



MORE QUESTIONS SOLVED

Very Short Answer Type Questions [1 Mark]

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

Answer:

1. Higher government floor price for sugarcane and wheat.
2. Guaranteed supply of electricity at reasonable rates.

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

Answer: Women's active participation in Chipko agitation was the novel aspect of Chipko movement.

3. What was Anti-arrack movement?

Answer: Anti-arrack movement was the movement of rural women from Andhra Pradesh to fight against alcoholism, mafias and government during this periods.

4. What was main objective of 'Dalit Panthers'?

Answer: Dalit Panthers aimed at the destroy of caste system and to build on organisation of all oppressed sections like landless poor peasants and urban industrial workers alongwith Dalits.

5. What is meant by non-party movement?

Answer: Non-party movements are started by voluntary organisations or group of people (Students/Workers) who did not get support of political parties and not contest elections also.

6. What are popular movements?

Answer: Popular movements are the movements organised by dalits and farmers under the banner of various social organisations to voice their demands.

7. What does the term 'Dalit Panthers' mean?

Answer: Dalit Panthers denotes to a militant organisation of Dalit Youth to be formed in 1972 in Maharashtra.

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

Answer: It signifies Dalit Communities who had experienced brutal caste injustices. The poet refers to Dr. Ambedkar as their liberator as well as 'Sun flower giving Fakir'.

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

Answer: The Marathi poet Namdeo Dhasal wrote poem on Dalit during the decade of seventies which expresses the anguish that the Dalit masses continued to face even after twenty years of Independence.

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

Answer: Due to beginning of the process of "Liberalisation of Indian Economy" when agricultural sector came under threat and a debate between industry and agriculture has become one of the prominent issues in India's model of development.

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

Answer:

1. Mobilisation of support at international level.
2. Appeals to judiciary.
3. 'Public rallies.
4. Forms of Satyagraha to convince people.

Very Short Answer Type Questions [2 Marks]

1. What was the main demand of Chipko movement?

Answer:

1. The villagers demanded that no forest exploiting contracts should be given to outsiders.
2. Local communities should have effective control over natural resources like water, land and forests.
3. They also demanded the government to provide low cost materials to small industries and ensure development of region without disturbing ecological- balance.
4. This movement took up economic issues of landless forest workers and asked for guarantees of minimum wages.

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

Answer:

1. Prohibition on the sale of arrack.
2. Provided a platform to discuss private issues of domestic violence.

3. Mention any two demands of Bharatiya Kisan Union.

Answer:

1. Higher government floor price for sugarcane and wheat.
2. Guaranteed supply of electricity at reasonable rates.

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

Answer: Party based movements are those movements supported by political parties i.e. Trade Union Movement in Mumbai, Kolkata and Kanpur etc., whereas non-party movements have lost faith in existing democratic institutions and electoral politics to be merged of students and young political activists in mass-mobilisation.

5. Which two issues were addressed by Dalit Panthers?

Answer: Dalit Panthers was a militant organisation of Dalit Youth formed in 1972 in Maharashtra:

1. These groups mainly fought against the perpetual caste based inequalities and material injustices that Dalits faced inspite of constitutional guarantees of equality and justice.
2. Dalits faced collective atrocities over minor symbolic issues of caste pride. Hence, they demanded effective implementation of reservations and other such policies of social just.
3. The villagers demanded that no forest exploiting contracts should be given to outsiders.
4. Local communities should have effective control over natural resources like water, land and forests.

7. Mention any two party based movement.

Answer:

1. Naxalite movements.
2. Trade Union movement of Mumbai, Kolkata and Kanpur.

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

Answer:

1. BKU conducted rallies, demonstrations and Jail Bhara agitations.
2. These protests involved thousands so over lakhs farmers from western UP's adjoining regions.
3. BKU operated as a pressure group in politics with its strength of sheer members.

9. Which action of the government of India threatened the fish workers' lives in a major way? Which organisation did they form at

national level?

Answer: The government policies of economic liberalisation opened up India's waters to large commercial vessels including multinational fishing companies which threatened the local fishworkers who came together on a national level platform in the form of organisation 'National Fishworkers Forum' needed by fishworkers from Kerala.

10. In what ways social movement raised various issues about the model of economic development of India at the time of independence?

Answer:

1. Chipko movement brought about the issues of ecological depletion.
2. The BKU farmers organisation complained a neglect of agricultural sector.
3. Dalits led mass struggle against social and material conditions.
4. Anti-arrack movement focused on negative fallouts of what was considered development.

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