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**CBSE Test Paper 03**  
**Class 12 - Political Science (B-2 Ch-7 Rise of Popular Movements)**

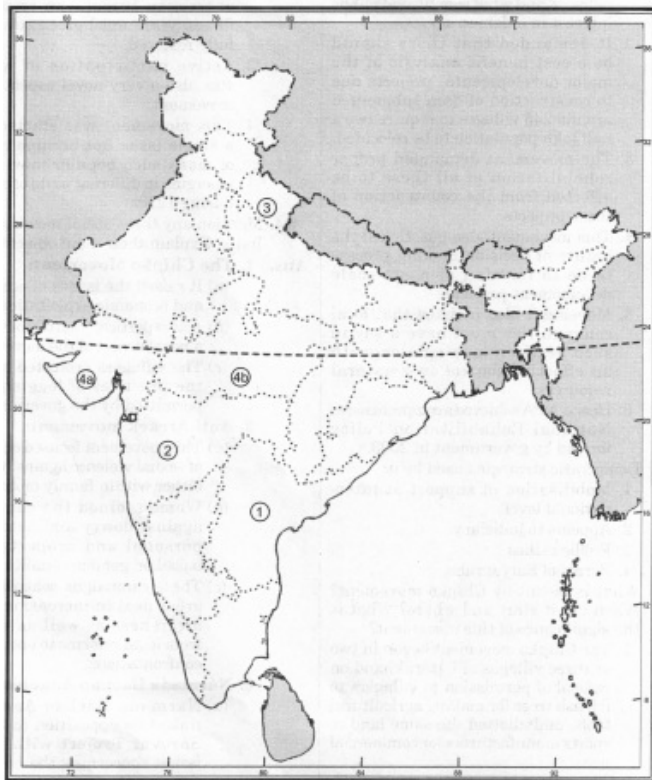
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1. \_\_\_\_\_ commission was set up for backward classes in 1954 for the recognition of the other backward classes.
  - a. Khushro
  - b. Mandal
  - c. Kalelkar
  - d. Lodha
2. Why did the cash crop market face on crisis?
3. What is meant by non-party movement?
4. What is the view of the Bharatiya Kisan Union regarding the purview of the World Trade Organisation over agriculture?
5. List activities conducted by Bhartiya Kisan Union to pressurise the state for accepting its demands.
6. In spite of the abolition of untouchability the condition of ex-untouchables has not changed much. Mention the ways in which they are still being discriminated.
7. Who organised the Meerut agitation and When?
8. Which methods were adopted by Narmada Bachao Aandolan in support of its demands? What were its results?
9. The Bharatiya Kisan Union is a leading organisation highlighting the plight of farmers. What were the issues addressed by it in the nineties and to what extent were they successful?
10. What is the Right to Information Act?
11. Study the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Earlier, women's groups working on issues of domestic violence, the custom of dowry, sexual abuse at work and public places were active mainly among urban middle-class women in different parts of the country. Their work led to a realisation that issues of injustice to women and of gender inequalities were complicated in nature. During the decade of the eighties, women's movement focussed on issues of sexual violence against women - within the family and outside. These groups ran a campaign against the system of dowry and demanded personal and property laws based on the norms of gender equality.

### Questions :

- i. What is meant by 'gender inequality'? Give any two examples of social evils related to this.
  - ii. Suggest any two measures to eradicate gender inequality.
  - iii. Mention any two issues of injustice to women. What is the most effective way to address these issues?
12. On a political outline map of India locate and label the following and symbolise them as indicated.



### Questions

- i. The state where Anti-Arrack movement started in October 1992.
  - ii. The state where Dalit Panthers Organisation was active.
  - iii. The state-related to Chipko movement
13. Mention any six advantages of popular movements in a democratic set up like India.

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**Answer**

1. c. Kalelkar

Explanation: Kalelkar commission was set up for the recognition of other backward classes in 1954 in the chairmanship of Kaka Kalelkar.

2. The cash crop market faced a crisis in mid-eighties due to the beginning of the “Liberalisation of Indian Economy”. The same debate came alive once again when the agricultural sector came under threat due to economic policies of liberalisation, and a debate between industry and agriculture has become one of the prominent issues in India’s model of development.
3. Non-party movements are started by voluntary organisations or group of people (Students/Workers) 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. Hence, these organisation were called ' non party political formations'.
4. The BKU wants agriculture out of WTO pureview, otherwise there would be social-economic upheavals in the country.
5. The activities conducted by Bhartiya Kisan Union to pressurise the state for accepting demands included dharna, demonstration, rallies, and jail Bharo (courting imprisonment) agitations. These protest involved tens of thousands of farmers- some times over a lakh - from various villages in western Uttar Pradesh and adjoining regions.
6. Social discrimination and violence against the ex-untouchable groups continued in various ways:
  - a. Dalit settlements in the villages continued to be set apart from the main village.
  - b. They were denied access to the common source of drinking water.
  - c. Dalit women were dishonoured and abused and worst of all, Dalits faced collective atrocities over minor, symbolic issues of caste pride.
  - d. Legal mechanisms proved inadequate to stop the economic and social oppression of Dalits.
7. In January 1988, around twenty thousand farmers had gathered in the city of Meerut, Uttar Pardesh. They were protesting against the government decision to increase electricity rates. The Bharatiya Kisan Union (BKU) an organisation of the farmers

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from western Uttar Pradesh and Haryana regions organised the Meerut agitation. The Meerut agitation was seen as a great show of rural power- power of farmer cultivators.

