

**SECTION-A**

1. Justice Party (a party of Non-Brahmans) in Madras did not boycott the Council elections held in the year 1921.
2. Roads linking a state capital with different district headquarters are known as State Highways. These roads are constructed and maintained by the State Public Works Department (PWD)
3. Democracy considered better as-
  - It enhances the dignity of the individual.
  - It Improves the quality of decision making.
4. A multinational corporations (MNCs) is a company that owns or controls production in more than one nation.
5. Joint sector industries are jointly run by the state and individuals or a group of individuals. Oil India Ltd. (OIL) is jointly owned by public and private sector.

**SECTION-B**

6. In recent years, the central and state governments in India are taking special steps to attract foreign companies to invest in India. Industrial zones, called Special Economic Zones (SEZs), are being set up. SEZs are to have world class facilities: electricity, water, roads, transport, storage, recreational and educational facilities. Companies who set up production units in the SEZs do not have to pay taxes for an initial period of five years.

**OR**

MNCs set up offices and factories for production in regions where -

- They can get cheap labour and other resources. Example, Countries like China, Bangladesh and India. They also provide with the advantage of cheap manufacturing locations.
  - MNCs also need close-by markets for their manufacturing goods. Mexico and Eastern Europe are useful for their closeness to the markets in the US and Europe.
  - Besides these, MNCs also require skilled engineers and IT personnel and a large number of English-speaking people who are able to provide customer care services (India possibly tops in this area).
7. The First World War had ended with the defeat of Ottoman Turkey. And there were rumours that a harsh peace treaty was going to be imposed on the Ottoman emperor - the spiritual head of the Islamic world (the Khalifa). To defend the Khalifa's temporal powers, a Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919. A young generation of Muslim leaders like the brothers Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, began discussing with Mahatma Gandhi about the possibility of a united mass action on the issue. At the Calcutta session of the Congress in September 1920, he convinced other leaders of the need to start a non-cooperation movement in support of Khilafat as well as for swaraj.

8. Democratic government is a legitimate government. It may be slow, less efficient, not always very responsive or clean. But a democratic government is peoples' own government. That is why there is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world. People's wish to be ruled by representatives elected by them. As a democratic government is peoples' own government, they believe that democracy is suitable for their country as it is a legitimate government. Democracy's ability to generate its own support is itself an outcome that cannot be ignored.

### SECTION-C

9. Five suggestions made to reform the political parties:
- Law to regulate the internal affairs of political parties like maintaining a register of its members, to follow its own constitution, to have independent authority, to act as judge in case of party dispute, to hold open elections to the highest post.
  - It should be mandatory for political parties to give one-third tickets to women candidates. Also there should be quota for women on the decision-making bodies of the party.
  - There should be state funding of elections. The government should give money to parties to support their election expenses in kind (petrol, paper, telephone, etc.) or in cash on the basis of votes secured by the party in the previous election.
  - The candidate should be educated, so that he can solve and understand people's problems. His previous record should be cleared. He should be honest and there should be no criminal case against him.
  - Citizens can reform politics if they take part directly and join political parties. People can put pressure on political parties through petitions, publicity in media, agitations etc.

**OR**

Political parties are needed to perform a series of functions, which are the following:

- Parties contest elections. Elections are fought mainly among candidates put up by political parties. In India, top party leaders choose candidates for contesting elections.
  - Parties put forward different policies and programmes. Political parties in a democracy group together similar opinions, to provide a direction in which government policies can be formulated,
  - Parties make laws for a country. Laws are debated and passed in the legislature.
  - Parties that lose elections play the role of the opposition. Opposition parties voice their views by criticizing government for its failure or wrong policies.
  - Parties shape public opinion. They raise and highlight issues and resolve people's problems. Many pressure groups are the extensions of political parties.
  - Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes. For an ordinary citizen it is easy to approach a local party leader than a government officer.
10. Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development. The various types of loans or credits can be grouped as formal sector loans and informal sector loans. Among the former are loans from banks and cooperatives. The informal lenders include moneylenders, traders, employers, relatives and friends.

Compared to the formal lenders, most of the informal lenders charge a much higher interest on loans. Thus, the cost to the borrower of informal loans is much higher. Higher cost of borrowing means a larger part of the earnings of the borrowers is used to repay the loan. For these reasons, banks and cooperative societies need to lend more to the poorer section of People. This would lead to higher incomes and many people could then borrow cheaply for a variety of needs. They could grow crops, do business, set up small-scale industries etc. They could set up new industries or trade in goods.

At present, it is the richer households who receive credit from formal sources whereas the poor have to depend on the informal sources. It is essential that the total formal sector credit increases so that the dependence on the more expensive informal credit becomes less. Also, the poor should get a much greater share of formal loans from banks, cooperative societies etc. Both these steps are important for development.

**OR**

The basic objective of 'Self Help Groups' is to organize rural poor, particularly women belonging to one neighbourhood into small Self-Help Groups (15-20 members). These members save regularly and the amount varies from ₹ 25-100 or more depending upon their ability to save.

The four advantages of 'Self Help Groups' are as follows:

- The members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs. The group charges interest on these loans which is still less than what moneylenders charge.
- After a year or two, if the group is regular in savings, it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank which is sanctioned in the name of the group to create self-employment opportunities. All important decisions regarding loan, purpose, amount of interest, non-payment of loan is taken by the group members.
- For instance, small loans are provided to the members for releasing mortgaged land, meeting working capital needs, for acquiring assets like sewing machines, handlooms, cattle etc.
- Since non-repayment of loans is dealt with seriously by group members, therefore banks are willing to lend to the poor women when organized in SHGs, even though they have no collateral as such. Thus, the SHGs help women to become financially self-reliant.

### **SECTION-D**

11. 11.1 In the Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh, a militant guerrilla movement spread in the early 1920s.  
11.2 Alluri Sitaram Raju was the leader of the tribals in the Gudem Hills, in Andhra Pradesh.  
11.3 Alluri Sitaram Raju claimed that he had a variety of special powers: he could make correct astrological predictions and heal people, and he could survive even bullet shots.
12. 12.1 Pipeline transport network is a new arrival on the transportation map of India.  
12.2 Solids can also be transported through a pipeline when converted into slurry.  
12.3 Advantages of pipelines-
  - Initial cost of laying them is high but subsequent running costs are minimal.
  - It rules out trans-shipment losses or delays.

**SECTION-E**

13.

