

Explore Popular Struggles and Movements MCQs For CBSE Class 10

1) Nepal, was one of the 'third wave' countries that had won democracy in _____

- a) 1990
- b) 1996
- c) 1987
- d) 1995

Answer: Option (a)

2) On 24 April 2006, the king of Nepal was forced to concede all the demands and the SPA chose _____ as the new Prime Minister of the interim government.

- a) Sher Bahadur Deuba
- b) K. P. Sharma Oli
- c) Girija Prasad Koirala
- d) Madhav Kumar Nepal

Answer: Option (c)

3) People's successful struggle against privatisation of water in _____ reminds us that popular struggles are integral to the working of democracy.

- a) Ecuador
- b) Brazil
- c) Peru

d) Bolivia

Answer: Option (d)

4) Bolivia is a poor country located in _____

- a) North America
- b) Latin America
- c) Africa
- d) Asia

Answer: Option (b)

5) The _____ pressurised the Bolivian government to give up its control of municipal water supply.

- a) World Bank
- b) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- c) World Economic Forum (WEF)
- d) World Trade Organization (WTO)

Answer: Option (a)

6) The Bolivian Government had sold the rights for the city of _____ to a multinational company. The company immediately increased the price of water by four times causing great distress to the public.

- a) Sucre
- b) La Paz
- c) Cochabamba
- d) Potosi

Answer: Option (c)

7) The popular struggle in Bolivia was about one specific policy, while the struggle in Nepal was about the _____

- a) foundations of the country's politics
- b) foundations of the country's economic policies
- c) foundations of the country's religious policies
- d) foundations of the country's policies on external affairs.

Answer: Option (a)

8) Which of the following statements regarding protests in Bolivia and Nepal are false?

- a) Both these are instances of political conflict that led to popular struggles.
- b) In both cases the struggle involved mass mobilisation.
- c) Public demonstration of mass support clinched the dispute.
- d) Both instances did not involve the critical role of political organisations.

Answer: Option (d)

9) Which of the following statements regarding democracy are true?

- a) Democracy evolves through popular struggles.
- b) Defining moments of democracy usually involve conflict between those groups who have exercised power and those who aspire for a share in power.
- c) These moments come when the country is going through transition to democracy, expansion of democracy or deepening of democracy
- d) All the above statements are true.

Answer: Option (d)

10) Which of the following statements are true about democratic conflicts?

- a) Democratic conflict is resolved through mass mobilisation.
- b) It is possible that the conflict is resolved by using the existing institutions like the Parliament or the Judiciary.
- c) When there is a deep dispute, very often these institutions themselves get involved in the dispute. The resolution has to come from outside, from the people.
- d) All of the above are true.

Answer: Option (d)

11) The Green Belt Movement had planted 30 million trees across _____. Its leader was Wangari Maathai.

- a) Kenya
- b) Uganda
- c) South Africa
- d) Bolivia

Answer: Option (a)

12) In 1987, a movement called Kittiko-Hachchiko (meaning, pluck and plant) started a non-violent protest, where people plucked the eucalyptus plants and planted saplings of trees that were useful to the people. This movement took place in _____

- a) Maharashtra
- b) Andhra Pradesh
- c) Karnataka
- d) Gujarat

Answer: Option (c)

13) Which of the following statements are true?

- a) SPA was not the only organisation behind the mass upsurge in Nepal.
- b) The protest was joined by the Nepalese Communist Party (Maoist) which believed in parliamentary democracy
- c) Nepalese Communist party (Maoist) was involved in an armed struggle against the Nepali government and had established its control over large parts of Nepal
- d) Both (a) and (c) are true.

Answer: Option (d)

14) Which of the following statements regarding the Protest against water privatization is true?

- a) The protest against water privatisation in Bolivia was not led by any political party.
- b) The protest was led by an organisation called FEDECOR.
- c) FEDECOR comprised local professionals, including engineers and environmentalists
- d) All of the above statements are true.

Answer: Option (d)

15) Which of the following statements regarding Pressure Groups are true?

- a) Pressure groups are organisations that attempt to influence government policies
- b) Pressure groups do not aim to directly control or share political power.
- c) Pressure groups are formed when people with common occupation, interest, aspirations or opinions come together in order to achieve a common objective.
- d) All of the above statements are true.

Answer: Option (d)

16) Trade unions are examples of

- a) Pressure groups
- b) Interest groups
- c) Political groups
- d) Economic groups

Answer: Option (b)

17) _____ are the groups which promote collective good rather than selective good.

- a) Public Interest groups
- b) Pressure groups
- c) Political groups
- d) Economic groups

Answer: Option (a)

18) A group fighting against bonded labour is an example of _____

- a) Religious groups
- b) Right to equality groups
- c) Pressure groups
- d) Public Interest groups

Answer: Option (d)

19) The RTI Act of _____ is a landmark legislation passed by our Parliament. Under this Act, citizens can seek information from government offices pertaining to different activities.

- a) 2001
- b) 2005
- c) 2007
- d) 2000

Answer: Option (b)

20) When the Assam movement led by _____ against the 'foreigners' came to an end, it led to the formation of the Asom Gana Parishad.

- a) business groups
- b) political parties
- c) lawyers
- d) students

Answer: Option (d)