

Chapter-5

Popular Struggles and Movements

1 marks Questions

1. What did Nepal become a constitutional monarchy?

- (a) In 1960**
- (b) In 1970**
- (c) In 1980**
- (d) In 1990**

Ans. (d) In 1990

2. What was the aim of the extraordinary movement Nepal witnessed in 2006?

- (a) Restoring Democracy**
- (b) Abolishing untouchability**
- (c) Bringing down military rule**
- (d) Division of Nepal**

Ans. (a) Restoring Democracy

3. Who become the new Prime Minister of Nepal in 2006?

- (a) Beni Prasad**
- (b) Girija Prasad Koirala**
- (c) Gyanendra**

(d) Himmat Prasad Koirala

Ans. (b) Girija Prasad Koirala

4. Which organization was setup by the Nepalese people to restore democracy in Nepal?

(a) The Dual Alliance

(b) The Tripple Alliance

(c) The Nepal Congress

(d) The Seven Party Alliance

Ans. (d) The Seven Party Alliance

5. On which day was the king of Nepal (King Gyanendra) forced to concede all the demands of SPA?

(a) On June 1, 2001

(b) On April 24, 2006

(c) On July 24, 2006

(d) On June 1, 2007

Ans. b) On April 24, 2006

6. What was the Bolivian protest called?

(a) Bolivian war

(b) Bolivia's Water war

(c) Water for Bolivia

(d) Bolivian crisis

Ans. (b) Bolivia's Water war

7. To which of the following countries does FEDECOR belong?

- (a) Nepal**
- (b) Northern Ireland**
- (c) Belgium**
- (d) Bolivia**

Ans. (d) Bolivia

8. Which political party came to power in Bolivia in 2006?

- (a) Democratic Party**
- (b) Socialist Party**
- (c) Liberal Party**
- (d) Conservative Party**

Ans. (a) Democratic Party

9. Which of the following is an example of moments growing into political parties?

- (a) NAPM**
- (b) FEDECOR**
- (c) BAMCEF**
- (d) Assam Gana Parishad**

Ans. (d) Assam Gana Parishad

10. Which of the following can be classified as a type of public interest group?

(a) Trade unions

(b) FEDECOR

(c) Doctors

(d) Teachers

Ans. (b) FEDECOR

11. When was the king Birendra of Nepal Killed?

(a) In 1999

(b) In 2000

(c) In 2001

(d) In 2002

Ans. (c) In 2001

12. How did people protest against the “Kittiko – Hochchiko” movements?

(a) By planting more eucalyptus trees.

(b) By plucking more trees

(c) By plucking eucalyptus trees and planting other saplings

(d) By plucking all eucalypts trees on the 30,000 hectare piece of land

Ans. (c) By plucking eucalyptus trees and planting other saplings

13. What was FEDECOR?

Ans. An organization of Bolivia comprising local professionals, including engineers and environmentalists. The organization was formed to protest against water privatization in Bolivia.

14. Who was the last monarch of Nepal?

Ans. King Gyanendra

15. What was the challenge for democracy faced by Bolivian Government?

Ans. Challenge of Expansion

16. Which political party supported the Bolivia's water war and came to power in Bolivia in 2006?

Ans. Socialist Party

17. Name the institution that pressurized the Bolivian Government to privatize water supply in the city of Cochabamba.

Ans. World Bank

18. Which three demands were put forward by SPA before the King of Nepal?

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

19. In which year Socialist Party of Bolivia came into power?

Ans. 2006

20. What type of challenge for democracy was faced by Nepal?

Ans. Foundational Challenge of Democracy

21. Give one idea and belief of Nepalese Communist Party?

Ans. The Nepalese Communist Party believes in the ideology of Mao, the leader of Chinese revolution. They have no faith in Parliamentary Democracy.

22. What is NAPM?

Ans. NAPM is national Alliance for Peoples' Movement. It is an organization of Organisations.

23. Define Pressure groups?

Ans. Pressure Groups are organizations that attempt to influence government policies, unlike political parties, pressure groups do not aim to directly control or share political power.

24. Name an organization that largely made up of government employees to campaign against caste discrimination.

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

25. What was the main aim of the popular movement of Nepal in April 2006?

Ans. Restoration of Democracy was the main aim.

26. Which organization was set up by the Nepalese people to restore democracy in Nepal?

Ans. Seven Party Alliance

27. Name the dam against which the Narmada Bachao Andolan was started?

Ans. Sardar Sarovar Dam

28. What is the principal concern of BAMCEF?

Ans. Social justice and social equality for the entire society

29. What is BSP?

Ans. BSP is a national Political Party. It is Bahujan Samaj party.

