

Popular struggles and Movements

Multiple Choice Questions

Tick the correct answer:

1. What was the aim of the extraordinary movement Nepal witnessed in 2006?
(a) Restoring democracy
(b) Abolishing untouchability
(c) Bringing down military rule
(d) Division of Nepal

2. The 'Seven Party Alliance' was formed by:
(a) maoist insurgents
(b) non-governmental organisations
(c) major political parties
(d) local people

3. What was the Bolivian protest called?
(a) Bolivian War (b) Bolivia's Water War
(c) Water for Bolivia (d) Bolivian Crisis

4. Democracy evolves through:
(a) popular struggles (b) significant decisions
(c) popular demand (d) shared feelings

5. How did people protest in the "kittiko - Hachchiko" movement?
(a) Planted more eucalyptus trees
(b) Plucked more trees
(c) Plucked eucalyptus plants and planted other saplings of use to people
(d) Plucked all eucalyptus trees on the 30,000 hectare piece of land

6. The protest in Bolivia was led by:
(a) the people (b) political party
(c) municipalities (d) FEDECOR

- 7.** Which out of the following depends much more on spontaneous mass participation?
 (a) Movements (b) Pressure groups
 (c) Political parties (d) Interest groups
- 8.** Which out of the following can be classified as a type of public interest group?
 (a) Trade Unions (b) FEDECOR
 (c) Doctors (d) Teachers
- 9.** Which out of the following is not a single-issue movement?
 (a) Narmada Bachao Andolan
 (b) Nepalese movement
 (c) Environmental movement
 (d) None of these
- 10.** Which out of the following is an example of movements growing into political parties?
 (a) NAPM (b) FEDECOR
 (c) BAMCEF (d) Asom Gana Parishad
- 11.** Pressure groups with _____ public support but lots of money can hijack public discussions.
 (a) moderate (b) small
 (c) no (d) plenty

Answers Key

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|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A | 2. C | 3. B | 4. A | 5. C |
| 6. D | 7. A | 8. B | 9. C | 10. D |
| 11. B | | | | |