

Popular Struggles, Movements and Political Parties

PRACTICE EXERCISE 4 (A)

Directions for questions 1 to 25: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

1. Nepal witnessed an extraordinary popular movement in April 2006. The movement was aimed
 - (1) to restore democracy.
 - (2) to protect environment.
 - (3) to dismiss the king.
 - (4) to restore Marxist rule.
2. Which one of these following kings was killed in mysterious massacre of the royal family in 2001?
 - (1) King Raj Bahadur (2) King Birendra
 - (3) King Gyanendra (4) None of these
3. What was the important reason of Bolivia's Water War?
 - (1) Decrease in water supply by the MNC
 - (2) Increase in the price of water by the Government
 - (3) Privatization of water
 - (4) Pressure of World Bank to release water
4. Groups which try to influence government policies are known as
 - (1) Movement groups (2) Pressure groups
 - (3) Sectional groups (4) Interest groups
5. Where is Bolivia situated?
 - (1) Latin America (2) North America
 - (3) Europe (4) Africa
6. Organization which are formed to promote their interest are known as
 - (1) sectional groups (2) movement groups
 - (3) interest groups (4) movements
7. What was FEDECOR?
 - (1) It was a political party of Bolivia.
 - (2) It was a group of parties of Bolivia.
 - (3) It was an organization comprised of local professional, including engineers and environmentalists belonging to Bolivia.
 - (4) It was an alliance of the people.
8. Who among the following personalities is actively involved in the Narmada Bachao Andolan?
 - (1) Medha Patkar (2) Vandana Shiva
 - (3) Sundarlal Bahuguna (4) Baba Amte

9. Which of the political party is born out of a movement?
 - (1) Akali Dal
 - (2) Asom Gana Parishad
 - (3) Bahujan Samajwadi Party
 - (4) All of these
10. Vande Mataram movement was launched as a result of
 - (1) Growth of self-respect of Indians
 - (2) Indian desire to start swadeshi movement
 - (3) The partition of Bengal
 - (4) None of these
11. Freedom fighter Capt Lakshmi Sehgal who passed away on 23-7-2012 was associated with _____ in the freedom struggle.
 - (1) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (2) Subhash Chandra Bose
 - (3) Bhagat Singh
 - (4) Jawaharlal Nehru
12. Which of the following are the characteristics of institutional monarchy?
 - (1) An elected representative acts as the head of the state.
 - (2) The king is the leader of Parliament
 - (3) If the Monarch is the head of the state, he plays only the symbolic role.
 - (4) None of these
13. Which one of these takes part in elections?
 - (1) Interest group
 - (2) Religious group
 - (3) Political Party
 - (4) Movement group
14. Multi-party system advocates
 - (1) the political parties which govern the country.
 - (2) the government is forced by various parties coming together.
 - (3) does not permit free competition for power.
 - (4) this system allows a variety of interests and opinions to enjoy political representations
15. Which of the following law says if any MLA or MP changes parties, he or she will lose the seat in the legislatures is
 - (1) Anti-Defection law
 - (2) Anti-Criminal law
 - (3) Anti-Movement law
 - (4) None of these
16. In India, the candidates for contesting elections are chosen by the
 - (1) voters
 - (2) top party leaders
 - (3) respective communities.
 - (4) ruling party.
17. What is By election?
 - (1) Election held to fill a vacancy caused by the death or any reason
 - (2) Election held after a specific period.
 - (3) Elections held to form the new government.
 - (4) Elections held in between the fixed term of the house.
18. Organizations that seek to promote the interests of a particular section or group.
 - (1) Movement
 - (2) Political parties
 - (3) Sectional parties
 - (4) Public interest groups
19. Organizations that mobilize people with a view to win political power
 - (1) Movement
 - (2) Revolutions
 - (3) Political parties
 - (4) Public interest groups
20. Which of the following countries has adopted multi-party system?
 - (1) India
 - (2) China
 - (3) United States
 - (4) United Kingdom
21. System with one party is known as
 - (1) Uni party system
 - (2) Multi party system
 - (3) Bi party system
 - (4) None of these
22. Which of the following government is ruling at the centre?
 - (1) Bharatiya Janata Party
 - (2) Congress Party
 - (3) Bahujan Samaj Party
 - (4) Janata Party
23. Bharatiya Janata Party was founded in the year
 - (1) 1979
 - (2) 1980
 - (3) 1981
 - (4) 1982
24. What is the guiding philosophy of the Bharatiya Janata Party?
 - (1) Bahujan Samaj
 - (2) Revolutionary democracy
 - (3) Integral Humanism
 - (4) Modernity
25. Who among the following is the president of the Bharatiya Janata Party at present?
 - (1) Shri Rajanath Singh
 - (2) Shri L.K. Advani
 - (3) Shri Nitin Gadkari
 - (4) Shri Atal Bihari Vajpai

PRACTICE EXERCISE 4 (B)

Directions for questions 1 to 25: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