30. Why was SPA set up in Nepal?

Ans. Seven Party Alliance was an organization, set up by the Nepalese people to restore democracy in Nepal.

31. Name the city of Bolivia whose water right was sold to MNC?

Ans. Cochabamba

32. What is the principal concern of BAMCEF?

Ans. Social justice and social equality for the entire society

33. When did Nepal win democracy? State two features of the democratic Nepal after attaining democracy.

Ans. Nepal won the democracy in 1990.

Two Features:-

1. The King formally remained the head of the state; the real power was exercised by popularly elected

representatives.

2. King Birendra who had accepted this transition from absolute monarchy to constitutional monarchy was killed in a mysterious massacre of the royal family in 2001

34. What were the results of the popular struggle of Nepal?

Ans. 1. The King was forced to concede all the thru demands of the protesters.

2. The SPA chose Girija Prasad Koirala as the new P.M. of the interim government.

3. The restored parliament met and passed laws taking away most of the power of the king.

35. Mention any three similarities between the movements in Nepal and Bolivia.

Ans. 1. Both these are instances of political conflict that led to popular struggles.

2. In both cases, the struggle involves mass mobilizations public demonstration of mass support clinched the dispute.

3. Both instances involved the critical role of political organization.

36. Write the composition of the organization which protested against water privatization in Bolivia?

Ans. 1. The protest against water privatization in Bolivia was not led by any political party. It was led by FEDECOR.

2. This organization comprised of local professionals, including engineers and environmentalists.

3. They were supported by a federation of farmers who relied on irrigation, middle class students, confederation of factory workers, unions and the city's growing population of the homeless street children.

37. What is the difference between a pressure group and a political party?

Ans. 1. A pressure group is an organized or an unorganized body that seeks to promote its interests while a political party seeks to attain political power by contesting elections.

2. Pressure groups are formed by the people of common interests, occupations and opinions while political parties are formed on the basis of ideology and vision.

3. A pressure group represents their own single interests while political parties represent various interests.

3 marks Questions

1. What are public interest groups? How do they look after the public interests?

Ans. A public interest group is a group that promotes the interests of the people of the society. Their interests can be of a particular section of the society or of the entire society in general. Their activities benefit the entire society and not just a particular section of the society.

II Part

1. They organize meetings and try to gain the public support for their cause.
2. They try to influence the media by drawing its attention to their issues.
3. They sometimes organized strikes and dharnas to voice their interests.

E.g. Bolivia organization FEDECOR and government employees movement called BAMCEF are some examples of public interest group.

2. What are sectional interest groups? How do they watch their interests?

Ans. Sectional interest groups refer to the interest groups that seek to promote the interest of a particular section or a group of society. Trade unions, business associations and professional bodies (lawyers, doctors, teachers etc.) are some examples of sectional interest groups—

Part- II

1. They aim to help groups other than their own members for example a group fighting against bonded labour fights not for itself but for those who are suffering under such bondage.
2. Some times these organization represents the common or general interest of the society.
3. They also exert pressure on the government to meet their demands.

3. Explain how the activities of pressure groups are useful in the functioning of a domestic govt.?

Ans. 1. Pressure groups performs a useful role in countering the under influence of rich and powerful people on the govt.

2. Pressure groups remind the govt. of the needs and concerns of ordinary citizens.

3. Different pressure groups put pressure on the govt. for making policies in their favor and against.

This lets the govt. know about what different sections of population want.

4. What were the causes of Bolivia's water war?

Ans. 1) In the city of Cochabamba, the control of water supply was in the hands of te municipality. The people used this service at reasonable price.

2) Under the pressure of international institution World Bank, the Bolivian Government sold the rights of supply of water to a MNC.

3) After taking hold of water supply, the Multinational Company hiked the prices by about four times.

4) Due to hike in the prices of water the people raised their voice against the decision of Government.

5. Which three conclusions can be drawn out of the Movement of Nepal and the struggle of Bolivia?

Ans. 1) Democracy evolves through popular struggles. Howe ever some decisions may take place through consensuses and may not involve any conflict at all.

2) Movements are usually involving a struggle between power exercising groups and those who aspire for a share in power.

3) Movement's takes place when the country is going through transition to democracy or expansion of democracy or deepening of democracy.

6. Explain three different types of pressure Groups?

Ans. 1) Sectional Interest Groups: The represent a section of society- workers, employees,

business persons, industrialists, followers of a religion, caste groups etc. Their principal concern is the betterment and well being of their members and not the society in general.

