

Lesson – 5

Popular Struggles and Movements

MCQ

- Q.1: - What did Nepal become a constitutional monarchy?
 (a) In 1960 (b) In 1970 (c) In 1980 (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
- 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
- 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
- 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
- Q.6: - What was the Bolivian protest called?
 (a) Bolivian war (b) Bolivia's Water war
 (c) Water for Bolivia (d) Bolivian crisis
- Q.7: - To which of the following countries does FEDECOR belong?
 (a) Nepal (b) Northern Ireland (c) Belgium (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
- 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
- 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
- Q.11: - When was the king Birendra of Nepal Killed?
 (a) In 1999 (b) In 2000 (c) In 2001 (d) In 2002
- Q.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

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 represent 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 perform 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 chose 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 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.

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.
 5. In January 2000 a new alliance of labour, human rights and community leaders organized a successful four 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 restored 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
 6. Extra constitutional organization.

Answer Key of Multiple Choice Questions

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| 1. (d) | 2. (a) | 3. (b) | 4. (d) | 5. (b) | 6. (b) | 7. (d) |
| 8. (a) | 9. (d) | 10. (b) | 11. (c) | 12. (c) | | |