



CLASS XII-C (HUMANITIES)
ENGLISH

Assignment: Journey to the End of the Earth
by Tishani Doshi

Choose the correct option for each question.

1. Assertion (A): Antarctica helps us understand the significance of Cordilleran folds and ozone depletion.

Reason (R): The continent has an untouched geological history.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true, but R is false
- d) A is false, but R is true

2. Assertion (A): Antarctica provides insight into Earth's past, present, and future.

Reason (R): It is the coldest, driest, and windiest continent on Earth.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true, but R is false
- d) A is false, but R is true

3. Assertion (A): The author felt that visiting Antarctica was like walking into a giant ping-pong ball.

Reason (R): The place lacked any human markers and had only ice and silence.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true, but R is false
- d) A is false, but R is true.

1. How does Antarctica serve as a powerful reminder of climate change and its consequences for the planet?

2. What role does the 'Students on Ice' program play in environmental awareness according to the chapter?

3. Explain the significance of the silence and vastness of Antarctica as described by the author. How does it contribute to her understanding of Earth?

Q.

You are Tishani Doshi. Write a diary entry about your first day in Antarctica, capturing your emotions, observations, and reflections about the environment and its impact on your perspective.

Assignment: The Rattrap

1. Assertion (A): The peddler believed the world was a rattrap.

Reason (R): He felt that people were lured by material things and got caught like rats.

2. Assertion (A): The ironmaster mistook the peddler for his old regimental comrade.

Reason (R): The peddler looked like a well-dressed army officer.

3. Assertion (A): Edla's kindness and trust changed the peddler.

Reason (R): She treated him like a real guest despite knowing he was a thief.

1. Why did the peddler compare the world to a rattrap?

2. How did Edla's behavior influence the peddler's actions?

3. What message does The Rattrap convey about human nature?

4. Imagine you are the peddler. Write a diary entry after leaving the ironmaster's house.

Assignment: A Thing of Beauty by John Keats

1. Assertion (A): A thing of beauty is a joy forever.

Reason (R): Beautiful things give us eternal happiness and never fade away.

2. Assertion (A): The poet mentions “gloomy days” and “dark spirits.”

Reason (R): He wants to show that life has only sorrow and no hope.

3. Assertion (A): The poet finds beauty in nature and heroic tales.

Reason (R): He believes only artificial things can give us real joy.

1. How does the poet describe the impact of beauty on our lives?

2. What examples of beauty in nature are mentioned in the poem?

3. : Explain the meaning of the line: “A bower quiet for us.”

4. Write a paragraph on how beauty can bring joy and hope into our lives, based on the poem.

Assignment: KEEPING QUIET

by PABLO NERUDA

1. Assertion (A): The poet urges people to be still and quiet for a moment.

Reason (R): He believes silence can bring peace and self-reflection.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true, but R is false
- d) A is false, but R is true

2. Assertion (A): Pablo Neruda promotes complete inactivity as a permanent state.

Reason (R): He feels action and progress are harmful.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true, but R is false
- d) A is false, but R is true

3. Identify the poetic device in the line:

1. "Let's not speak in any language."

2. "Fishermen in the cold sea / would not

3. How does the poem suggest that keeping quiet can benefit mankind?

4. Write a paragraph on the importance of silence and self-reflection in today's fast-paced world, with reference to the poem "Keeping Quiet."

Assignment: The Tiger King
by Kalki

1. Assertion (A): The Tiger King was determined to kill 100 tigers.

Reason (R): He wanted to prove the astrologer's prediction wrong.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true, but R is false
- d) A is false, but R is true

2. Assertion (A): The king was truly powerful and wise.

Reason (R): He made thoughtful decisions and respected life.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true, but R is false
- d) A is false, but R is true

3. How did the prophecy influence the life and actions of the Tiger King?

4. What irony is presented at the end of the story, and what message does it convey?

5. Imagine you are the Tiger King. Write a diary entry on the day you believe you have successfully killed the 100th tiger, expressing your thoughts and emotions.

Assignment: Writing Skills

1.

You are Ranjan/Ranjana, the Cultural Secretary of Global Heights School Rohini. Write a notice informing students about an inter-house poetry competition to be held in the school auditorium. Include details such as date, time, venue, and registration deadline.

2

You are Amit/Amita the Head Boy/Head Girl of ABC Public School. Write a notice for the school notice board informing students about a cleanliness drive being organized in collaboration with the local municipality.

3 You are the Principal of Sunshine Public School Patna. You are organizing the Annual Day function at your school. Write an invitation letter inviting the Chief Guest, the District Magistrate, to grace the occasion and address the gathering.

4. You are the secretary of the Drama Club of your school. Write a formal invitation letter to a renowned theatre artist to inaugurate your school's Theatre Fest and motivate students with a short address.

Assignment deep water.

Q1.

Assertion (A): Douglas developed an aversion to water after his early childhood experience at California beach.

Reason (R): A strong wave knocked him over and swept him under water.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.

Q2. Assertion (A): The author ultimately overcame his fear of water.

Reason (R): He was rescued in time by a lifeguard and never swam again.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.

Q3. What role did the Y.M.C.A pool incident play in intensifying the author's fear of water? How did it shape his later decisions?

Q4. Douglas says, "In death there is peace." What does this reveal about his state of mind during the drowning incident.

Q5. How does the story Deep Water reflect the theme "Fear is only as deep as the mind allows"?

Q6. You are William Douglas. Write a diary entry describing your thoughts and feelings the day you finally swam across the lake alone, overcoming your lifelong fear.

हिंदी

अभिव्यक्ति और माध्यम

प्रश्न 1 – 'ब्रेकिंग न्यूज़' किसे कहते हैं ?

प्रश्न 2 – जनसंचार के दो प्रमुख कार्यों का उल्लेख कीजिये।

प्रश्न 3 – इंटरनेट माध्यम के दो लाभ समझाइए।

प्रश्न 4 – उल्टा पिरामिड शैली किसे कहते हैं ?

प्रश्न 5 - कहानी के प्रमुख तत्व क्या हैं ?

प्रश्न 6 – कविता में बिंब का क्या महत्त्व है ?

प्रश्न 7- कहानी से आप क्या समझते हैं ?

प्रश्न 8 – नाटक लिखते समय 'समय का बंधन' को याद करना क्यों जरूरी है ?

प्रश्न 9 – डेडलाइन किसे कहते हैं ?

प्रश्न 10 – मुद्रित माध्यमों में लेखक को जगह का ध्यान क्यों रखना चाहिए ?

प्रश्न 11 – फ्लैश या ब्रेकिंग न्यूज़ क्या हैं

प्रश्न 12 – फोन इन में क्या होता है ?

