



POLITICAL SCIENCE

BOOKS - FULL MARKS POLITICAL SCIENCE (HINGLISH)

RISE OF POPULAR MOVEMENTS

Ncert Textbook Questions

1. Which of these statements are incorrect :

The Chipko Movement

A. was an environmental movement to prevent cutting down of trees.

B. raised questions of ecological and economic exploitation.

C. was a movement against alcoholism started by the women

D. demanded that local communities should have control over their natural resources.

Answer: c



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2. Some of the statements below are incorrect. Identify the incorrect statements and rewrite those with necessary correction.

(a) Social movements are hampering the functioning of India's democracy.

The main strength of social movements lies in their mass base across social sections.

(c) Social movements in India emerged because there were many issues that political parties did not address.



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3. Identify the reasons which led to the Chipko Movement in UP in early 1970s. What was the impact of this movement?



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4. The Bharatiya Kisan Union is a leading organisation highlighting the plight of farmers. What were the issues addressed by it

in the nineties and to what extent were they successful?



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5. The Anti- aarack movement in Andhra Pradesh drew the attention of the country to some serious issues.What were these issues?



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6. Would you consider the anti - arrack movement as a women's movement? Why?



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7. Why did the Narmada Bachao Aandolan oppose the dam projects in the Narmada Valley?



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8. Do movements and protests in a country strengthen democracy? Justify your answer with examples.



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9. What issues did Dalit Panthers address?



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10. Read the passage and answer the questions given below:

.....,nearly all new social movements have emerged as corrective to new maladies- environmental degradation, violation of the status of women, destruction of tribal cultures and the undermining of human rights- none of which are in and by themselves transformative of the social order.They are in that way quite different from revolutionary ideologies of the past. But their weakness lies in their being so heavily fragmented a large part of the space

occupied by the new social movements seem to be suffering from ... various characteristics which have prevented them from being relevant to the truly oppressed and the poor in the form of a solid unified movement of the people. They are too fragmented, reactive, ad hocish, providing no comprehensive framework of basic social change. Their being anti-this or that (anti-West, anti-capitalist, anti-development, etc) does not make them any more coherent, any more relevant to oppressed and peripheralized communities.

(a) What is the difference between new social

movements and revolutionary ideologies?

(b) What according to the author are the limitations of social movements?

(c) If social movements address specific issues, would you say that they are 'fragmented' or that they are more focused? Give reasons for your answer by giving examples.



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Additional Questions With Answers

1. The movement began in two or three villages ofwhen the forest department refused permission to the villagers to fell ash trees for making agricultural tools.



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2.was a militant organisation of the Dalit youth, was formed in Maharashtra.



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3. In January 1988, around twenty thousand farmers had gathered in the city of Meerut, Uttar Pradesh. They were protesting against the government decision to increase.....



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4. Identify the state.

Dalit Panthers, a militant organisation of the Dalit youth.



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5. Identify the states.

Farmers of had benefited in the late 1960s from the state policies of Green Revolution.



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6. Identify the state.

Shetkari Sangathan declared the farmers' movement as a war of Bharat (symbolising rural, agrarian sector) against forces of India (urban industrial sector).



7. Select the correct option for BKU.

A. Activities conducted by the BKU to pressurise the state for accepting its demands included rallies, demonstrations, sit-ins, and jail bhara agitations.

B. These protests involved very few from various villages in western Uttar Pradesh

and adjoining regions.

C. Throughout the decade of nineties, the BKU organised massive rallies of these farmers in many district headquarters of the state and also at the national capital.

D. Another novel aspect of these mobilisations was the use of economic linkages of farmers.

Answer:



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8. Select the correct options for -In a village in the interior of Dubagunta in Nellore district women had enrolled in the Adult Literacy Drive on a large scale in the early nineteen nineties.