2) Promotional or Public interest Groups: They promote collective rather than selective goods. They aim to help groups other than their own members.

3) Movement Groups: These are issue specific that seek to achieve a single objective within a limited time frame.

7. Elaborate any three effective ways in which the pressure groups and movement influence the politics of a country.

Ans. 1) 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.

2) They often organize protest activity like strikes or disrupt government programs.

3) Most of these groups often try to influence media into giving more attention to these issues.

8. Who was the leader of The Green Belt Movement? What were the reasons of his disappointment?

Ans. 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:

1. The corrupt government officials were responsible for much of the deforestation by illegally selling of land and trees to well connected developers.

2. 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.

3. Supporters of the ruling party got the land while those in the pro-democracy movement were displaced.

9. Explain the role of sectional interest groups in bringing the balance of power in a society?

Ans. 1. The sectional interest groups play a valuable role. Where different groups function actively, no one single group can achieve dominance over society.

2. 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.

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

10. Elaborate the different ways by which President Daniel Arap Moi's Government retain the power.

Ans. 1. In the early 1990's the livelihood, the rights and even the lives of many Kenyans in the Rift Valley were lost when elements of president Daniel's government encouraged ethnic communities to attack one another over land.

2. The corrupt government officials were responsible for much of the deforestation by illegally selling of land and trees to well connected developers.

3. Supporters of the ruling party got the land while those in the pro-democracy movement were displaced.

11. When was RTI passed in India? Explain.

Ans. 1) The RTI Act was passed and implemented in India in 2005.

2) The RTI Act, 2005 is a land mark legislation passed by Indian parliament.

3) Many democratic governments provide the Right to Information to the citizens.

4) Under this Act, citizens can seek information from the government offices pertaining to different activities.

12. If water is not supplied regularly in your colony what will you do, and what kind of groups will you form to help people of your colony? What values you would learn?

Ans. 1. If water is not supplied regularly in our colony we will try to raise the issue with the concerned authority. We will form a sectional interest group and try to raise the specific issue through organizing dharnas, rallies and protest moves to bring the problem in the notice of the concerned authorities.

2. We will learn the following Values:

- Democratic value to form Associations
 - Togetherness to fight against injustice
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13. Who were Maoists? What was their contribution the movement for democracy in Nepal?

Ans. Maoists: Those communists who believe in the ideology of Mao, the leader of the Chinese Revolution. They seek to over throw the government through an armed revolution so as to establish the rule of the peasants and workers.

- 1) Maoist insurgents joined the strikes which were led by SPA against the king.
 - 2) The protest was joined by the Nepalese Communist Party (Maoists) which did not believe in parliamentary democracy.
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14. How do struggle and movements shape democracy? Explain.

Ans. 1) They are the principal means of public participation in politics.

- 2) The shape democracy on the basis of popular demands.
 - 3) The can be analyzed initially in the forms of organization and movements.
 - 4) Sometimes, the take the forms of pressure groups interest groups.
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15. Write any three differences between a pressure groups and a movement.

Ans. 1) Pressure group has a strong organization but movement has a loose organization.

- 2) Decision making in pressure groups is formal but informal in case of Movement.
 - 3) Pressure groups are only accountable to its members but not accountable in case of Movement.
 - 4) Pressure groups depend on the participation of its members but movements depend much more on the spontaneous mass participation.
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16. What is single issue movement? How does it differ from a long term movement? Explain with an example.

Ans. 1) Single Issue movement is a movement of specific nature that seeks to achieve a single

objective within a limited time frame. It is also known as short term movement.

2) Single Issue Movement can be contrasted with long term movement which is more general or generic movement that seeks to achieve a broad goal in the very long term.

3) For example environment movement is a liable for a large number of organizations and issue specific movements.

17. Explain the different forms of relationship between Pressure Groups and Political Parties?

Ans. Following are two different forms of relationship between pressure groups and political parties.

1) Direct Form: Pressure groups are formed by political parties. Usually pressure groups are formed by the leaders of the political parties. They are also extended arms of the political parties. For example: Trade unions, Student organizations etc.

Political parties evolve from pressure groups. Some political parties also come from Pressure groups. The evolution of Assam Gana Parishad is from a student organization, AASU.

2) Indirect Form: Pressure Groups and political parties opposed to each other. But in most cases the relationship between two is not very direct because the main aim of pressure groups is to pressurize the ruling political party.

18. State any two different ways of participating in a struggle.

Ans. Following are the ways:

1) Direct participation: In this people try to influence the decision in a democracy by directly participating in active politics. For example by casting vote.

