

## NCERT Solutions for Class 10

### Social Science - Democratic Politics

#### Chapter 5 – Popular Struggles and Movements

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

**Ans:** Politics is influenced by pressure groups and movements in a variety of ways.

- They attempt to win public support and sympathy for their cause by conducting information campaigns, organizing meetings, circulating petitions, and so on.
- By organizing strikes and disturbances, they want to bring the government's attention to their demands.
- They also use lobbying to influence decision-making.
- The concerns they raise frequently have an impact on the policies of political parties.

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

**Ans:** Political parties and pressure organizations can have a variety of relationships.

- Politicians and political parties frequently organize and lead pressure groups. Most labor unions and student organizations in India are founded by or linked with one of the major political parties.
- Political parties can emerge from movements. This is how parties like the DMK and AIADMK were created.
- Issues highlighted by pressure or movement groups are frequently taken up by political parties, resulting in a shift in the parties' policies.

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

**Ans:** Pressure organizations aid in the consolidation of democracy. Putting pressure on the rulers is not a bad thing in a democracy as long as everyone has the opportunity. Governments are frequently subjected to unfair pressure from a small group of wealthy and influential individuals. Pressure organizations play an important role in opposing this undue influence by reminding the government of regular individuals' needs and concerns.

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

**Ans:** A pressure group is an organization that uses rallies and demonstrations to try to influence government decisions. Pressure groups arise when people with similar viewpoints band together to achieve similar goals. FEDECOR and BAMCEF are two examples of pressure groups.

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

**Ans:** A pressure group is an organized or unorganized body that attempts to promote its own objectives. They battle to attain a common goal. Political parties run for office in order to gain political power. They have multiple interests, as well as their own ideology. They represent varied interests and each have their unique method of achieving their goals.

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

**Ans:** Sectional interest groups are organizations that promote the interests of specific social groupings such as workers, employees, instructors, and lawyers.

**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 mobilise people, while parties do.

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

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

List I

1. Organisations that seek to promote the interests of a particular section or group
2. Organisations that seek to promote common interest
3. Struggles launched for the resolution of a social problem with or without an organisational structure
4. Organisations that mobilise people with a view to win political

List II

- A. Movement
- B. Political parties
- C. Sectional interest group
- D. Public interest

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

**Ans:** b

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

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

**Ans: a**

**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**

**Ans: (b) A and B**