

NTSE

NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Social Science
CIVICS – Popular Struggles and Movements



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1. Who are Maoists?

Ans. Maoists:

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. What is meant by constitutional monarchy?

Ans. It is a type of Government in which the King or Queen remains the head of the state acknowledged by the Constitution and an elected parliament.

3. What was the Kittiko-Hachchiko Movement?

Ans. Kittiko-Hachchiko (meaning, pluck and plant) was a movement started in Karnataka in 1984, a non-violent protest, where people plucked the eucalyptus plants planted by Karnataka Pulpwood Limited which destroyed their grazing land. and planted saplings of trees that were useful to the people

4. What is FEDECOR?

Ans. The protest against water privatization in Bolivia was not led by any political party. It was led by an organization called FEDECOR. This organization comprised local professionals, including engineers and environmentalists. They were supported by a federation of farmers who relied on irrigation, the confederation of factory workers' unions, middle class students from the University of Cochabamba and the city's growing population of homeless street children. The movement was supported by the Socialist Party. In 2006, this party came to power in Bolivia

5. In what ways do pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics?

Ans. 1. They try to gain public support and sympathy for their goals and their activity by carrying out information campaigns, organising meetings, file petitions, etc. Most of these groups try to influence the media into giving more attention to these issues.

2. They often organizes protest activity like strikes or disrupting government programmes. Workers' organizations, employees' associations and most of the movement groups often resort to these tactics in order to force the government to take note of their demand.

3. Business groups often employ professional lobbyists or sponsor expensive advertisements. Some persons from pressure groups or movement groups may participate in official bodies and committees that offer advice to the government.

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6. Explain how the activities of pressure groups are useful in the functioning of a democratic government.

Ans. 1. Pressure groups and movements deepened democracy. Putting pressure on the rulers is not an unhealthy activity in a democracy as long as everyone gets this opportunity. Governments can often come under undue pressure from a small group of rich and powerful people.

2. Public interest groups and movements perform a useful role of countering this undue influence and reminding the government of the needs and concerns of ordinary citizens.

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

7. What is a Pressure group? Give a few examples.

Ans. Pressure groups are organizations that attempt to influence government policies. However, unlike political parties, pressure groups do not aim to directly 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. Narmada Bachao Andolan, Movement for Right to Information, Anti-liquor Movement, Women's Movement, Environmental Movement etc are examples.

8. Give an example of single-issue movement each from India and abroad.

Ans. 1. The Nepalese movement for democracy arose with the specific objective of reversing the king's orders that led to suspension of democracy is a single-issue movement abroad.

2. In India, Narmada Bachao Andolan is a good example of this kind of movement. The movement started with the specific issue of the people displaced by the creation of 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 model of development that required such dams.

9. What was Bolivia's water war?

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 (MNC). The company immediately increased the price of water by four times.

3. Many people received monthly water bill of Rs 1000 in a country where average income is around Rs 5000 a month. 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. The government agreed to negotiate and the strike was called off. Yet nothing happened.

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5. The police resorted to brutal repression when the agitation was started again in February. Another strike followed in April and the government imposed martial law. But the power of the people forced the officials of the MNC to flee the city and made the government concede to all the demands of the protesters.

6. 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.

10. Describe the forms of relationship between pressure groups and political parties.

Ans. 1. In some instances, the pressure groups are either formed or led by the leaders of political parties or act as extended arms of political parties. For example, most trade unions and students' organizations in India are either established by or affiliated to one or the other major political party. Most of the leaders of such pressure groups are usually party activists and leaders of party.

2. Sometimes political parties grow out of movements. For example, when the Assam movement led by students against the 'foreigners' ended, it led to the formation of the Asom Gana Parishad, a political party.

3. In most cases, the relationship between parties and interest or movement groups is not so direct. They often take positions that are opposed to each other. Yet they are in dialogue and negotiation. Movement groups have raised new issues that have been taken up by political parties. Most of the new leadership of political parties comes from interest or movement groups.

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