प्रश्न 13 – एंकर – बाइट क्या हैं ?

प्रश्न 14 मुद्रित माध्यमों की विशेषताएँ लिखिए ?

प्रश्न 15 रेडियो , अखबार और टीवी में क्या अंतर है ?

प्रश्न 16 साक्षत्कार से क्या अभिप्राय है?

प्रश्न 17 पत्रकार कितने प्रकार के होते हैं ?

प्रश्न 18 सम्पादन किसे कहते हैं ? सम्पादकीय किसे कहते हैं ? दोनों में क्या अंतर है ?

प्रश्न 19 पेज थ्री पत्रकारिता किसे कहते हैं ?

प्रश्न 20 विशेष रिपोर्ट किसे कहते हैं ?

प्रश्न 21 समाचार लेखन के छह ककार कौन कौन से हैं ?

प्रश्न 22 विशेष रिपोर्ट कितने प्रकार की होती हैं ?

प्रश्न 23 हिंदी वेब पत्रकारिता किन समस्या क्या हैं?

प्रश्न 24 इंटरनेट पत्रकारिता क्या हैं ?

प्रश्न 25 प्रमुख संचार माध्यमों का उल्लेख करते हुए लिखिए की सबसे लोकप्रिय माध्यम क्या हैं और क्यों ?

प्रश्न 26 कथानक में दृढ़ का क्या स्थान है?

प्रश्न 27 नाटक में संवादों का क्या स्थान है ?

प्रश्न 28 नाटक के तत्वों पर संक्षेप में प्रकाश डालिए ?

प्रश्न 29 कहानी को नाटक में रूपांतरित करते समय किन किन बातों को ध्यान में रखना चाहिए ?

प्रश्न 30 निम्न लिखित विषयों पर रचनात्मक लेखन लिखिए –

क. विद्यार्थियों में बढ़ती नकारात्मक ऊर्जा

ख. उपभोक्ता संस्कृति का बढ़ता प्रभाव

ग. इक्कसवीं सदी औरत की हैं

प्रश्न 31 बच्चों का कविता की दुनिया से परिचय कब होता है ?

देवसेना का गीत

प्रश्न 1 – निम्नलिखित काव्यांश की सप्रसंग व्याख्या कीजिए –

छल – छल थे संध्या के श्रमकण ,

आँसू – से गिरते थे प्रतिक्षण ।

मेरी यात्रा पर लेती थी-

नीरवता अनंत अंगड़ाई ।

प्रश्न 2 – देवसेना गीत का प्रतिपाद्य लिखिए ।

प्रश्न 3 – ‘कार्नेलिया के गीत’ के आधार पर भारत की प्रमुख प्राकृतिक एवं सांस्कृतिक विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए ।

सरोज स्मृति

प्रश्न 1. निम्नलिखित काव्यांश की सप्रसंग व्याख्या कीजिए

देखा विवाह आमूल नवल

तुझ पर शुभ पड़ा कलश का जल ।

देखती मुझे तु हंसी मंद ,

होठों में बिजली फंसीं स्पन्द

उर में भर झूली छबी सुंदर

प्रिय की अश्रु शृंगार – मुखर

तु खुली एक – उच्छ्वास – संग ‘

विश्वास – स्तब्ध बंध अंग -अंग

नत नयनों से आलोक उतर

काँपा अधरों पर थर थर थर

देखा मैंने , वह मूर्ति – धीति

मेरे वसंत , की प्रथम गीति

प्रश्न – 2 ‘सरोज स्मृति’ का मूल भाव क्या है ?

प्रश्न – 3 ‘ दुःख ही जीवन की पीड़ा रही , क्या कहूँ आज , जो नहीं कहीं।’ के आलोक में कवि हृदय की पीड़ा का वर्णन कीजिये ?

प्रश्न - 4 सरोज का विवाह अन्य विवाहों से किस प्रकार भिन्न था ?

प्रश्न -5 'मुझ भाव्य हीं की तु संबल ' निराला की यह पंक्ति क्या 'बेटी बचाओ बेटी पढ़ाओ ' जैसे कार्यक्रम की मांग करती हैं।

यह दीप अकेला

मैंने देखा एक बूंद

प्रश्न 1 निम्नलिखित काव्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गये प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए –

यह दीप अकेला स्नेह भरा

हैं गर्व भरा मदमाता , पर इसको भी पंक्ति को दे दो

यह जन हैं – गाता गीत जिन्हें फिर कौन गायेगा ?

पनडूब्बा – ये मोती सच्चे फिर कौन कृति लायेगा ?

यह समिधा – ऐसे आग हठीला बिरला सुलगायेगा।

यह अद्वित्य – यह मेरा-यह मैं स्वयं विसर्जित –

यह दीप , अकेला , स्नेह भरा

हैं गर्व भरा मदमाता , पर इसको भी पंक्ति को दे दो।

यह मधु हैं – स्वयं काल की मौना का युग – संचय ,

यह गौरस – जीवन – कामधेनु का अमृत – पूत पय

यह अंकुर – फोड़ धरा को रवि को तकता निर्भय ,

प्रकृत , स्वयं भू, ब्रम्हा, अयुत: इसको भी शक्ति दे दो।

1. 'दीप अकेला' किसका प्रतीक हैं ?

क. व्यक्ति का ख. समाज का ग. प्रकाश का घ. परिवार का

2. 'पंक्ति' किसका प्रतीक है ?

क. कतार का ख. समष्टि का ग. व्यष्टि का घ. अहंकार का

3. पनडूब्बा से आप क्या समझते हैं ?

क. पानी में चलने वाली नाव

ख. पानी पर तैरने वाले पक्षी

ग. गोताखोर

घ. बड़ी मछली

4. 'दीप का पंकित में विलय' का भाव क्या है ?

