii. Movement's takes place when the country is going through transition to democracy or expansion of democracy or deepening of democracy.
11. Kittiko-Hachchiko means pluck and plant.
 - i. In 1984, the Karnataka government set up a company called Karnataka Pulpwood limited.
 - ii. About 30,000 hectares of land was given virtually free to this company for 40 years.
 - iii. Much of this land was used by local farmers as grazing land for their cattle.
 - iv. However the company began to plant eucalyptus tree on this land, which could be used for making paper pulp.
 - v. In 1987, a movement Kittiko-Hachchiko started a non-violent protest, where people plucked the eucalyptus plants and planted saplings of trees that were useful to the people.
12.
 - i. These promote interest of one section.
 - ii. These weaken the basic structure of democracy because mostly they work for a particular group or issue whereas a democracy must look after the interests of all not just of one section.
 - iii. These groups wield power without responsibility. Political parties have to face the people in election, but these groups are not accountable to the people.
 - iv. Pressure groups and movements may not get their funds and support from people. Sometimes, pressure groups with small public support but lots of money can hijack public discussion in favour of their narrow agenda.
 - v. Some time these pressure groups can create political instability.
13. The major features of a movement were as:
 - i. A movement has a life cycle i.e., it emerges, achieves successes or failures and

declines.

- ii. A movement attempts to influence politics rather than directly takes part in electoral competition.
 - iii. Movements have a loose organisation.
 - iv. Their decision making is more informal and flexible.
 - v. They depend much more on spontaneous mass participation than an interest group.
14. i. Interest groups and movements do not directly engage in party politics, they seek to exert influence on political parties.
- ii. Most of political parties take agenda from these organizations. Most of the movement groups take political stance without being a party.
 - iii. They have political ideology and political position on major issues. The relationship between political parties and pressure groups can take different forms, some direct and other very indirect.

The pressure groups and movements have deepened democracy.

Putting pressure on the rulers is not an unhealthy activity in a democracy as long as everyone get this opportunity.

Government can often come under undue pressure from a small group of rich and powerful people.

Public interest groups and movements perform a useful role of countering this undue influence and reminding the government of the needs and concerns of ordinary citizens.

15. **Negative impacts:**

- i. These promote interests of one section.
- ii. These weaken the basic structure of democracy because mostly they work for a particular group or issue whereas a democracy must look after the interests of all, not just one section.
- iii. These groups wield power without responsibility. Political parties have to face the people in elections, but these groups are not accountable to the people.
- iv. Pressure groups and movements may not get their funds and support from the people. Sometimes, pressure groups with small public support, but lots of money

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- can hijack public discussion in favour of their narrow agenda.
- v. Sometimes, these pressure groups can create political instability.

Positive impacts:

- i. Pressure groups and movements have deepened democracy. Putting pressure on the rulers is not an unhealthy activity in a democracy as long as everyone gets this opportunity.
- ii. Public interest groups and movements perform a useful role of countering the undue influence of rich and powerful and reminding the government of the needs and concerns of ordinary citizens.