

SECTION-A

1. Two successful Satyagraha movements organized by Mahatma Gandhi-
 - (i) In 1917 he travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system.
 - (ii) Then in 1917, he organized a satyagraha to support the peasants of the Kheda district of Gujarat.
2. These roads connect the district headquarters with other places of the district. These roads are maintained by the Zila Parishad.
3. A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. INC, NCP, BJP etc. are some important parties of our country.
4. Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns (such as land, building, vehicle, livestock, deposits with banks) and uses this as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid.
5. Over the last two decades, the share of manufacturing sector has stagnated at 17 per cent of GDP - out of a total of 27 per cent for the industry which includes 10 per cent for mining, quarrying, electricity and gas.

SECTION-B

6. Banks accept deposits from the Public and use the major portion of these deposits to extend loans. There is a huge demand for loans for various economic activities. Banks make use of these deposits to meet the loan requirement of the people and thereby earn interest. This is, in fact, the main source of income of the bank. In this way, bank acts as a mediator between those who have surplus funds (the depositors) and those who are in need of these funds (the borrowers). Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on deposits.

OR

Need to expand formal sources of credit-

- To save people from the exploitation of Informal sector
 - Formal sources of credit charge a low interest on loans.
 - To save people from debt trap.
 - It provides cheap and affordable credit.
 - RBI also supervises the formal sector credit through various rules and regulations which ensures that banks give loans to small cultivators, small borrowers, etc. and not just to profit making business and traders.
7. Non-cooperation movement in the cities gradually slowed down for a variety of reasons. Khadi cloth was often more expensive than mass produced mill cloth and poor people could not afford to buy it. Similarly, the boycott of British institutions posed a problem. For the movement to be successful, alternative Indian institutions had to be set up so that they could be used in place of the British ones. These were slow to come up. So students and teachers began trickling back to government schools and lawyers joined back work in government courts.

8. Most political parties do not practice open and transparent procedures for their functioning like maintaining membership registers, holding organizational meetings or conducting internal elections regularly. Thus, ordinary members of the party do not get sufficient information on the happenings in the party and have no means to influence the decisions.

Also, there are very few chances for an ordinary worker to rise to the top in a party. Since one or, at the most, a few leaders exercise paramount power in the party, those who disagree with the leadership, find it difficult to continue in the party.

SECTION-C

9. Over the years, careful evidence has been gathered to see what the relationship of democracy with economic growth and economic inequalities is.
- It is seen that on an average dictatorial regime have had a slightly better record of economic growth, i. e., 4.34%. But when we compare their record only in poor countries (4.28%), there is no difference.
 - There is enough evidence to show that within democracies there can be very high degree of inequalities. In countries like South Africa and Brazil, the top 20 per cent people take away more than 60 per cent of the national income, leaving less than 3 per cent for the bottom 20 per cent population.

Perhaps more than development, it is reasonable to expect democracies to reduce economic disparities. Democracies are based on political equality, but despite equality in the political arena there are growing economic inequalities. The poor constitute a large proportion of our voters and no party would like to lose its votes. Yet democratically elected governments do not appear to be keen to tackle the problem of poverty.

Democracies are expected to produce good government, but there is no guarantee that they would also produce development. As evidence shows, the economic development depends on several factors, such as country's size, global situation, co-operation from other countries, economic priorities adopted by the country etc.

OR

No society can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups. But we can certainly learn to respect these differences and evolve a mechanism to negotiate the differences. Belgium is an example of how successfully differences were negotiated among ethnic groups. Therefore, democracy is best suited to accommodate various social divisions as it usually develops a procedure to conduct their competition. But the example of Sri Lanka shows how distrust between two communities turned into widespread conflict. Thus, a democracy must fulfil the following conditions and be based on these values in order to achieve a harmonious social life-

- Majority and minority opinions are not permanent. Democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion. The majority needs to work with minority so that government may function to represent the general view.
- Rule by majority does not become rule by majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic groups, etc.
- Democracy remains democracy so long as every citizen has a chance of being in majority at some point of time. No individual should be debarred from participating in a democracy on the basis of religion, caste, community, creed and other such factors.

10. (i) More choice for consumers: Globalisation and competition among producers has enabled the consumer to have a wide range of choice available in market. For example, Chinese toys and Indian toys both are available. Consumer can compare quality, price, suitability and safety for both type of toys. So consumer is ultimately benefitted.
- (ii) Better job opportunities: Globalisation and competition among producers have given rise to better job opportunities for skilled persons. People can get better salary and facilities for the specialised skills in other countries.
- (iii) Expansion of information and communication technology: Globalisation has facilitated improvement in information and communication technology like computers, internet, telephone including mobile phones etc.

OR

The government can play a major role in making fair globalization possible:

Fair globalization would create opportunities for all, and also ensure that the benefits of globalization are shared better. Government policies must protect the interests not only of the rich and the powerful, but also of all the people in the country.

- Government should ensure that labour laws are implemented and workers' rights are protected.
- Government should support small producers to improve their performance till the time they become strong enough to compete with foreign competition.
- If necessary, government should use trade and investment barriers.
- It can negotiate with WTO for fairer rules.
- It can also align with other developing countries with similar interests to fight against the domination of developed countries in the WTO.

SECTION-D

11. 11.1 Baba Ramchandra was the leader of Awadh Peasant Movement. He was a sanyasi who had earlier been to Fiji as an indentured labourer.
- 11.2 The peasant movement demanded reduction of revenue, abolition of begar, and social boycott of oppressive landlords.
- 11.3 In June 1920, Jawaharlal Nehru began going around the villages in Awadh, talking to the villagers, and trying to understand their grievances. By October, the Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up headed by Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ramchandra and a few others. Within a month, over 300 branches had been set up in the villages around the region.
12. 12.1 The air transport in India was nationalised in 1953.
- 12.3 Pawanhans Helicopters Ltd. provides helicopter services to Oil and Natural Gas Corporation in its off-shore operations.
- 12.3 Features of Airways-
- It is the fastest, most comfortable and prestigious mode of transport.
 - It can cover very difficult terrains like high mountains, dreary deserts, dense forests and long oceanic stretches with great ease.

SECTION-E

13.