क. दीप की सत्ता का सार्वभौमीकरण

ख. दीप के अहंकार के मद को दूर करना

ग. दीप को पंकित में स्थान देना

घ. दीप के एकाकीपन को दूर करना

5. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये

अ. दीप जीवन रूपी कामधेनु द्वारा प्रदत्त अमृत तुल्य पवित्र दूध के समान हैं।

ब. दीप कठिन से कठिन परिस्थितियों पर विजय या आगे बढ़ने की क्षमता रखता है।

स. समाज दीप की प्रशंसा में सुंदर-सुंदर गीतों की रचना करता है।

इन कथनों में से कौन सा / कौन से कथन सही हैं।

क. केवल (अ) ख. केवल (ब) ग. (अ) और (ब) घ. (अ) और (स)

6. काव्यांश के आधार पर 'समिधा' शब्द का अर्थ हो सकता है-

क. हवन की सामग्री

ख. ख. आग जलाने की सामग्री

ग. क्रान्ति की अग्नि

घ. क्रांतिकारी विचार

प्रश्न 2. 'मैंने देखा एक बूंद' कविता का प्रतिपाद्य लिखिए।

बनारस

दिशा

प्रश्न – 1. निम्नलिखित काव्यांश की सप्रसंग व्याख्या कीजिए-

जो हैं वह खड़ा

बिना किसी स्तम्भ के

जो नहीं है उसे थामे हैं

राख और रोशनी के ऊँचे – ऊँचे स्तम्भ

आग के स्तम्भ

और पानी के स्तम्भ

धुएँ के स्तम्भ

खुशबू के

आदमी के उठे हुए हाथों के स्तम्भ

किसी अलक्षित सूर्य को

देता हुआ अधर्य

शताब्दियों से इसी तरह

गंगा के जल में

अपनी एक टांग पर खड़ा हैं यह शहर

अपनी दूसरी टांग से

बिकुल बेखबर

प्रश्न 2. 'दिशा' कविता में कवि ने बच्चे से क्या प्रश्न पूछा और बच्चे ने क्या जवाब दिया ?

प्रेमघन की छाया स्मृति

प्रश्न 1. निम्नलिखित बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए -

1. 'प्रेमघन की छाया स्मृति' पाठ में किसकी विशेषताओं का वर्णन है ?

क. भारतेन्दु की ख. राधेश्याम की ग. रामचन्द्र की घ. बदरीनारायण की

2. चौधरी साहब एक खासे हिन्दुस्तानी रईस थे, खासे रईस से तात्पर्य है

क. दिखावा करने वाला

ख. उत्सव मनाने वाला

ग. मज्जीर व्यक्तित्व वाला

घ. व्यंग्य करने वाला

3. चौधरी साहब की बातचीत के अंदाज से यह पता चलता है की वे खासे हिन्दुस्तानी रईस के साथ -साथ -----थे ।

क. साहित्य प्रेमी ख. भाषानुरागी ग. रसिकधर्मी घ. सौन्दर्य प्रेमी

4. कथन (A) : हर एक अदा से रियासत और तबीयतदारी टपकती थी

कारण (R) : चौधरी साहब की गिनती धनी व्यक्तियों में होती थी ।

सहृदयता के लिए भी प्रसिद्ध थे ।

क. कथन (A) सही हैं और कारण (R) सही व्याख्या है ।

ख. कथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों ही गलत हैं ।

ग. कथन (A) सही हैं किन्तु कारण (R) गलत हैं ।

घ. कथन (A) सही , किन्तु कारण (R) सही व्याख्या नहीं हैं ।

सुमिरिनी के मनके

प्रश्न 1. बालक से उसकी उम्र और योम्यता के ऊपर के कौन कौन से प्रश्न पूछे गये ?

प्रश्न 2. जीवनसाथी का चुनाव मिट्टी के ढेलो पर छोड़ने के कौन – कौन से फल प्राप्त होते हैं ?

प्रश्न 3. घड़ी साजी का इम्तहान पास करने से लेखक का क्या तात्पर्य है ?

संवदिया

प्रश्न 1. संवदिया की क्या विशेषताएँ हैं और गाँवालो के मन में संवदिया की क्या अवधारणा है ?

प्रश्न 2. बड़ी बहुरिया अपने मायके संदेश क्यों भेजना चाहती थी?

सूरदास की झोपड़ी

प्रश्न 1. “सच्चे खिलाडी कभी रोते नहीं, बाजी पर बाजी हारते हैं, चोट पर चोट खाते हैं, धक्के सहते हैं पर मैदान में डटे रहते हैं”। परीक्षा के समय को आधार मानकर ‘सूरदास की झोपड़ी’ पाठ क्या संदेश देता है ?

प्रश्न 2. ‘सूरदास की झोपड़ी’ पाठ में सूरदास की लाचारी और संघर्ष के साथ-साथ उसकी जिजीविषा का भी चित्रण हुआ है, कैसे ? अपने शब्दों में लिखिए।

HISTORY
ASSIGNMENT
LESSON -1

Q1. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE WORD.

1. The first site of the Indus Valley to be discovered was _____.
2. Name a place where evidence of plough have been found in the Indus Valley _____.
3. Place where from where traces of canals have been found _____.
4. Terracotta models of the plough have been found at _____.
5. Place where water reservoir is found _____.
6. In Mesopotamian civilization following words mean
Dalman
Mehula
Megan
Haza Bird
7. Harappan script was written from _____ to _____ side.
8. BP means _____
9. BCE stands for _____

10. CE stands for stands for _____

11. Weights of the Indus valley were usually made of which stone?



4. Name this image.

- a) Proto Shiva
- b) Priest Shiva
- c) Priest King
- d) None of the above

12. What was general shape of weights in Indus Valley?

13. Harappan cities had well planned drainage system. Elaborate.

14. Who was the first Director General of ASI?

15. The most unique feature of the Harappan civilization was the development of domestic architecture. Explain the statement with examples.

16. Write about the centres of craft production in the Harappan culture add their specialization.

17. Write a brief note on political system and religion of the Harappan society.

18. Explain the strategies used by the archaeologist to understand social economic differences among the Harappans.

19. Describe the contribution of John Marshall in the Indian Archaeology.

20. Why do archaeologists and historians find Harappan script enigmatic? Explain the reasons.

21. Study this extract given below and answer the following questions:

The plight of Harappa

Although Harappa was the first site to be discovered, it was badly destroyed by brick robbers. As early as 1875, Alexander Cunningham the first director general of ASI, often called the father of Indian archaeology, noted that the amount of brick taken from the ancient site was enough to be bricks for about 100 miles of the railway line between Lahore and Multan. Therefore, many of the ancient structures of the site were damaged. In contrast, Mohenjo-daro was far better preserved.

A. Who used to take away the bricks from Harappa earlier?

B. Who is known as the father of Indian archaeology?

C. Why did Cunningham unsuccessfully place the bricks found from Harappa within the time frame of the first cities in the Ganga valley?

D. _____ is the most popular site of Indus Valley civilization while _____ was the first site of the civilization to be discovered.

22. Assertion (A) and Reason (R) questions:

Assertion : The field had 2 sets of feroz at right angle to each other

Reason : Single crop was grown by Harappans.

- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true but R is false.
- D. A is false but R is true.

23. MAP Question

On the political outline map of India, locate and label the followings with appropriate symbols.

