

Political Science - Popular Struggles and Movements

1. What are the differences between political parties and pressure groups? Mention three points.
2. Discuss the “Movement for Democracy in Nepal”. What are the conditions that led to this movement?
3. Explain “Bolivia’s Water War.”
4. Governments initiate schemes and programmes to alleviate the suffering of the poor and meet their basic needs. But poverty remains in the country. What could be the reasons for such a situation?
5. Explain the term “Pressure Groups.” Mention a few examples.
6. Explain the difference between pressure groups, interest groups and movement groups.
7. In what ways do pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics?
8. What is the difference between a pressure group and a political party?
9. Define the values that the Bolivian war reflects.
10. Explain how the activities of pressure groups are useful in the functioning of a democratic government.
11. Are sectional interest groups and public interest groups the same? Give examples.
12. Define the term “FEDECOR.”
13. Organisations that undertake activities to promote the interests of specific social sections such as workers, employees, teachers, and lawyers are called _____ groups.
14. Elaborate on the term “movement groups.” Mention any two kinds of movement groups.
15. Pressure groups are the organised expression of the interests and views of specific social sections. True or False?

16. Discuss “Maoists.”
17. Explain the two stages of the democratic movement in Nepal.
18. Are there any similarities between the struggles of Nepal and Bolivia? What are they?
19. Explain about the movement called Kittiko-Hachchiko.
20. Name the ‘Third World’ country that has won democracy in 1990. (2012)
21. Who dissolved the popularly elected parliament in February 2005 in Nepal?
22. “The struggle of the Nepali people is a source of inspiration to democrats all over the world.” Support the statement.