2) Indirect participation: In this people try to voice their interests by forming organizations and influence the government policies without sharing the political power in an indirect way.

19. List out the main features of the popular struggle of Nepal to establish the foundation of democracy?

Ans. 1) Democracy evolves through popular struggle. Democracy does not mean no conflicts

or disputes. The story of Nepal is going through transition to democracy.

2) Democratic conflict is resolved through mass mobilization. Conflict in Nepal was solved by the people.

3) These conflicts and mobilization are based on new political organizations. SPA in Nepal and other organizations were behind the struggle for democracy.

20. How the deep disputes are resolved in the democracy?

Ans. The deep disputes of democracy rises when the existing institutions like Parliament and Judiciary themselves get involved in the disputes. For this disputes the resolution has to come from outside, from the people, i.e. political organizations and spontaneous public participation.

But the spontaneous public participation becomes effective with the help of organized politics. These include political parties, pressure groups and movement groups.

21. Is the influence of mobilization and movement groups healthy?

Ans. Initially it appears that the influence of mobilization and movement groups is not healthy for democracy:

1) Both these are instances of political conflict that led to popular struggles.

2) In both cases the struggle involved mass mobilization. Public demonstration of mass support clinched the disputes.

3) Finally both instances involved critical role of political organization.

22. Mention any three forms of Pressure Groups in Politics?

Ans. 1) Some political parties form pressure groups because they want to increase their influence in the public. Many Farmer and student organizations are set up by the political parties with same motive.

2) Some political parties formed out of pressure groups. In case of long struggle for their causes, the pressure groups take the shape of political parties.

3) Some time political parties and pressure groups have different and conflicting views and ideas. They are in opposition to each other.

23. Explain any two indirect ways, through which an ordinary citizen can influence politics?

Ans. 1) 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.

2) 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.

24. What are unique features of Movements?

Ans. 1) Movement groups seek to exert influence on the policies of the government.

2) They do not aim to attain power in the government, but however, they work for the common objective of the masses.

3) They have a loose organizations and their decision making process is very informal and flexible.

4) Some movements are long term and some are short term movements.

5) The success of movements depends upon the participation of public.

25. In spite of some of differences in the story of Nepal and Bolivia share some similarities. Explain any three of them.

Ans. 1) Following are some of the common features of the popular struggle in Nepal and Bolivia:

2) Both of these are instances of political conflict that led to struggles.

3) In both cases, the struggle involves mass mobilization. Public demonstration of mass support.

4) Both cases involved the critical role of political organization.

26. What are pressure groups? How are they formed? Explain.

Ans. Pressure groups are organizations that attempt to influence government policies. Pressure groups promote the interest of their members or a section of society. These groups influence the government policy without any responsibility towards the people. Pressure Groups are formed when people with common occupation, interest, aspiration or opinion come together in order to achieve a common objective.

27. What was SPA? What were the demands of SPA?

Ans. SPA is Seven Party Alliance. This alliance included the seven big parties that had some members in the parliament. Following were its three demands

- 1) Restoration of parliament.
 - 2) Power to all-party government.
 - 3) A new constituent assembly.
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28. 'Sometimes political parties grow out of Movement.' Explain.

Ans. 1) There are many instances when these movements give birth to a political party.
2) For example, when the Assam Movement led by students against the foreigners came to an end, it led to the formation of Asom gana parishad.
3) The roots of parties like the DMK and AIDMK in Tamil Nadu can be traced to a long drawn social reform movement during the 1930s and 1940s.

29. Who are Maoists? What was the main aim of democracy movement launched in Nepal in 2004?

Ans. 1) Those communists who believe in the ideology of Mao, the leader of the Chinese Revolution. They seek to overthrow the government through an armed revolution so as to establish the rule of the peasants and workers.
2) Maoist insurgents joined the strikes which were led by SPA against the king.
3) The protest was joined by the Nepalese Communist Party (Maoists) which did not believe in parliamentary democracy.

30. How would you explain the features of Movement?

Ans. 1) Movement groups seek to exert influence on the policies of the government.

2) They do not aim to attain power in the government, but however, they work for the common objective of the masses.

3) They have a loose organizations and their decision making process is very informal and flexible.

4) Some movements are long term and some are short term movements.

5) The success of movements depends upon the participation of public.

31. Explain the impact of pressure groups, interest groups and movements on political parties.

Ans. 1) Interest groups and movements do not directly engage in party politics, they seek to exert influence on political parties.

2) Most of political parties take agenda from these organizations. Most of the movement groups take political stance without being a party.

3) 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.

