

CBSE Test Paper 04
Class 12 - Political Science (B-2 Ch-7 Rise of Popular Movements)

1. According to Mandal commission, the census of other backward classes is _____ of the total population of India.
 - a. 50%
 - b. 48%
 - c. 27%
 - d. 52%
2. What was the Anti-arrack movement?
3. Which type of activities were adopted by the BKU to pressurise the government for accepting its demands?
4. Mention any two demands of Bharatiya Kisan Union.
5. Which groups are mobilised by popular movements? What are the methods used by these movements?
6. Which parties organised massive agitations of peasants in Telangana and what was their main demand?
7. Write a short note on the party-based popular movements.
8. State any two main demands of the Narmada Bachao Aandolan.
9. Give any two arguments each in favour of and against 'Narmada Bachao Andolan'.
10. List any four demands of the Narmada Bachao Andolan.
11. See the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:



- i. What do you see in the picture?
 - ii. Why are women doing this?
 - iii. which incident is shown in the picture?
12. Give two arguments each in favour and against the emergency of 1975.

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Answer

1. d. 52%

Explanation: Other backward classes is 52% of the total population of India as per Mandal commission.

2. Anti-Drack movement was an spontaneous mobilisation of women in Andhra Pradesh demanding a ban on the alcoholism, and liquor mafia.
3. Rallies, demonstrations, sit-ins and Jail Bharo (courting imprisonment) agitations were the activities adopted by the BKU to pressurise the government for accepting its demands.
4. The two demands of Bharatiya Kisan Union(BKU) were as follows:
- i. Higher government floor price for sugarcane and wheat.
 - ii. Guaranteed supply of electricity at reasonable rates.
5. Popular movements generally mobilize the poor, socially and economically disadvantaged or marginalised groups of society. They use the methods to involve large scale participation of citizens.
6. Trade Union movement had a strong presence among industrial workers in major cities like Mumbai, Kolkata and Kanpur. All major political parties established their own trade unions for mobilising 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 focused on issues of economic injustice and inequality.
7. Popular movements may take the form of social-political movements. The Nationalist movement was mainly a political movement. Anti-caste movement, the Kisan Sabhas and the trade unions in the early twentieth century raised issues underlying social conflicts and were social movements. Some party-based movements continued in the post-independence period, for example, the Trade Union movement in Mumbai,

Kolkata, and Kanpur. All major political parties have their own trade union for mobilising workers. Peasants in Telangana organised agitations under the leadership of Communist parties. Marxist- Leninist worked organised agitations of agricultural labourers in Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Bihar on the issues of economic injustice and inequality. These movements do not take part in elections formally but are actively associated with parties to ensure a better representation of the demands of diverse social sections in party politics.

8. Sardar Sarovar project was a multipurpose dam project under which many dams were planned to be constructed. The project consisted of 30 big dams, 135 medium-sized and around 3,000 small dams to be constructed on the Narmada river and its tributaries that flow across three states Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra. Narmada Bachao Aandolan, a movement to save Narmada and opposed the construction of these dams and questioned the nature of ongoing developmental projects in the country. Sardar Sarovar project (Gujarat) and Narmada Sagar project (Madhya Pradesh) were two of the most important and biggest, multi-purpose dams planned under the project.

Due to the following reasons, this project was criticised:

- i. The project was criticised by many environmentalists and people who were supposed to suffer out of it. In the process of construction of the dam 245 villages from these States were estimated to get submerged. The issues of relocation and proper rehabilitation of the project affected people.
- ii. Narmada Bachao Andolan's activist claimed that the local people's right were sacrificed for the sake of benefits of others in which they had no profit.

They also question the decision-making process that goes in the making of these projects and insist that local communities should also have a say in the making of these projects. The dispute between local people and government continued for a long time.

9. I. Two arguments in favour of Narmada Bachao Andolan:
- a. Narmada Bachao Andolan, a movement to save the Narmada, opposed the construction of these dams and questioned the nature of ongoing developmental projects in the country. Its advocates say that it would benefit

huge areas of Gujarat and the three adjoining states in terms of availability of drinking water and water for irrigation, generation of electricity and increase in agricultural production.

- b. The Sardar Sarovar Project was linked to the success of many more subsidiary benefits like effective flood and drought control in the region.

II. Arguments against Narmada Bachao Aandolan:

- a. The projects have posed the problems of rehabilitation of the displaced people, increased unemployment conditions and these have affected the environment and culture of the rural people.
- b. Activists in NBA demanded an audit of the expenditure so far incurred on these projects and a detailed report of pains caused to different sections of society on account of the construction of these dams.

10. Four demands of the Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA) were as follows:

- i. It demanded that there should be a cost-benefit analysis of the major developmental projects completed in the country.
- ii. The movement demanded proper and just rehabilitation of all those who were directly or indirectly affected by the projects.
- iii. The movement insisted that local communities must have to say in decisions and they should also have effective control over natural resources like water, land, and forests.
- iv. NBA also argued not to force some people to sacrifice for benefitting others in a democracy.

11. i. Women are hugging the trees.

- ii. Women are doing this to prevent the trees from being cut down.
- iii. Chipko movement.

12. Arguments in favour of Emergency:

The Constitution simply states 'internal disturbances' as the reason for declaring Emergency. Before 1975, Emergency was never proclaimed on this ground. The government argued that Emergency could be proclaimed in the state of frequent movements and strikes.

Supporters of Indira Gandhi also held that in a democracy, extra-parliamentary politics targetting the government cannot be allowed. This leads to instability and

distracts the administration from its routine task of ensuring development. All energies are diverted to maintenance of law and order.

Some other supporters of Congress, like the CPI, argued the movements were in the form of an international conspiracy against the unity of India. After the Emergency, the very party felt that its assessment was mistaken.

Arguments against Emergency:

The critics of the Emergency argued that ever since the freedom movement, Indian politics had a history of popular struggles. J.P. and many other opposition leaders felt that in democracy, people had the right to publicly protest misrule of the government. They argued the Bihar and Gujarat agitations were mostly peaceful and non-violent. Those who were arrested never tried for any anti-national activity. No cases were registered against most of the detainees. The Home Ministry entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring the internal situation of the country also did not express any concern that movements had disrupted the law and order situation in the country.