

CBSE Class-10 Social Science

NCERT Solutions

Chapter - 5

Political science - Popular Struggles and Movements

Question 1. In what ways do pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics?

Answer: Pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics in a variety of ways.

- They try to gain public support and sympathy for their cause by carrying out information campaigns, organising meetings, filing petitions, etc.
- They generally call for a strike, protest march to raise their voice and try to disrupt the government programmes. Most of the federation, union take such steps for influencing governmental policies.
- They also influence decision-making by lobbying.
- The issues raised by them often influence the policies of political parties.

Question 2. Describe the forms of relationship between pressure groups and political parties?

Answer : The relationship between political parties and pressure groups can take different forms.

- Pressure groups are often formed and led by politicians and political parties. Most trade unions and student's organisations in India are either established by, or affiliated to one or the other major political party.
- Political parties sometimes grow out of movements. Parties like DMK and AIADMK were formed this way.
- Many a times, the issues raised by pressure groups are taken up by political parties, leading to a change in the policies of the parties.
- On some occasion, the views and ideas of political parties and interests groups are opposite to each other. In such a situation, they may stand against each other on a particular issues.

Question 3. Explain how the activities of pressure groups are useful in the functioning

of a democratic government.

Answer : Pressure groups and movements are necessary for the democracy. If everyone in the country gets equal opportunity, it is considered healthy for the society. Generally government falls under pressure of these rich and influential people. Pressure groups perform a useful role of countering this undue influence of reminding the government of the needs and concerns of ordinary citizens. From this, government can come to know about the needs of the people and can accommodate all of them with conflicting interests.

Question 4. What is a pressure group? Give a few examples.

Answer : A pressure group is an organisation which attempts to influence government policies through protests and demonstrations. Pressure groups are formed when people with similar opinions get together for similar objectives. Examples of pressure groups are FEDECOR and BAMCEF.

Question 5. What is the difference between a pressure group and a political party?

Answer :

- A pressure group is an organised or an unorganised body that tries to promote its interests. They achieve their aims by exerting pressure on the government. Generally, the members of these groups are those people who have some common interests.
- Political parties on the other hand are organised bodies which try to attain political power of the country by contesting elections. They have more than one interest, they have their own ideology. They represent various interests and have their own way of achieving their aims.

Question 6. Organisations that undertake activities to promote the interests of specific social sections such as workers, employees, teachers, and lawyers are called _____ groups.

Answer : Sectional interest

Question 7. Which among the following is the special feature that distinguishes a pressure group from a political party?

- (a) Parties take political stances, while pressure groups do not bother about political issues.
- (b) Pressure groups are confined to a few people, while parties involve a larger number of

people.

(c) Pressure groups do not seek to get into power, while political parties do.

(d) Pressure groups do not seek to mobilize people, while parties do.

Answer : (c) Pressure groups do not seek to get into power, while political parties do.

Question 8. Match List I (organisations and struggles) with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List I		List II	
1	Organisations that seek to promote the interests of a particular section or group	A.	Movement
2	Organisations that seek to promote common interest	B.	Political parties
3	Struggles launched for the resolution of a social problem with or without an organisational structure	C.	Sectional interest groups
4	Organisations that mobilize people with a view to win political power	D.	Public interest groups

	1	2	3	4
(a)	C	D	B	A
(b)	C	D	A	B
(c)	D	C	B	A
(d)	B	C	D	A

Answer :

	1	2	3	4
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(b)	C	D	A	B
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Question 9. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List I		List II	
1	Pressure group	A.	Narmada Bachao Andolan
2	Long-term movement	B.	Asom Gana Parishad
3	Single issue movement	C.	Women's Movement
4	Political party	D.	Fertilizer dealers' association

	1	2	3	4
(a)	D	C	A	B
(b)	B	A	D	C
(c)	C	D	B	A
(d)	B	D	C	A

Answer :

	1	2	3	4
(a)	D	C	A	B

Question 10. Consider the following statements about pressure groups and parties.

A. Pressure groups are the organised expression of the interests and views of specific social sections.

B. Pressure groups take positions on political issues.

C. All pressure groups are political parties.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) A, B, and C

(b) A and B

(c) B and C

(d) A and C

Answer : (b) A and B