A. Karnataka

B. Maharashtra

C. Himachal Pradesh

D. Andhra Pradesh

Answer:



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9. Select the correct option. Chipko movement brought out the issue of

- A. Physical barriers
- B. Ecological depletion
- C. Wildlife protection
- D. Social conservation

Answer:



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10. Correct and rewrite the statement.

Since its inception the NBA linked its opposition to the Periyar Project with larger issues concerning the nature of ongoing developmental projects.



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11. Correct the rewrite the statement.

The movement started in 1990, when a mass based organisation called the Mahatma Gandhi Kisan Shakti Sangathan (MKSS) in Punjab took the initiative in demanding records of famine relief work and accounts of labourers.



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12. Correct the rewrite the statement.

In 1996 MKSS formed National Council for People's Right to information in Kolkata to raise RTI to the status of a national campaign.



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13. Identify the river on which Sardar Sarovar dam was built.



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14. Identify the movement to save Narmada.



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15. Identify the policy formed by the government in 2003 can be seen as an achievement of the movements like the NBA.



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16. Describe popular movements.





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17. Who were the leaders behind the Chipko movement?



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18. What do you mean by non-party movements?



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19. In the poem what does the term "Pilgrims of darkness" signify? To whom the poet has referred as the liberator?



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20. What was main objective of *Dalit Panthers*?



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21. Who wrote the poem on Dalit? What does the poem signify?



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22. Why did the cash crop market face on crisis?



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23. What strategies were used by Narmada Bachao Aandolan to put forward its demands?



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Additional Questions With Answers Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. List any four activities conducted by Bharatiyan Kisan Union to pressurize the state for accepting its demands.



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2. Which action of the Government of India threatened the fish workers' lives in a major way? Which organisation did they form, at national level?



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3. In what ways social movement raised various issues about the model of economic

development of India at the time of independence?



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4. What was criticism against Narmada Bachao Aandolan?



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5. " Movement are not only about collective assertions or only about rallies and protests

but something else as well". Justify.



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6. What do you mean by Maxdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan?



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Additional Questions With Answers Short Answer Type Questions

1. What is the Right to Information Act? When was it passed in India? Write in brief.



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2. Differentiate between party based movements and non-party based movements.



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3. What do you know about 'National Fish Workers' Forum?



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4. "Narmada Bachao Aandolan depicted a gradual process in Indian politics". Justify the statement.



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5. You are an important leader of Uttarakhand. Being in that position what suggestions will you give to the government to protect the state from the different types of pollution caused due to the tourism there?



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**Additional Questions With Answers Long Answer
Type Questions I**

1. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Sardar Sarovar Project is a multipurpose mega - scale dam. 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. Many more subsidiary benefits like effective flood and drought control in the region were linked to the success of this dam. In the process of

construction of the dam 245 villages from these States were expected to get submerged. It required relocation of around two and a half lakh people from these villages. Issues of relocation and proper rehabilitation of the project-affected people were first raised by local activist groups. It was around 1988-89 that the issues crystallised under the banner of the NBA- a loose collective of local voluntary organisations.

(i) Why is Sardar Sarovar Project mentioned as multipurpose mega - scale dam?

(ii) Why was it opposed by villagers?

(iii) Name the organisation which led the movement against this project.

(iv) What was the main demand of Local Activist Groups?



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2. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions that follow:

Movements are not only about collective assertions or only about rallies and protests.

They involve a gradual process of coming

together of people with similar problems, similar demands and similar expectations. But then movements are also about making people aware of their rights and the expectations that they can have from democratic institutions. Social in these educative tasks for a long time and have thus contributed to expansion of democracy rather than causing disruptions.

(i) What is the importance of popular movements in democracy?

(ii) How do popular movements help the government?

(iii) What factors make the people come together in a particular movement?



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3. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions that follow :

" Social movements that we discussed so far raised various issues about the model of economic development that India had adopted at the time of Independence. Chipko movement brought out the issue of ecological

depletion whereas the farmers complained of neglect of agricultural sector. Social and material conditions of Dalits led to their mass struggles whereas the anti-arrack movement focused on the negative fallouts of what was considered development. The issue implicit in all these movements was made explicit by the movements against displacement caused by huge developmental projects."