8. Narmada Bachao Aandolan used every available democratic strategy to put forward its demands. These included:
- i. Appeals to the judiciary.
  - ii. Mobilisation of support at the international level.
  - iii. Public rallies in support of the movement including boat rallies.
  - iv. A revival forms of satyagraha to convince people about the movement's position like Jalsamadhi i.e. protesting in rising waters

**Results:**

- i. The movement could not get much support from the people. Narmada Bachao Aandolan depicted a gradual process of disjunction between political parties and social movements in Indian politics.
  - ii. By the end of the nineties, however, the NBA was not alone. There emerged many local groups and movements that challenged the logic of large scale developmental projects in their areas. Around this time, the NBA becomes a larger alliance of people's movement that is challenging the large scale developmental projects in different regions of the country.
9. The farmers of Haryana, Punjab and western Uttar Pradesh had benefited in the late 1960s from the state policies of 'green revolution'. Sugar and wheat became the main cash crops in the region since then. However, the cash crop market faced a crisis in mid-eighties due to the beginning of the process of liberalisation of the Indian economy. Thus, under these circumstances the Bharatiya Kisan Union addressed the following issues to protect the interest of the farmers:
- a. Higher government floor prices for sugarcane and wheat.
  - b. Abolition of restrictions on the interstate movement of farm produce.
  - c. Guaranteed supply of electricity at reasonable rates.
  - d. Waiving of repayments due on loans to farmers.
  - e. The provision of a government pension for farmers.
  - f. The BKU operated a pressure group in politics with its strength of sheer numbers. The organisation, along with the other farmers' organisations across States, did manage to get some of their economic demands accepted. The farmers' movement

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became one of the most successful social movements of the eighties in this respect. The success of the movement was an outcome of political bargaining powers that its members possessed.

10. The 'Right to Information Act' is a law to empower the people to find out happenings in government and act as a watchdog of democracy:
- i. It was passed in 12th, October 2005 by Government of India.
  - ii. The Act ensures its citizens all information about functioning of government machinery.
  - iii. The right has been expanded to cover various services provided by government i.e., if any purchased product is defective it can be asked for replacement.
  - iv. The right gives political actors incentives to good things to help to control corruption.
  - v. Take certified samples of material.
  - vi. Obtain information in form of printouts, floppies, tape, video cassettes or in any other electronic mode or through printouts.
11. i. "Gender inequality" is realized through the eyes of the law. In the eyes of law, all should be equal and nobody should be above it.

**Example:**

- a. No 'Say' in decision making.
  - b. No Right in the property.
  - c. Making Girls Independent.
  - d. Creating Awareness.
  - e. Discouraging Traditional Beliefs.
  - f. By Educating Girls.
- ii. **No right in property:** Though the long back government has made legislation regarding the right of property to girls, still in the society people are governed by traditional ways. Girls don't get right in their parental property and if any daughter her right she is looked down upon by others as a greedy person and brothers break their relations with her.
- iii. **No say in decision-making:** While making an important decision in the family their suggestions are normally not invited. Mostly male member take the decision. They are not considered intelligent enough to take any decision independently.
- The most effective issues:** By educating girls.

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12. i. Andhra Pradesh

ii. Maharashtra

iii. Uttarakhand

iv. (a) Gujarat

(b) Madhya Pradesh

13. Six advantages of Popular Movements:

- i. Popular movements ensured effective representation of diverse groups and their demands. This reduced the possibility of deep social conflict and disaffection of these groups from democracy. Popular movements suggested new forms of active participation and thus broadened the idea of participation in Indian democracy.
- ii. The history of these popular movements helps us to understand better the nature of democratic politics. We have seen that these nonparty movements are neither sporadic in nature nor are these a problem.
- iii. These movements came up to rectify some problems in the functioning of party politics and should be seen as an integral part of our democratic politics. They represented new social groups whose economic and social grievances were not redressed in the realm of electoral politics.
- iv. It should be noted that the group mobilized by these movements are poor, socially and economically disadvantaged sections of the society from marginal social groups. The frequency and the methods used by the movements suggest that the routine functioning of democracy did not have enough space for the voices of these social groups.
- v. Some of these movements continued in the post-independence period as well. Trade Union movement had a strong presence among industrial workers in major cities like Mumbai, Kolkata and Kanpur.
- vi. All major political parties have these sections of workers. Peasants in the Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh organised massive agitations under the leadership of Communist parties in the early years of independence and demanded redistribution of land to cultivators. The peasants' and the workers' movements mainly focussed on issues of economic injustice and inequality.