- Rakhigarhi.
- Mehrgarh
- Dholavira.
- Lothal.
- Kalibangan, Nageshwar.
- Dholavira

ASSIGNMENT NO -2
KINGS, FARMERS AND TOWNS

1. Special officers who were appointed for spreading the message of Dhamma were known as?
 - A. Dhamma Mahamatta
 - B. Dhamma Matta
 - C. .Dhamma Guru
 - D. Dharma Guru
2. Which British officer deciphered Brahmi and Kharosthi language?
 - A. James Wilson
 - B Lord Macaulay
 - C. James Prinsep
 - D. George Thomas
3. Which Mahajanapada was the most powerful from 6th to 4th century BCE?
4. ____ are writings engraved on hard surfaces such as stone, metal or pottery.
5. Shungas and Kanvas were the successors of _____.
6. Dharmasutras are _____ texts.
7. The early Tamil Sangam literature mentions slaves known as _____
8. Study of coins is known _____.
9. Hari Sena was the court poet of _____.
10. In which language was Sangam literature written?
11. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding 'Gahapati'?

- A.They are the owner of resources-land, animal and other things
- B. They are the owner, master or head of the household
- C. They belong to the urban elite

12.Why was Mauryan Empire regarded as a major landmark in the early Indian history?

13.Describe the sources used to construct the history of Mauryan Empire.

14.Why is the 6th century BCE often regarded as a major turning point in the early Indian history?

15.Why is James Prinsep's contribution considered as the historic development in the Indian epigraphy?

16.Case based question:

In praise of Samudragupta

He was without an antagonist on Earth; he, by the overflowing of the multitude of (his) many good qualities adorned by hundreds of good actions, he wiped off the fame of other kings with the soles of (his) feet (he is) Purusha (the Supreme Being), being the cause of the prosperity of the good and the destruction of the bad (he is) incomprehensible; (he is) one whose tender heart can be captured only by devotion and humility; (he is) possessed of compassion; (he is) the giver of many hundred thousands of cows; (his) mind has received ceremonial initiation for the uplift of the miserable, the poor, the forlorn and the suffering; (he is) resplendent and embodied kindness to mankind; (he is) equal to (the Gods) Kubera (the God of wealth), Varuna (the God of the ocean), Indra (the God of rains) and Yama (the God of death).

1. Who wrote the above Prashasti? State the importance of Prashasti?
2. Mention any three qualities of the ruler described in the excerpt.
3. How far are these values shown by the rulers, relevant in the contemporary society? Explain.

17.MAP QUESTION

Identify the mahajanapadas given below and label them



ASSIGNMENT NO -3

KINSHIP, CASTE AND CLASS

1. In Mahabharat, Kauravas and Pandavas were from which dynasty?
2. In 1990, who was allotted the project to make a critical version of Mahabharat?
3. When was manusmriti compiled?
4. Who renovated Sudarshan lake?
5. Who was the most popular ruler of saat vahana Kingdom satvahan Kingdom?
6. The people who touched the funerals and dead animals were known as
7. What was the name of the Chinese Buddhist missionary who came in the 5th century in India?
8. Ekalavya was a
 - A. Nishada.
 - B. Suvarnakara.
 - C. handala.
 - D. Priest.
 - a. Marriage within a unit, a kin group, caste or a group living in the same locality, is called
 - i. Endogamy.
 - ii. Exogamy.
 - © polygyny.
 - iii. Polyandry
 - b. How is Mahabharata a dynamic text?

- c. Discuss whether the Mahabharata could have been the work of a single author?
- d. The central story of Mahabharata reinforced the idea of kinship and succession explain.
- e. Distinguish between:
 1. Endogamy and exogamy
 2. Polygamy and polyandry
- f. Write about the rules of gotra of woman during Vedic age.
- g. What rules did the dharmasutras and Dharma Shastra contain about the ideal occupation of the 4 Varna's?
- h. What was jati ? How are they related to varnas ?
- i. Why were mothers important in Satavahana rule?
- j. Why were Dharmashastra's and Dharma sutras written?
- k. Explain how Mahabharata help in reconstructing history of ancient India?
- l. Name some non kshatriyas king.
- m. Write some strategies adopted by the Brahmana's to enforce the Varna system.

Assignment No - 4

THINKERS AND BELIVERS

Answer the following questions in brief:

1. Why the Europeans were during the 19th century interested in the Sanchi stupa give reasons?
2. _____ Dedicated his book on Sanchi stupa to Sultan Jahan -
-- John Marshall
3. Jain teachers were known as _____
4. Birthplace of Gautama Buddha _____.
Place where Gautama Buddha attain enlightenment _____.

Place where Gautama Buddha gave his first sermon

_____.

Place where Gautama Buddha attain Nirvana _____.

5. After Buddha's death his teachings were compiled by his disciples these compilations were known as ---- _____
6. Explain the internal functioning of Buddhist sangha.
7. Explain the importance of new questions and debates that begin from the 6th century BC regarding Vedic traditions and practices of sacrifices.
8. Describe the main features of early Hindu temples. How the chief sculpture of the Kailash temple at Ellora did express his amazement after its completion?
9. "Buddhism grew rapidly both during the lifetime of the Buddha as and as well as after his death" justify the statement.
10. Critically examine why Sanchi stupa survived while Amravati did not?
11. Explain structure and sculpture of the Sanchi stupa.

or

How was Buddha's presence shown through symbols?

12. What does motif of a woman surrounded by Lotus and elephants on the Sanchi Stupa depict?

or

Why were Buddhist stupas said to be "stories in stone"?

13. Trace out the growth of Buddhism and the main teachings of Buddha.
14. Explain some principles of Jainism.
15. Describe briefly the ideas found in
16. Upanishad about the relationship between human beings and the cosmic order.

Or

Write of features of Vedic Hinduism.

17. How the ideas of the Upanishadic thinkers different from the fatalist and materialist?
18. Describe the ideas of Buddha and Mahavir on the authority of Vedas
19. Define Tripitakas also explain its type.
20. Distinguish between chaitya and vihara
21. Explain how the Begum of Bhopal manage to preserve the Sanchi stupa?

22. Distinguish between Hinayana and Mahayana
23. Why 6th century BC E is important in the Indian history?
24. Define kutagirahshala
25. Write about some Buddhist literature.
26. Discuss the development in sculpture and architecture associated with the rise of Vaishnavism and Shaivism.
27. Write a short note on the Rig Veda.
28. Source based questions

Source 7 page 94 NCRT book

These are some of the rules laid down in the Vinaypitaka

- 28.1 Who were the bhikkhus and bhikkhunis?
- 28.2 Explain 3 rules framed for them.
- 28.3 Why was the status of all are equal in the Buddhist sangha?

