

1. Pressure groups are either formed or led by
(A) Political parties (B) Trade Unions
(C) Students organisations (D) Business groups
2. In most cases the relationship between political parties and interest groups is
(A) direct (B) not opposed to each other
(C) in dialogue and negotiation (D) opposed yet in dialogue
3. Which of the following statements is not true about democracy?
(A) Democracy evolves through popular struggle.
(B) Democratic conflict is resolved through mass mobilisation.
(C) Role of popular struggle comes to an end with the establishment of democracy.
(D) Public participation becomes effective with the help of organised politics.
4. Which of the following is not good for democracy?
(A) Demonstration (B) Mass mobilization
(C) Multinational company (D) Political organisation
5. Pressure groups and movements have deepened democracy by
(A) putting pressure on the public (B) countering undue influence of the government
(C) non-accommodation of conflicting interests (D) controlling and sharing political power
6. In a democracy direct participation in competitive politics is done by:
(A) forming organisations (B) promoting interests
(C) contesting elections (D) mobilising masses
7. Nepal witnessed an extraordinary popular movement in
(A) April 1990 (B) February 2005 (C) April 2006 (D) April 2004
8. Maoists are people who believe in
(A) absolute monarchy (B) constitutional monarchy
(C) rule of peasants through armed revolt (D) democratically elected government
9. People's struggle in Bolivia was
(A) to establish democracy (B) about foundation of country's politics
(C) against privatisation of water (D) against privatisation of electricity
10. In a democracy, spontaneous public participation becomes effective with the help of
(A) Parliament (B) Judiciary (C) Organised politics (D) Executive
11. In 2006 the party that came to power in Bolivia was
(A) SPA —Seven Party Alliance (B) Socialist Party
(C) Communist Party (D) Nationalist Party
12. In dealing with popular struggles and conflicting demands, which one of the following statements is not correct about democracy?
(A) Democracy almost invariably involves conflicts of interests and viewpoints.
(B) The conflicts and mobilisation are expressed in organised ways based on new political organisations.
(C) In a democracy significant decisions take place through consensus and do not involve any conflict at all.

KEY

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|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. D | 3. C | 4. C |
| 5. B | 6. C | 7. C | 8. C |
| 9. C | 10. C | 11. B | 12. A |

Fill in the Blanks

1. Defining moments of democracy usually _____ involve between those groups who have exercised power and those who j aspire for share in power.
2. Defining moments of democracy come when the country is going through _____ to democracy or _____ of democracy.
3. _____ are organisations that influence government policies.
4. _____ have a loose organisation and their decision making is informal.
5. _____ aim to directly control or share political power.
6. The protest against water privatisation in Bolivia was led by _____

Answers

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|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. conflicts | 2. transition, deepening | 3. Pressure Groups |
| 4. Movements | 5. Political Parties | 6. FEDECOR |