

CBSE Test Paper - 03
Chapter - 20 Popular Struggle and Movement

1. When did Nepal become a constitutional monarchy? **(1)**
 - a. In 1960
 - b. In 1970
 - c. In 1980
 - d. In 1990

2. Which of the following is not a type of movement group? **(1)**
 - a. Single-issue movements
 - b. Generic movements
 - c. Sectional groups
 - d. Multiple movements

3. When did King Gyanendra dismiss the then prime minister and dissolve the Parliament? **(1)**
 - a. In March 2006
 - b. In February 2005
 - c. In February 2006
 - d. In April 2006

4. Which organization was setup by the Nepalese people to restore democracy in Nepal? **(1)**
 - a. The Dual Party Alliance
 - b. The Tripple Alliance
 - c. The Nepal Congress
 - d. The Seven Party

5. Most of the time democracy evolves through **(1)**
 - a. popular struggles

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- b. voting
 - c. political parties
 - d. monarchical rule

6. Name an organization made up of government employees to campaign against caste discrimination. **(1)**
7. Name any two sectional interest groups. **(1)**
8. List out the three demands put forward by SPA before the King of Nepal. **(1)**
9. Distinguish between pressure groups and political parties by stating anyone point of distinction. **(1)**
10. Distinguish between issue-specific movements and long-term movements. **(3)**
11. Who was the leader of The Green Belt Movement? State the reasons of his disappointment. **(3)**
12. Explain the role of Sectional Interest Groups in deepening democracy. **(3)**
13. In a democracy, several different kinds of organisations work behind any big struggle. Explain by two examples. **(3)**
14. What are movement groups? Explain with the help of examples. **(5)**
15. The pressure groups, interest groups and movements have both negative as well as positive points. Explain. **(5)**

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Answers

1. d. In 1990

Explanation: Nepal witnessed an extraordinary popular movement in April 2006. The movement was aimed at restoring democracy. Nepal was one of the 'third wave' countries that had won democracy in 1990

2. b. Generic movements

Explanation: Generic movements is not a type of movement group. General or generic movements seek to achieve a broad goal in the very long term

3. b. In February 2005

Explanation: In February 2005, the king dismissed the then Prime Minister and dissolved the popularly elected Parliament.

4. d. The Seven Party

Explanation: All the major political parties in the parliament formed a Seven Party Alliance (SPA) and called for a four-day strike in Kathmandu, the country's capital

5. a. popular struggles

Explanation: Democracy evolves through popular struggles. It is possible that some significant decisions may take place through consensus and may not involve any conflict at all.

6. Backward and Minorities Community Employees Federation (BAMCEF).

7. Hind Mazdoor Sabha and Bengal Jute Mill Workers' Union are sectional interest groups.

8. Demands of restoration of Parliament, Power to an all party government and a new constituent assembly.

9. Pressure groups resort to agitational politics like marches, demonstrations, and strikes to achieve their aims and do not aim directly control or share political power.

Political parties use only constitutional means to achieve their aims and aim directly control or share political power.

10.

Issue-specific Movements	Long-term Movements
(i) Issue specific movements seek to achieve a single objective.	(i) Long-term movements are more general or generic movements that seek to achieve a broad goal in the very long term.
(ii) The active life of issue specific movements is very short.	(ii) The active life of long-term movements is very long and involve more than one issue.
(iii) The Nepalese Movement for Democracy arose with the specific objective of reversing the king's order is an example of issue-specific movement. In, India, Narmada Bachao Andolan is a good example of this kind of movement.	(iii) Environmental Movement and the women's movement are examples of long-term movement.

11. Wangari Maathai was the leader of Green Belt Movement in Kenya. He was disappointed by the response of government official and politicians. The responses of the government are following:

- i. The corrupt government officials were responsible for much of the deforestation by illegally selling of land and trees to well connected developers.
- ii. He rights and lives of many Kenyans in the Rift valley were lost when elements of President Denial's Government encouraged ethnic communities to attack one another over land.
- iii. Supporters of the ruling party got the land while those in the pro-democracy movement were displaced.

12. Where different groups function actively, no single group can achieve dominance over society. If one group puts pressure on the government to make policies in its

favour, another will put counter pressure not to make policies in the way, the first group desires. This leads to a rough balance of power and accommodation of conflicting interests. Such group represents a section of society: workers, employees, business persons, caste group, etc. Their principal concern is the betterment and well-being of their members, not society in general.

13. In a democracy, several different kinds of organisations work behind any big struggle were as:
 - i. The call for indefinite strike was given by the SPA or the Seven Party Alliance in Nepal. This alliance included the some big parties that had some members in the Parliament. But the Seven Party Alliance was not the only organisation behind this mass upsurge. The protest was joined by the Nepalese Communist Party (Maoist) which did not believe in parliamentary democracy. This party was involved in an armed struggle against the Nepali government and had established its control over large parts of Nepal.
 - ii. The protest against water privatisation in Bolivia was not led by any political party. It was led by an organisation called the FEDECOR. This organisation comprised of local professionals, including engineers and environmentalists. They were supported by a federation of farmers who relied on irrigation, the confederation of factory workers' unions, the middle-class, etc. The movement was supported by the Socialist Party. In 2006, the party came to power in Bolivia. Governments initiate schemes and programmes to alleviate the suffering of the poor and meet their basic needs.
14. Movements are issue-specific movements that seek to achieve a single objective within a limited time frame. Other are more general or generic movements that seek to achieve a broad goal in the very long term are known as movement groups. Social movements and pressure groups try to mobilise citizens in many ways:
 - i. The Nepalese Movement for democracy arose with the specific objective of reversing the king's orders that led to the suspension of democracy.
 - ii. In India, the Narmada Bachao Andolan is a good example of a movement. The movement started with the specific issue of the people displaced by the creation of the Sardar Sarovar dam on the Narmada river. Its objective was to stop the dam

from being constructed. Gradually, it became a wider movement that questioned all such big dams and the models of development that required such dams.

Movements of this kind tend to have clear leadership and some organisation.

- iii. The Environmental Movement and the Women's Movement are classic examples of movements with long-term objectives. Environmental movement is a label for a large number of organisations and issue-specific movements. All of these have a separate organisation, independent leadership and often different views on policy-related matters. Yet all of these share a broad objective and have a similar approach. That is why they are called movements. Sometimes these broad movements have a loose umbrella organisation as well.

15. **Negative impacts:**

- i. These pressure groups, interest groups, and movements 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. Such groups and movements may not get their funds and support from the people. Sometimes, pressure groups with small public support, but lots of money can hijack public discussion in favour of their narrow agenda.

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. Government can often come under pressure from a small group of rich and powerful people.
- iii. 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.
- iv. Such groups and movements can lead to a rough balance of power and accommodation of conflicting interests.