Class 12
Informatics Practices
ASSIGNMENT-1

Instructions:

- Write the SQL command for each of the following questions.
- Assume you have the following tables in the database:

1. Employee Table:

Emp_ID	Name	Age	Department	Salary
E001	John	30	HR	50000
E002	Mary	28	Finance	60000
E003	Steve	35	IT	70000
E004	Alice	40	Marketing	75000
E005	Bob	25	HR	45000

2. Product Table:

Product_ID	Product_Name	Price	Category
P001	Laptop	50000	Electronics
P002	Phone	20000	Electronics
P003	Table	10000	Furniture
P004	Chair	3000	Furniture
P005	Shoes	1500	Fashion

Questions:

1. Write an SQL command to find the average salary of employees in the 'HR' department.
2. Write an SQL query to display the names of employees whose age is above 30, ordered by their age in descending order.
3. Write an SQL command to calculate the total price of all products in the "Electronics" category.
4. Write an SQL query to find the employee with the highest salary in each department.

Class 12
Informatics Practices
ASSIGNMENT -2

Instructions:

- Write the SQL command for each of the following questions.
- Assume you have the following tables in the database:

1. Student Table:

Student_ID	Name	Age	Gender	Marks	Department
S001	John	17	Male	85	Science
S002	Mary	18	Female	90	Commerce
S003	Steve	17	Male	78	Arts
S004	Alice	18	Female	92	Science
S005	Bob	17	Male	88	Commerce

2. Product Table:

Product_ID	Product_Name	Price	Category	Stock
P001	Laptop	50000	Electronics	25
P002	Phone	20000	Electronics	40
P003	Table	10000	Furniture	15
P004	Chair	3000	Furniture	30
P005	Shoes	1500	Fashion	50

Questions:

1. Write an SQL command to display the names of students ordered by their marks in descending order.
2. Write an SQL query to display the average marks of students in each department (Science, Commerce, Arts). The results should be ordered by the department name in ascending order.
3. Write an SQL command to find the total number of products available in each category. The result should display the category and the total count of products, ordered by the category name in alphabetical order.
4. Write an SQL query to display the products with their stock quantity, but only for products with a stock greater than 20. The products should be ordered by price in descending order.
5. Write an SQL query to display the highest marks obtained by each student's department. The result should be grouped by department and ordered by the highest marks in descending order.

**Informatics Practices
ASSIGNMENT -3**

1. Employee Table:

Emp_ID Name Department Salary

E001	John	HR	50000
E002	Mary	Finance	60000
E003	Steve	IT	70000
E004	Alice	Marketing	75000
E005	Bob	HR	45000

2. Department Table:**Dept_ID Department_Name Location**

D001	HR	New York
D002	Finance	London
D003	IT	San Francisco
D004	Marketing	Chicago

3. Sales Table:**Sale_ID Emp_ID Product Amount**

S001	E001	Laptop	50000
S002	E002	Phone	20000
S003	E003	Tablet	30000
S004	E001	Printer	7000
S005	E004	Monitor	12000

Questions:

1. Write an SQL query to retrieve the names and departments of employees along with their department's location using an INNER JOIN between the Employee and Department tables.
2. Write an SQL command to display the Emp_ID, Name, and Product of all employees who have made sales, using a LEFT JOIN between the Employee and Sales tables. Make sure to include employees who have not made any sales as well.
3. Write an SQL query to find the total salary paid to employees in each department, using a GROUP BY statement, and ordered by the department name in ascending order.
4. Write an SQL query using a RIGHT JOIN to display the Department_Name and Location of all departments, including those without employees (i.e., departments with no corresponding data in the Employee table).
5. Write an SQL query that retrieves the names of employees who are in either the "HR" or "Finance

[1] Identify the Pandas Data Structure:

(i) Represents a single column

(ii) Heterogeneous 2D Data

[2] Which module is required to be installed to create a series?

[3] Write the statement to import pandas for the python program to create a series.

[4] Who developed the module pandas? When and Where?

[5] Which languages are used to develop the module pandas?

[6] What is the full form of Pandas?

[7] What was the main motive behind developing the pandas module?

[8] Write any four characteristics/features of the Pandas module.

**INFORMATICS PRACTICES
WOKSHEET: 5 (SERIES)**

1. What is the syntax for creating a series

- (A) <series name>=pandas.Series(<list name>,...)
(B) <series name>=pandas.Series(<dictionary name>,...)
(C) <series name>=pandas.Series(<array name>,...)
(D) <series name>=pandas.Series(<scalar value>)
(E) All the above
-

2. Which of the following is used to create an empty series object

- (A) pd.Series(empty) (B) pd.Series(np.NaN) (C) pd.Series()
(D) All of these
-

3. Which of the following is used to get the number of dimensions of a Series object

- (A) index (B) size (C) itemsize
(D) ndim
-

4. Which of the following is used to get the size of datatype of the items in Series object

- (A) index (B) size (C) itemsize
(D) ndim
-

5. Which of the following is used to get the number of elements in a Series object

- (A) index (B) size (C) itemsize
(D) ndim
-

6. Which of the following is used to get the number of bytes of the Series data

- (A) hasnans (B) ndim (C) nbytes (D) dtype
-

7. Which of the following is used to check whether a Series object has NaN values

- (A) nbytes (B) hasnans (C) dtype (D) ndim
-

8. What is the use of head() function with a Series

- (A) Display the last five elements of a Series (B) Displays the first five elements of a Series
(C) Removes the first five elements of a Series (D) Removes the last five elements of a Series
-

9. Identify the correct statement:

- (A) The standard marker for missing data in Pandas is NaN (C) Both of the above
(B) Series act in a way similar to that of an array (D) None of the above
-

10. Minimum number of argument we require to pass in pandas series ?

- (A) 1.0 (B) 2.1 (C) 3.2 (D) 4.3
-

11. Series in Pandas is

- (A) 1 dimensional array (B) 2 dimensional array (C) 3 dimensional array
(D) None of the above
-

12. Which of the following thing can be data in Pandas?

- (A) a python dict (B) an ndarray (C) a scalar value (D) all of the mentioned
-

13. Point out the correct statement.

- (A) If data is a list, if index is passed the values in data corresponding to the labels in the index will be pulled out
- (B) NaN is the standard missing data marker used in pandas
- (C) Series acts very similarly to a array
- (D) None of the mentioned
-

INFORMATICS PRACTICES
ASSIGNMENT: 6 (DATAFRAMES)

Q – 1 What are the way to select or access data from a data frame?