32. How far it is correct to say that pressure groups, interest groups are the extended arms of political parties?

Ans. 1) The pressure groups are either formed or led by the leaders of political parties.

2) They also act as extended arms of political parties.

3) For example, most trade unions and students' organizations in India are either established by or affiliated to one or other major political parties.

4) Most of the leaders of such pressure groups are usually activist and leaders of same political party.

33. How are pressure groups, interest groups helpful in raising the public issues?

Ans. 1) They try to gain public support and sympathy for their goals and their activity by

carrying out information campaigns, organizing meetings, file petitions etc.

2) Most of these groups try to influence the mass media into giving more attention to these issues.

3) They often organize protest activities like strike or disrupt government programs.

34. Write in brief about the Nepal's second movement for democracy in Nepal

Ans. 1. The Nepal movement took place in April 2006 which was aimed at restoring democracy.

2. The Nepalese king Birendra had accepted massacre of the royal family in 2001.

3. The new king Gyanendra refused to accept the democratic rule.

4. In February 2005 the king dismissed the P.M. and devolved the popularity elected parliament.

5. In against of the dismissed of P.M. all the major parties in the parliament formed SPA and called for a fear days strike in Katmandu.

6. This strike turned into an indefinite strike after the involvement of Maoist with 3 to 5 lakh people.

7. On 24th April 2006, the king was forced to concede the demand of people. The SPA chose Girija Prasad Koirala as the new P.M. of the interim govt.

35. Is the influence of pressure groups and movements healthy in a democracy?

Ans. Yes, putting pressure on the rulers is not an unhealthy activity in a democracy as long as every one gets this opportunity because –

1. A democracy must look after the interest of all not just one section.

2. These groups help the people of a particular section to voice their interest and demands.

3. Two pressure groups of different ideology helps in maintaining a balance between the demands of various groups in the society.

4. Pressure groups and movements have deepened democracy in the world. Thus some people may criticized the role of these groups as these groups promote the interest of their sections and not accountable to the people in general.

36. Discuss in brief the popular struggle of Bolivia

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- Ans.** 1. Bolivia is a poor country in Latin America the world bank pressurized the government to give up its control of municipal water supply.
2. The govt. sold these rights for the city of Cochabamba to a MNC.
 3. The MNC immediately increased the price of water by four times.
 4. Many people received water bills of Rs- 1000 where as their average monthly income was Rs. 5000/month.
 5. In January 2000 a new alliance of labour, human rights and community leaders organized a successful 9 days general strike in the city and the govt. agreed to negotiate. Yet nothing happened.
 6. The agitation started again in February but the police resorted to brutal repression.
 7. Another strike followed in April and the govt. imposed martial law.
 8. But the power of the people forced the officials of the MNC and the govt. to concede to all the demands of the protesters.
 9. Finally the contract with the MNC was cancelled and water supply was restored to the municipality at old rates.
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37. What are the characteristics of pressure groups.

- Ans.** 1. Universal Character
2. Organized body.
 3. Having influence on the public policies.
 4. Lack of responsibility.
 5. Non partism
 6. Extra constitutional organization.

5 marks Questions

1. Compare the struggle of Nepal and Bolivia?

- Ans.** 1. The Movement in Nepal was to establish democracy, while the struggle in Bolivia involved claims on an elected, democratic government
2. Nepal faced the foundational challenge of democracy while Bolivia faced the Challenge of Expansion.
3. In both cases the struggle involved mass mobilization and public demonstration of mass support clinched the dispute.
4. Both instances involved critical role of political organizations. In Nepal SPA played a major role for the restoration of democracy while in Bolivia FEDECOR played a major role.
5. Both these struggles were successful in achieving their objectives but their impact was different at different levels.
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2. What do you understand by Kittiko-Hachchiko? When and why Kittiko-Kichchiko movement was launched in Karnataka?

Ans. Kittiko-Hachchiko means pluck and plant.

1. In 1984, the Karnataka government set up a company called Karnataka Pulpwood limited.
2. About 30,000 hectares of land was given virtually free to this company for 40 years.
3. Much of this land was used by local farmers as grazing land for their cattle.
4. However the company began to plant eucalyptus tree on this land, which could be used for making paper pulp.

5. 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.

3. In 1984, the Karnataka government set up a company called Karnataka pulpwood limited. About 30000 hectares of land was given virtually free to this company for 40 years. Much of this land was used by local farmers as grazing land for their cattle. However the company began to plant eucalyptus tree on this land, which could be used for making paper pulp. In 1987, a movement called Kittiko-Hachchiko (meaning, pluck and plant) started a non violent protest, where people plucked the eucalyptus plant and planted saplings of trees that were useful to the people. Suppose you belong to any of the following groups, what arguments would you put forward to defend your side: (a) a local farmer (b) an environment(c) a government official working in this company (d) just a consumer of a paper?

