

NCERT Solutions Class 10 SST Political Science

Chapter 5 Popular Struggles and Movements

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

Answer: Pressure groups and movements have a variety of effects on politics.

- They organize meetings, protests, campaigns, petition drives, and other events. and gatherings at exhibitions
- They run information campaigns in an effort to gain public sympathy and support for their cause.
- They seek to draw the government's attention to their demands by planning strikes and commotion.
- In to influence judgment, they also participate in lobbying.
- Strikes and hunger strikes are two ways that pressure organizations sway public opinion. This peaceful approach had a significant impact on politics. Thus, the government is under pressure to pay attention to their request.

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

Answer: The forms of relationship between pressure groups and political parties are as follows

- (i) Pressure groups are sometimes formed or led by political party leaders or act as extended arms of political parties.
- (ii) The majority of new political party leaders come from interest or movement groups.
- (iii) some political parties arose from movements. For example, in Assam, the AGP, and in Tamil Nadu, the DMK and AIADMK.

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

Answer: In India, pressure groups play a significant role. We cannot understand the practical aspects of Indian democracy without pressure groups and political parties because the interests of different groups in society differ and the individual attempts to fulfill his interests through these groups.

Pressure groups do not seek political power; rather, their primary goal is to influence governance and power. The term "pressure group" originated in America. The local pressure groups are extremely weak. Pressure groups in India have developed slowly, and business pressure groups in India lack the unity that groups in the United Kingdom have.

The historical division between domestic and foreign capital has resulted in the formation of numerous chambers in almost every major commercial and industrial center.

This division, on the other hand, was discovered on the basis of caste, language, and region. They don't have access to the administration because the pressure group is disabled, and they want to avoid the administration because they see the government as exploitative.

Government officials, according to pressure groups, are unresponsive and corrupt, while government officials view pressure groups with suspicion. In India, the same group represents both industrial and business interests.

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

Answer: People can influence governments in a variety of indirect ways, depending on their demands or points of view. Pressure groups are created when individuals with similar interests and goals band together to work toward a shared goal. The term "pressure groups" refers to groups or organizations that seek to affect government policies and programmes through actions including organizing campaigns, rallies, demonstrations, filing petitions, etc.

An organization that fights prejudice is BAMCEF (Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation). Farmers' Organization-Bhartiya Kisan Union and All India Trade Union Congress are two other examples.

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

Answer. The difference between a pressure group and a political party are

1. Pressure groups are organizations that work to sway public policy. On the other hand, Political groups and individuals frequently get together with the goal of forming a government.
2. Elections are contested by political groups in order to build governments, not by power groups.
3. They each have different interests and ideologies. They each have a different approach to achieving their objectives and represent a range of interests.

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

Answer. Organizations that undertake activities to promote the interests of specific social sections such as workers, employees, teachers, and lawyers are called **sectional interest** groups.

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

1. **Parties take political stances, while pressure groups do not bother about political issues.**
2. **Pressure groups are confined to a few people, while parties involve a larger number of people.**
3. **Pressure groups do not seek to get into power, while political parties do.**
4. **Pressure groups do not seek to mobilise people, while parties do.**

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

8. Match List I (organizations 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 a common interest		B. Political parties
3	Struggles launched for the resolution of a social problem with or without groups an organisational structure		C. Sectional interest groups
4	Organisations that mobilise 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
(b)	C	D	A	B

9. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I

1. Pressure group
2. Long-term movement
3. Single issue movement
4. Political party

List-II

- A. Narmada Bachao Andolan
- B. Asom Gana Parishad
- C. Women's movement
- 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

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

1. Pressure groups are the organized expression of the interests and views of specific social sections.
2. Pressure groups take positions on political issues.
3. All pressure groups are political parties.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

1. A, B, and C
2. A and B
3. B and C
4. A and C

Answer. (b) A and B



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