Q -2 Consider the following data frame and do as directed:

```
import pandas as pd
d={'Mouse':[150,200,300,400], 'Keyboard':[180,200,190,300],
  'Scanner':[200,280,330,450]}
df=pd.DataFrame(d,index=['Jan','Feb','March','April'])
```

- A. Write code to access data of Mouse and Scanner columns.**
- B. Write code to access data of the Keyboard column using dot notation and column name.**
- C. Write code to access data of scanners using loc[].**
- D. Write code to access data of all columns where mouse data is more than 200.**
- E. Write code to access columns using 0 and 2.**
- F. Write code to access data of rows of jan and march for scanner and keyboard.**

Q – 3 What is the difference between loc[] and iloc[]?

Q – 4 What is the difference between at[] and iat[]?

Q – 5 MULTIPLE CHOICES

1 Which of the following is the correct syntax to select or access columns from the dataframe using column names?

- a) df(col1,col2,...,coln)
- b) df[[col1,col2,...,coln]]**
- c) df[col1,col2,...,coln]
- d) df{col1:col2:...,:coln}

2 Ms. Kavitha wants to print a single column from the dataframe, which of the following is correct syntax for her?

- a) df(col)
- b) df<col>
- c) df[col]**
- d) df{df:co}

POLITICAL SCIENCE

ASSIGNMENT-I

BOOK-1

CH1 THE END OF BIPOLARITY

MCQ TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1 Who was the founder of the 'Bolshevik Communist Party'?

- (A) Lenin
- (B) Stalin
- (C) Vladimir Putin
- (D) Gorbachev

Q.2 'Socialist Bloc' Countries were called?

- (A) Second World
- (B) First World
- (C) Third World
- (D) Fourth World

Q.3 Who started the policy of Perestroika (Restructuring) and Glasnost (Openness)?

- (A) Boris Yeltsin
- (B) Nikita Khrushchev
- (C) Joseph Stalin
- (D) Gorbachev

Q.4 The Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR) came into being after the socialist revolution in Russia?

- (A) 1919
- (B) 1920
- (C) 1916
- (D) 1917

Q.5 Who gave the Model of Shock Therapy?

- (A) World Bank and Asian Development Bank
- (B) IMF and ADB
- (C) World Bank and IMF
- (D) World Bank and IAEA

Q.6 Give the name of the two republics where violent secessionist movements took place?

- (A) Tajikistan and Dagestan
- (B) Dagestan and Nagorno Karabakh
- (C) Chechnya and Tajikistan
- (D) Chechnya and Dagestan

Q.7 Give the name of the first Soviet Republic among these who declared its independence?

- (A) Chechnya
- (B) Dagestan
- (C) Lithuania
- (D) Latvia

Q.8 Who gave the name of the New World Order?

- (A) Bill Clinton
- (B) Barack Hussein Obama
- (C) George Bush
- (D) George W. Bush

Q.9 Which country is not included in CIS?

- (A) Russia
- (B) Georgia
- (C) Belarus
- (D) Indonesia

Q.10 When was CIS founded?

- (A) 1990
- (B) 1991
- (C) 1992
- (D) 1993

Q.11 When did the Arab Revolution begin?

- (A) 2004
- (B) 2006
- (C) 2010
- (D) 2009

Q.12 The struggle was started in Tunisia against...?

- (A) Poverty
- (B) Corruption
- (C) Unemployment
- (D) All of these

Q.13 How many countries were included in the Soviet Union?

- (A) 10
 - (B) 15
 - (C) 20
-

VERY SHORT TYPE ANSWERS – 2 Marks

Q.1 What do you understand about the Second World?

Q.2 Which was the ‘Largest Garage Sale in History’ of the Soviet Union?

Q.3 Give a brief description of Vladimir Lenin?

Q.4 Who was Joseph Stalin?

Q.5 Write a short note about Nikita Khrushchev?

Q.6 What was the Soviet System?

Q.7 Two features of the Soviet System?

Preference to communist party

Economy was planned and controlled by the state

Q.8 What is Shock Therapy?

Q.9 When and why did India sign ‘20 years Treaty of Friendship and Peace’ with the USSR?

Q.10 How many years did ‘Civil War’ continue in Tajikistan? When did it end?

PASSAGE AND MAP BASED QUESTIONS – 4 Marks

Q.1 Passage: Arab Spring & Democratization

(I) When did democratization in West Asian countries start?

(II) Where did the Arab Spring take root?

(III) Which form is the Arab Spring?

(IV) In what form did the Tunisian people's struggle transform?

Q.2 Passage: Collapse of Soviet Farm System

(I) How did collective farm system collapse affect food security?

(II) Why did the government import food?

(III) What is subsidy?

(IV) The passage is associated with which country?

Q.4 Map Identification Answers

Q.4 – In the given map of world, identify the places marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D) write their correct names, their serial number and related alphabet?

In the given outline political map of India, four states have been marked as (A) (B) (C) and (D). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with the respective serial numbers of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per the format that follows:

$$1+1+1+1 = 4$$

Sr. Number for the information
used

Alphabet
Concerned

Name of the
States

(I)

(II)

(III)

(IV)

WORLD POLITICAL



- Nation that came into existence after the socialist revolution of 1917. Russia
(B) A nation that was interfered with by the Soviet Union in 1979. Afghanistan
(C) Countries that came into existence after 1991. Slovenia
(D) Nation that suffered due to the Civil War for 10 years up to 2001. Tajikistan

ASSIGNMENT 2

CH2 ALTERNATIVE CENTRES OF POWER

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Arrange the following in chronological order:

- (i) ASEAN was established
- (ii) ASEAN community was established
- (iii) ARF was established
- (iv) ASEAN had outward looking Vision 2020

Options:

- (a) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)
- (b) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)
- (c) (iii), (ii), (i), (iv)
- (d) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)

2. Arrange the following in chronological order:

- (i) China started as a Communist economy
- (ii) China ended its isolation with USA
- (iii) China introduced open door policy
- (iv) China prevailed its agriculture

Options:

- (a) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)
- (b) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
- (c) (iii), (ii), (i), (iv)
- (d) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)

3. Match the following:

- A. Open Door Policy
- B. Second largest contributor to UN Budget
- C. China accession to WTO
- D. Schengen

- (i) Visa for EU
- (ii) 2001
- (iii) Japan
- (iv) China

Options:

- (a) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(iv)
- (b) A-(ii), B-(iii), C-(iv), D-(i)
- (c) A-(iii), B-(ii), C-(iv), D-(i)
- (d) A-(iv), B-(iii), C-(ii), D-(i)

4. Match the following:

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| A Border dispute between India and China | (i) 1962 |
| B For modernisation | (ii) China |
| C Bangkok Declaration | (iii)
ASEAN |
| D Marshall Plan | (iv) EU |