1. Identify the element which is not shared both by the movement in Nepal and the struggle in Bolivia.
 - (1) A political conflict that led to popular struggle
 - (2) The struggle involved mass mobilization
 - (3) It was about the foundations of the country's politics
 - (4) It involved critical role of political organizations
2. Who among the following was the last king of Nepal?
 - (1) King Birendra (2) King Raj Bahadur
 - (3) King Vir Pratap (4) King Gyanendra
3. Which one of the following is not resorted to by business groups?
 - (1) Employing professional lobbyists
 - (2) Disrupting public transport system
 - (3) Sponsor advertisements in newspaper
 - (4) Submit memorandums
4. The city of Cochabamba is related to which issue?
 - (1) Nepal's Popular Struggle
 - (2) Narmada Bachao Andolana
 - (3) Environmental Movement
 - (4) Bolivia's Water War
5. Democracy can be evolved through
 - (1) Popular struggles
 - (2) Mass mobilization
 - (3) New political organizations
 - (4) All of these
6. What was common in both the struggle in Nepal and Bolivia?
 - (1) In both the cases struggle involved mass mobilization
 - (2) In both the cases people used violence
 - (3) In both the cases the demands of people were not fulfilled
 - (4) In both the cases government ignored the people
7. Which one of the following dams was associated with Narmada Bachao Andolan?
 - (1) The Bhakra Dam
 - (2) The Sardar Sarovar Dam
 - (3) The Hirakud Dam
 - (4) The Kosi Dam
8. In Bolivia, the protest was organized by the
 - (1) Communist Party
 - (2) Trinamool Congress
 - (3) Seven Party Alliance
 - (4) FEDECOR
9. Democracy was restored in Nepal in the year
 - (1) 1989 (2) 1991
 - (3) 1990 (4) 1993
10. Sunderlal Bahuguna, a prominent social activist is associated with one of the following movements?
 - (1) Chipko Movement
 - (2) Anti-corruption movement
 - (3) Save Democracy Movement
 - (4) Narmada Bachao Andolan
11. Groups which try to influence government policies are known as
 - (1) movements groups (2) pressure groups
 - (3) sectional groups (4) interest groups
12. Narmada Bachao Andolan is a good example of
 - (1) Interest group (2) Religious group
 - (3) Political Party (4) Movement group
13. Partisan means
 - (1) Party which runs the government.
 - (2) Affair of the state or the science of government.
 - (3) A person who is strongly committed to a party.
 - (4) A group of people who come together to promote common beliefs.
14. Which one of the following is not a characteristic feature of a political party?
 - (1) It has certain organization
 - (2) It has a unity of purpose
 - (3) It adheres of constitutional means
 - (4) It does not fulfil its politics when voted to power
15. Which of the following is not a function of political parties?
 - (1) Parties contest elections
 - (2) Parties do not shape public opinion

- (3) Parties put forward different policies and programmes
(4) Parties play a decisive role in making laws for the country.
- 16.** Coalition government is a
(1) government of more than two political parties in case no single party gets the majority
(2) government of two political parties
(3) government of two or more regional parties
(4) government of two or more national parties
- 17.** What are mid-term elections?
(1) Elections held to fill a vacancy caused by any reason
(2) Elections held before the expiry of the full term of any House
(3) Elections held after the expiry of the full term of any house
(4) None of these
- 18.** Struggles launched for the resolution of a social problem with or without an organizational structure.
(1) Public interest groups
(2) Political parties
(3) Movement
(4) Sectional interest groups
- 19.** Every party in India has to register itself with
(1) the president.
(2) the parliament.
(3) the election commission.
(4) the police.
- 20.** How many parties are registered with the election commission of India?
(1) 100 (2) 200
(3) 300 (4) 750
- 21.** A group of people who come close to each other to attain their common aim of power is known as
(1) Political party (2) Interest group
(3) Political leadership (4) Factional group
- 22.** How do political parties form and run the government?
(1) Political parties elect its leaders
(2) Political parties, sometimes ruminate their officials
(3) The political party which wins majority of the seats in the elections is invited to form the government
(4) Political parties launch movements for the resolution of problems faced by the people.
- 23.** Which is one of the oldest parties in the world?
(1) Indian National Congress (INC)
(2) Communist Party of India (CPI)
(3) Bhartiya Janata Party (BJP)
(4) Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)
- 24.** Who is the President of the Congress Party at present?
(1) Sonia Gandhi
(2) Sharad Pawar
(3) Manmohan Singh
(4) Varun Gandhi
- 25.** National conference is a party associated with
(1) Punjab (2) Jammu & Kashmir
(3) Bihar (4) Maharashtra

ANSWER KEYS

PRACTICE EXERCISE 4 (A)

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| 1. 1 | 2. 2 | 3. 3 | 4. 2 | 5. 1 | 6. 3 | 7. 3 | 8. 1 | 9. 2 | 10. 3 |
| 11. 2 | 12. 1 | 13. 3 | 14. 4 | 15. 1 | 16. 2 | 17. 1 | 18. 3 | 19. 3 | 20. 1 |
| 21. 1 | 22. 2 | 23. 2 | 24. 3 | 25. 3 | | | | | |

PRACTICE EXERCISE 4 (B)

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| 1. 3 | 2. 4 | 3. 2 | 4. 2 | 5. 4 | 6. 1 | 7. 2 | 8. 4 | 9. 3 | 10. 1 |
| 11. 2 | 12. 2 | 13. 3 | 14. 4 | 15. 4 | 16. 1 | 17. 2 | 18. 3 | 19. 3 | 20. 4 |
| 21. 1 | 22. 3 | 23. 1 | 24. 1 | 25. 2 | | | | | |