Ans. a). As a local Farmer: We would have joined farmers and formed a farmer's organization. We would meet the concern Minister of the Government of Karnatka with a request that the land belong to farmers and they should not deprived of their common land. Otherwise we will give our vote to that party who will consider our demands.

b). As an Environmental Activist: Being environmental activist, we would have take our processions, followed by demonstrations to draw the attention of the government and forced the government to cancel the contract with company.

c). As a Government official: Being part of the government we will try to convince the farmers and other organizations that it will create more jobs for them, this is helpful for the development of our country.

d). As a consumer of paper: We would request to the government that the land allotted to the company should be cancelled and be given to the local farmers. The farmers will use the land to grow such plants as would provide raw material for paper industry.

4. How far is the influence of pressure groups healthy and useful? Explain.

Ans. 1. It may initially appear that it is not healthy to have groups that promote interests of one section and have influence in democracy. A democracy must look after the interest of all,

not just of one section.

2. The pressure groups wield power without responsibility. Political parties have to face the people in elections, but these groups are not accountable to the people.
3. Some time pressure groups with small public support but lot of money can exert influence on public discussion in favour of their narrow agenda.
4. The Groups helps in deepen the democracy. Government can often come under undue pressure from a small class of powerful people.
5. The public interest groups and movements perform a useful role of countering this undue influence and reminding the government to the need and concerns of ordinary citizens.

5. Describe the features of popular mass struggle for restoring democracy in Nepal.

- Ans.** 1. Nepal became a constitutional Monarchy in 1990 by which king remained the head of the state and the real power was exercised by popularly elected representatives.
2. King Birendra accepted this transition from absolute monarchy to constitutional monarchy was killed in a mysterious massacre to the royal family in 2001.
 3. In February 2005, the king Gyanindra, dismissed the then Prime Minister and dissolved the popularly elected Parliament.
 4. All the major political parties in the parliament formed a Seven Party Alliance and called for a four day strike in Kathmandu, the country's capital.
 5. This protest soon turned into an indefinite strike in which MAOIST insurgents and various organizations join hands.
 6. The leaders of the movement rejected the half hearted concessions made by the king. They stuck to their demands for restoration of parliament, power to an all party government and a new constituent assembly.
 7. On 24th April 2006, the last day of ultimatum, the king was forced to concede all three demands.

8. The SPA chose Girija Prasad Koirala as the new Prime Minister of the interim government. The restored parliament met and passed laws taking away most of the powers of the king.

6. Describe the features of the popular struggle against the privatization of water in Bolivia.

Ans. 1. Bolivia is a poor country in Latin America. The World Bank pressurized the government to give up its control of municipal water supply.

2. The government sold these rights for the city of Cochabamba to a multi-national company.

3. The company immediately increased the price of water by four times. This led to a spontaneous popular protest.

4. In January 2000, a new alliance of labour, human rights and community leaders organized a successful four day general strike in the city.

5. The protest against water privatization in Bolivia was led FEDECOR.

6. The power of the people forced the officials of MNC to flee the city and made the government concede to all the demands of the protesters.

7. The contract with the MNC was cancelled and water supply was restored to the municipality at old rates. This came to be known as Bolivia's water war.

7. List out the organizations involved in the mass upsurge of the Nepal's struggle for democracy

Ans. 1. All the major political parties in the parliament formed a Seven Party Alliance (SPA) and called for four day strike in Kathmandu.

2. The protest was joined by the Nepalese Communist Party (Maoist) which did not believe in parliamentary democracy.

3. The struggle involved many organizations other than political parties. All the major labour unions and their federations joined the movement.

4. Many other organizations like organizations of the indigenous people, teachers, lawyers

and human rights groups extended support to the movements.

8. How are popular struggles integral to the working to the democracy? Explain with an example of Bolivia's struggle against privatization of water.

Ans. 1. Popular struggles are integral part of democracy. These are very help full for the expansion of democracy.

2. The importance of popular struggle in a democracy can be understood from the example of Bolivia's water war. People were dissatisfied with the decision of the government of giving up of control over municipal water supply and subsequent hike in water tax imposed by the multinational corporation.

3. This led to spontaneous popular protests as the water cost began to make a dent in the household budget of the citizens.

4. An alliance of labour, human rights and community leaders organized a four day strike which was called off the government agreed to negotiate.