Options:

- (a) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(iv)
- (b) A-(ii), B-(iii), C-(iv), D-(i)
- (c) A-(iii), B-(ii), C-(iv), D-(i)
- (d) A-(iv), B-(iii), C-(ii), D-(i)

5. Arrange the following in the chronological order of their establishment: (*CBSE Sample Paper 2021*)

- (i) The World Trade Organisation
- (ii) Amnesty International
- (iii) League of Nations
- (iv) World Bank

Options:

- (a) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)
- (b) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)
- (c) (iii), (ii), (iv), (i)
- (d) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

6. Choose the incorrect statements about India's relationship with China (*CBSE 2023 [59/3/1]*):

- (i) Indian and Chinese leaders visited each other's countries and were greeted by large and friendly crowds.
- (ii) A boundary dispute had surfaced between India and China in 1949.
- (iii) China claimed two areas within the Indian territory.
- (iv) After a very long correspondence and discussion among top leaders, these differences were resolved.

Select the correct option:

- (a) (ii) and (iv) only
- (b) (iii) and (iv) only
- (c) (i) and (ii) only
- (d) (i) and (iii) only

7. Arrange the following in chronological order:

- (i) Establishment of SAARC
- (ii) Establishment of European Union
- (iii) Establishment of ASEAN
- (iv) Privatisation of agriculture in China

Options:

- (a) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)
- (b) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)
- (c) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii)
- (d) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)

Passage/Case Based Questions

1. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions:

America extended massive financial help for reviving Europe's economy under what was called the "Marshall Plan". The US also created a new collective security structure under NATO. Under the Marshall Plan, the Organisation for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) was established in 1948 to channel aid to the West European States. It became a forum where the Western European States began to cooperate on trade and economic issues. The Council of Europe, established in 1949, was another step forward in political cooperation. The process of economic integration of European capitalist countries proceeded step by step leading to the formation of the European Economic Community (EEC) in 1957.

(i) What was the "Marshall Plan"?

- (a) Aid given by the US
- (b) Economic Aid given by the US
- (c) Military help given by the US
- (d) None of the above

(ii) The US created a new collective security structure under which organisation?

- (a) SEATO
- (b) NATO
- (c) CENTO
- (d) Any Other

(iii) Under which plan was the Organisation for European Economic Cooperation established?

- (a) Maastricht Plan
- (b) Marshall Plan

- (c) American Plan
- (d) Any other Plan

(iv) Which organisation became a forum where the Western European states began to cooperate on trade and economic issues?

- (a) Organisation for European Political Cooperation
- (b) Organisation for European Economic Cooperation
- (c) Organisation for European Military Cooperation
- (d) Any other Organisation

ASSIGNMENT 3

CH3 CONTEMPERARY SOUTH ASIA

Despite the mixed record of the democratic experience, the people in all these countries of South Asia share the aspiration for democracy. A recent survey of the attitudes of the people in the five big countries of the region showed that there is a widespread support for democracy in all these countries. Ordinary citizens, rich as well as poor and belonging to different religions, view the idea of democracy positively and support the institutions of representative democracy. They prefer democracy over any other form of government and think that democracy is suitable for their country. These are significant findings, for it was earlier believed that democracy could flourish and find support only in prosperous countries of the world.

(CBSE Delhi 2017)

Questions:

Assess the popularity of representative democracy.

Analyse the reasons for the widespread support for democracy in the five big countries of South Asia.

How far do you agree with the statement that democracy can flourish and find support only in prosperous countries?

Q. 2. Observe the cartoon given below,
and answer the following :



Questions:

- (a) Name the two leaders.
- (b) Imagine any two problems they might be discussing.
- (c) Mention the outcome of their discussion.

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

What is SAARC?

What is SAFTA?

What is South Asia?

What does SAFTA stand for?

■ SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

Write a short note on Kashmir problem in regard to Indo-Pakistan relations.

Write a short note on Vajpayee's role for reforms in Indo-Pak relations.

Write a short note on water disputes between India and Bangladesh.

■ LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

Describe India's relationship with Pakistan in the light of recent development.

Discuss the importance of SAARC in the development of South Asian region.

Examine the relationship between India and Nepal.

ASSIGNMENT 4

BOOK 1

CH1 CHALLENGES TO NATION BUILDING

1. When was the constitution day adopted?

- (a) 26 November 1949
- (b) 26 November 1950
- (c) 26 November 1951
- (d) 28 November 1952

2. Many countries of _____ had not given voting rights to women in 1947.

- (a) North America
- (b) Europe
- (c) Antarctica
- (d) None of these

3. _____ is used for voting nowadays.

- (a) Electronic Voting Machine
- (b) Ballot paper
- (c) Steel Box
- (d) Paper Seal

4. When were the first general elections held?

- (a) 1950
- (b) 1952
- (c) 1955
- (d) 1954

5. Whose experiment with the Universal Adult Franchise was bold and risky?

- (a) North Korea
- (b) Cuba
- (c) India
- (d) China

6. For how many seats were the elections held in 1952?

- (a) 490
- (b) 489

(c) 540

(d) 590

7. How many MLAs were elected in the first general elections?

(a) 3200

(b) 3300

(c) 2100

(d) 2000

8. How many months did it take for the campaigning, polling and counting to be completed?

(a) 6

(b) 7

(c) 8

(d) 12

9. Which party won 364 seats in the first general elections?

(a) Swatantra Party

(b) CPI

(c) Congress

(d) Praja Socialist Party

10. Which party won the second largest seats in Lok Sabha?

(a) Swatantra Party

(b) CPI

(c) Congress

(d) Praja Socialist Party

11. CPI led coalition formed the government in _____ state in 1957.

(a) West Bengal

(b) Tripura

(c) Kerala

(d) Andhra Pradesh

12. How much percentage of votes did the Congress get in 1952?

(a) 40%

(b) 45%

(c) 50%

(d) 60%

13. How much percentage of seats did the Congress get in 1952?

(a) 74%

(b) 75%

(c) 76%

(d) 77%

14. Congress was a broad social and _____ coalition.

- (a) Urban
- (b) State
- (c) Dweller
- (d) Ideological

15. CPI split in _____.

- (a) 1961
- (b) 1962
- (c) 1963
- (d) 1964

16. What are the hallmarks of a coalition which Congress composed of?

- (a) Internal differences
- (b) Faction
- (c) Compromise and inclusiveness
- (d) Power

ASSIGNMENT 5

CH1 CHALLENGES TO NATION BUILDING

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the correct option.