(i) Mention any two objectives of the social movements mentioned in the above paragraph.

(ii) State any three benefits of the Sardar Sarovar dam construction.



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Additional Questions With Answers V Map Based Question

1. On a political outline map of India, locate and label the following and symbolise them as indicated.



1. The state where Anti- Arrack movement started in October 1992.
2. The state where Dalit Panthers Organisation was active.
3. The state related with Chipko movement.
4. Two states associated with Narmada Bachao Andolan.
5. The state where the MKSS took the initiative in demanding records of famine relief work and accounts of labourers.



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Additional Questions With Answers Long Answer Type Questions li

1. What are popular movements? Explain any three issues related to women which brought social awareness amongst them.



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2. What was Narmada Bachao Aandolan? What were its main issues? What democratic

strategies did it use to put forward its demands?



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3. What is meant by Chipko movement? When did it start and where? What is the significance of this movement?



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4. Mention any three social movements of India.Explain their main objectives.



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5. Describe Sardar Sarovar Project and Narmada Sagar Project.Why is Narmada Bachao Movements known as against of these project? Write in brief.



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6. Explains some lessons learnt from popular movements.



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Previous Year Board Questions With Answers Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Mention the two main demands of Bharatiya Kisan Union in 1980s.



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2. What was the most novel aspect of Chipko movements?



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3. What was Anti - arrack movement?



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4. What was the most novel aspect of Chipko movement?



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5. Which popular movement led to the empowerment of women?



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6. Anti - arrack movement was for the social cause. Justify your answer with any two reasons.



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7. What was the main demand of Chipko movement?



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8. Highlight any two main demands of Anti-arrack movement.



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9. Mention any two demands of Bharatiya Kisan Union.



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10. How does party based movement differ from non-party movement?



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11. Which two issues were addressed by Dalit Panthers?



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12. Mention any two demands of Chipko movement.



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13. Mention any two party based movement.



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Previous Year Board Questions With Answers

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Assess any two positive aspects of the Chipko Movement.



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2. Where and when was the organisation 'Dalit Panthers' formed? Describe any three of its

activities.



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Previous Year Board Questions With Answers

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Describe any four activities of the Dalit Panthers to promote their interests.



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Previous Year Board Questions With Answers

Long Answer Type Question Passage Based Question

1. Study the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Critics of popular movement often argue that collective actions like strikes, sit-ins and rallies disrupt the functioning of the government, delay decision-making and destabilise the routines of democracy. Such an argument invites a deeper question : why do these movements resort to such assertive forms of

action? We have seen that popular movements have raised legitimate demands of the people and have involved large scale participation of citizens. It should be noted that the groups mobilised by these movements are poor, socially and economically disadvantaged sections of the society from marginal social groups.

(i) Popular movements resort to which two types of assertive actions?

(ii) How far do you agree with the arguments given by the critics?

(iii) Why are groups involved in popular

movements mostly from marginal social groups?



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Previous Year Board Questions With Answers Long Answer Type Questions II

1. What is Sardar Sarovar Project? Which benefits are expected to be if the project becomes successful? Also state the issues of

relocation and rehabilitation associated with it.



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2. Who were Dalit Panthers? Describe their main activities.



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3. Examine the growth and characteristics of Bharatiya Kisan Union.



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4. Describe any six advantages of popular movements.



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5. Describe the issues associated with the anti-arrack movements in Andhra Pradesh which drew the attention of the entire country.



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6. Describe the journey of the movement for Right to Information which ultimately culminated into an Act i.e. RTI Act.



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7. Suppose you are an important leader of the Farmers' agitation. The government authorities ask you to present any three demands on behalf of the farmers. On priority basis, which

three demands will you make Support your demands with appropriate arguments.



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