5. It was due to such protest by the people that the MNC contract was cancelled and the municipal water supply was restored to old rates represent courts.

9. Explain the negative impact of pressure groups, interest groups and movements in politics.

Ans. 1. These promote interest of one section.

2. 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.

3. These groups wield power without responsibility. Political parties have to face the people in election, but these groups are not accountable to the people.

4. 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.

5. Some time these pressure groups can create political instability.

10. Highlight the positive impact of pressure groups, interest groups and movements in politics.

Ans. 1. Pressure groups and movements have deepened democracy.

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

3. 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.

4. Even the sectional interest groups play a valuable role. Where different groups function actively, no single group can achieve dominance over society.

5. 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 desire.

MCQ

Q.1: - What did Nepal become a constitutional monarchy?

(a) In 1960 (b) In 1970 (c) In 1980 (d) In 1990

Ans.(d) In 1990

Q.2: - What was the aim of the extraordinary movement Nepal witnessed in 2006?

(a) Restoring Democracy (b) Abolishing untouchability

(c) Bringing down military rule (d) Division of Nepal

Ans.(a) Restoring Democracy

Q.3: - Who become the new Prime Minister of Nepal in 2006?

(a) Beni Prasad (b) Girija Prasad Koirala

(c) Gyanendra (d) Himmat Prasad Koirala

Ans.(b) Girija Prasad Koirala

Q.4: - Which organization was setup by the Nepalese people to restore democracy in Nepal?

(a) The Dual Alliance (b) The Tripple Alliance

(c) The Nepal Congress (d) The Seven Party Alliance

Ans.(d) The Seven Party Alliance

Q.5: - On which day was the king of Nepal (King Gyanendra) forced to concede

all the demands of SPA?

(a) On June 1, 2001 (b) On April 24, 2006

(c) On July 24, 2006 (d) On June 1, 2007

Ans.(b) On April 24, 2006

Q.6: - What was the Bolivian protest called?

(a) Bolivian war (b) Bolivia's Water war

(c) Water for Bolivia (d) Bolivian crisis

Ans.(b) Bolivia's Water war

Q.7: - To which of the following countries does FEDECOR belong?

(a) Nepal (b) Northern Ireland (c) Belgium (d) Bolivia

Ans.(d) Bolivia

Q.8: - Which political party came to power in Bolivia in 2006?

(a) Democratic Party (b) Socialist Party

(c) Liberal Party (d) Conservative Party

Ans.(a) Democratic Party

Q.9: - Which of the following is an example of moments growing into political parties?

(a) NAPM (b) FEDECOR

(c) BAMCEF (d) Assam Gana Parishad

Ans.(d) Assam Gana Parishad

Q.10: - Which of the following can be classified as a type of public interest group?

(a) Trade unions (b) FEDECOR

(c) Doctors (d) Teachers

Ans.(b) FEDECOR

Q.11: - When was the king Birendra of Nepal Killed?

(a) In 1999 (b) In 2000 (c) In 2001 (d) In 2002

Ans.(c) In 2001

Q.12: - How did people protest against the “Kittiko – Hochchiko” movements?

(a) By planting more eucalyptus trees.

(b) By plucking more trees⁷⁰

(c) By plucking eucalyptus trees and planting other saplings

(d) By plucking all eucalypts trees on the 30,000 hectare piece of land

Ans.(c) By plucking eucalyptus trees and planting other saplings

Short Answers Type Questions

Q.1: - When did Nepal win democracy? State two features of the democratic Nepal after attaining democracy.

Ans.:- Nepal won the democracy in 1990.

Two Features:-

1. The King formally remained the head of the state; the real power was exercised by popularly elected representatives.

2. King Birendra who had accepted this transition from absolute monarchy to constitutional monarchy was

killed in a mysterious massacre of the royal family in 2001

Q.2: - What were the results of the popular struggle of Nepal?

-
- Ans.:-** 1. The King was forced to concede all the thru demands of the protesters.
2. The SPA chose Girija Prasad Koirala as the new P.M. of the interim government.
3. The restored parliament met and passed laws taking away most of the power of the king.

Q.3: - Mention any three similarities between the movements in Nepal and Bolivia.

- Ans.:-** 1. Both these are instances of political conflict that led to popular struggles.
2. In both cases, the struggle involves mass mobilizations public demonstration of mass support clinched the dispute.
3. Both instances involved the critical role of political organization.

Q.4: - Write the composition of the organization which protested against water privatization in Bolivia?

