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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. How did King Gyanendra take advantage of the weak democratically elected government?

- (a) He rigged the elections
- (b) He dismissed the Prime Minister
- (c) He dissolved the parliament

(d) Both (b) and (c)

3. The 'Seven Party Alliance' was formed by:

- (a) maoist insurgents
- (b) non-governmental organisations
- (c) major political parties**
- (d) local people

4. What was the struggle of the people of Bolivia?

- (a) Monarchy
- (b) Poverty
- (c) Unemployment
- (d) Privatisation of water**

5. What was the Bolivian protest called?

- (a) Bolivian War
- (b) Bolivia's Water War**
- (c) Water for Bolivia
- (d) Bolivian Crisis

6. Democracy evolves through

(a) **popular struggles**

(b) significant decisions

(c) popular demand

(d) shared feelings

7. How did people protest against 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

8. The protest in Bolivia was led by:

(a) the people

(b) political party

(c) municipalities

(d) **FEDECOR**

9. Which out of the following is a feature of 'pressure groups'?

(a) Directly control political power

(b) **Attempt to influence government policy**

(c) Have a loose organisation

(d) Directly share political power

10. Which out of the following depends much more on spontaneous mass participation?

(a) **Movements**

(b) Pressure groups

(c) Political parties

(d) Interest groups