- Ans.:-** 1. The protest against water privatization in Bolivia was not led by any political party. It was led by FEDECOR.
2. This organization comprised of local professionals, including engineers and environmentalists.
3. They were supported by a federation of farmers who relied on irrigation, middle class students, confederation of factory workers, unions and the city's growing population of the homeless street children.

Q.5: - What is the difference between a pressure group and a political party?

- Ans.:-1.** A pressure group is an organized or an unorganized body that seeks to promote its interests while a political party seeks to attain political power by contesting elections.
2. Pressure groups are formed by the people of common interests, occupations and opinions while political parties are formed on the basis of ideology and vision.
3. A pressure group represents their own single interests while political parties
-

represents various interests.

Q.6: - What are public interest groups? How do they look after the public interests?

Ans.:- A public interest group is a group that promotes the interests of the people of the society. Their interests can

be of a particular section of the society or of the entire society in general. Their activities benefit the entire

society and not just a particular section of the society.

II Part

1. They organize meetings and try to gain the public support for their cause.
2. They try to influence the media by drawing its attention to their issues.
3. They sometimes organized strikes and dharnas to voice their interests.

E.g.: - Bolivia organization FEDECOR and government employees movement called

BAMCEF are some examples of public interest group.

Q.7: - What are sectional interest groups? How do they watch their interests?

Ans.:- Sectional interest groups refer to the interest groups that seek to promote the interest of a particular section or

a group of society. Trade unions, business associations and professional bodies (lawyers, doctors, teachers

etc.) are some examples of sectional interest groups—

Part- II

1. They aim to help groups other than their own members for example a group fighting against bonded labour fights not for itself but for those who are suffering under such bondage.

-
2. Some times these organization represents the common or general interest of the society.
 3. They also exert pressure on the government to meet their demands.

Q.8: - Explain how the activities of pressure groups are useful in the functioning of a domestic govt.?

- Ans.:-** 1. Pressure groups performs a useful role in countering the under influence of rich and powerful people on the govt.
2. Pressure groups remind the govt. of the needs and concerns of ordinary citizens.
 3. Different pressure groups put pressure on the govt. for making policies in their favor and against. This lets the govt. know about what different sections of population want.

Long Answers Type Questions

Q.1: - Write in brief about the Nepal's second movement for democracy in Nepal

- Ans.:-** 1. The Nepal movement took place in April 2006 which was aimed at restoring democracy.
2. The Nepalese king Birendra had accepted massacre of the royal family in 2001.
 3. The new king Gyanendra refused to accept the democratic rule.
 4. In February 2005 the king dismissed the P.M. and devolved the popularity elected parliament.
 5. In against of the dismissed of P.M. all the major parties in the parliament formed SPA and called for a fear days strike in Katmandu.
 6. This strike turned into an indefinite strike after the involvement of Maoist with 3 to 5 lakh people.
 7. On 24th April 2006, the king was forced to concede the demand of people. The SPA chore Girija Prasad Koirala as the new P.M. of the interim govt.

Q.2: - Is the influence of pressure groups and movements healthy in a democracy?

Ans.:-Yes, putting pressure on the rulers is not an unhealthy activity in a democracy as long as every one gets this opportunity because –

1. A democracy must look after the interest of all not just one section.
2. These groups help the people of a particular section to voice their interest and demands.
3. Two pressure groups of different ideology help in maintaining a balance between the demands of various groups in the society.
4. Pressure groups and movements have deepened democracy in the world. Thus some people may criticize the role of these groups as these groups promote the interest of their sections and not accountable to the people in general.

Q.3: - Discuss the brief the popular struggle of Bolivia

Ans.:- 1. Bolivia is a poor country in Latin America the world bank pressurized the government to give up its control of municipal water supply.

2. The govt. sold these rights for the city of Cochabamba to a MNC.
3. The MNC immediately increased the price of water by four times.
4. Many people received water bills of Rs- 1000 where as their average monthly income was Rs. 5000/ month.⁷²
5. In January 2000 a new alliance of labour, human rights and community leaders organized a successful our days general strike in the city and the govt. agreed to negotiate. Yet nothing happened.
6. The agitation started again in February but the police resorted to brutal repression.
7. Another strike followed in April and the govt. imposed martial law.
8. But the power of the people forced the officials of the MNC and the govt. to concede to all the demands of the protesters.
9. Finally the contract with the MNC was cancelled and water supply was restored to the

municipality at old rates.

Q.4: - What are the characteristics of pressure groups.

Ans.:- 1. Universal Character

2. Organized body.

3. Having influence on the public policies.

4. Lack of responsibility.

5. Non partism