1. Which of these statements about the political decisions taken after independence related to development are correct? [CBSE 2023 (59/4/1)]

- (i) Almost everyone agreed that the development of India should mean both economic growth and social-economic justice.
- (ii) It was also agreed that this matter cannot be left to businessmen, industrialists and farmers.
- (iii) Only the government should play a key role to ensure growth with justice.
- (iv) It was necessary to consult all political parties and get public approval.

Choose the correct option

- (a) (i), (ii) and (iii)
- (b) (i), (ii) and (iv)
- (c) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- (d) (i), (iii) and (iv)

2. Choose the statements that were the basis for drawing the state boundaries during the colonial rule in India.[CBSE Sample Paper 2021 (Term-1)]

- (i) On administrative convenience.
- (ii) To ensure the security of British India.
- (iii) Simply coincided with the territories annexed by the British Government.
- (iv) Coincided with the territories ruled by the Princely States.

Choose the correct option

- (a) (i), (ii) and (iii)
- (b) (i), (iii) and (iv)
- (c) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- (d) (i), (ii) and (iv)

3. Arrange these in chronological order:

- (i) Formation of Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand
- (ii) Formation of Gujarat and Maharashtra

- (iii) Formation of Manipur and Tripura
- (iv) Formation of Telangana.

Options:

- (a) (ii) (iii) (iv) (i)
- (b) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)
- (c) (ii) (iii) (i) (iv)
- (d) (iii) (ii) (i) (iv)

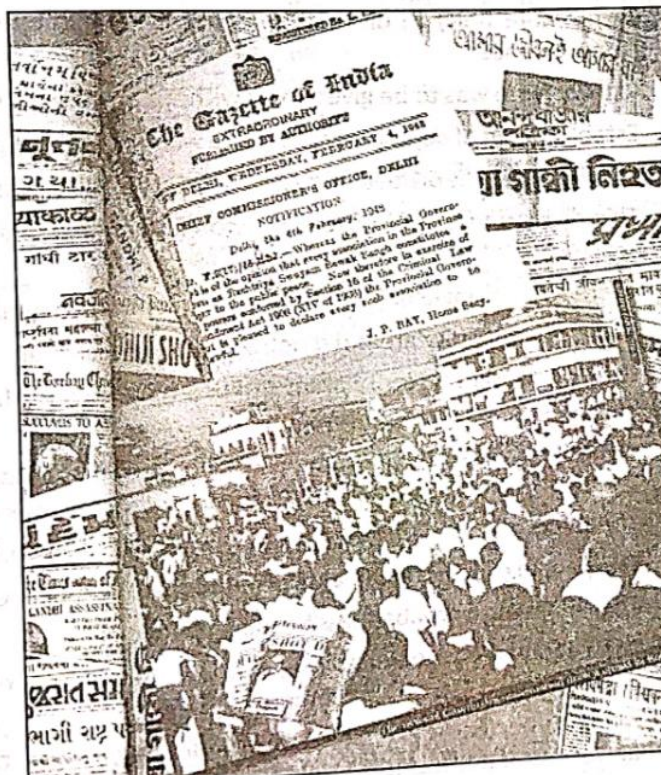
4. Arrange these in chronological order:

- (i) Formation of State Reorganisation Commission
- (ii) State Reorganisation Act was passed
- (iii) Accession of Hyderabad
- (iv) 'Tryst with Destiny' speech

Options:

- (a) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)
- (b) (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)
- (c) (iv) (iii) (i) (ii)
- (d) (i) (ii) (iv) (iii)

5. Analyse the newspaper given below carefully and answer the following question:



5. Analyse the newspaper given below carefully and answer the following question:

Image of various newspaper clippings shown, including "The Gazette of India"

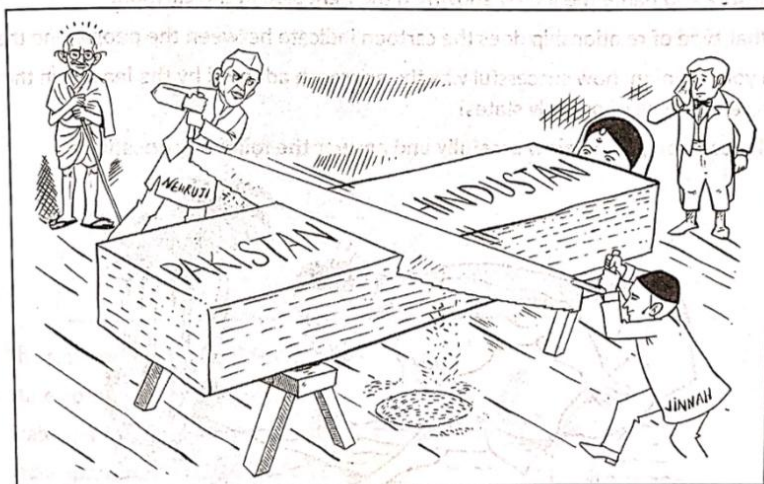
Which incident is demonstrated by various newspapers?

- (a) Freedom struggle
- (b) Gandhiji's assassination drew a crowd in Kolkata

(c) Kripsh mission
(d) 1857 Revolution

Cartoon Based Questions

1. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the following questions:



- (i) What were the main causes of partition?
- (ii) On what basis was the two-nation theory proposed?
- (iii) Name the two states which were undecided to be part of either of these countries at the time of partition.
- (iv) Name the prominent political leader who opposed the partition?

ASSIGNMENT 6

CH2 ERA OF ONE PARTY DOMINANCE

Passage/Case Based Questions

1. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions:

The first general election was the first big test of democracy in a poor and illiterate country. Till then democracy had existed only in the prosperous countries, mainly in Europe and North America, where nearly everyone was literate. By that time, many countries in Europe had not given voting rights to women. In this context India's experiment with universal adult franchise appeared to be very bold and risky. An Indian editor called it "the biggest gamble in history." Organiser, a magazine wrote that Jawahar Lal Nehru "would live to confess the failure of universal adult franchise in India"... but when the general elections were held it was admired equally by the observers outside India also. The Indian experiment had proved the critics wrong. It, in fact, it became a landmark in the history of democracy all over the world.

(i) *Proved to be a milestone in the history of democracy all over the world:*

- (a) First general election
- (b) Prime Minister election
- (c) Presidential election
- (d) Universal adult franchise

(ii) *Why was the first general election difficult?*

- (a) Due to rural people
- (b) Because of the urban logo
- (c) Because of the capitalists
- (d) Because of poor and illiterate people

(iii) *What has been called the 'biggest gamble in history'?*

- (a) To appoint the Election Commission
- (b) To appoint the Prime Minister
- (c) To the first general election
- (d) The second general election

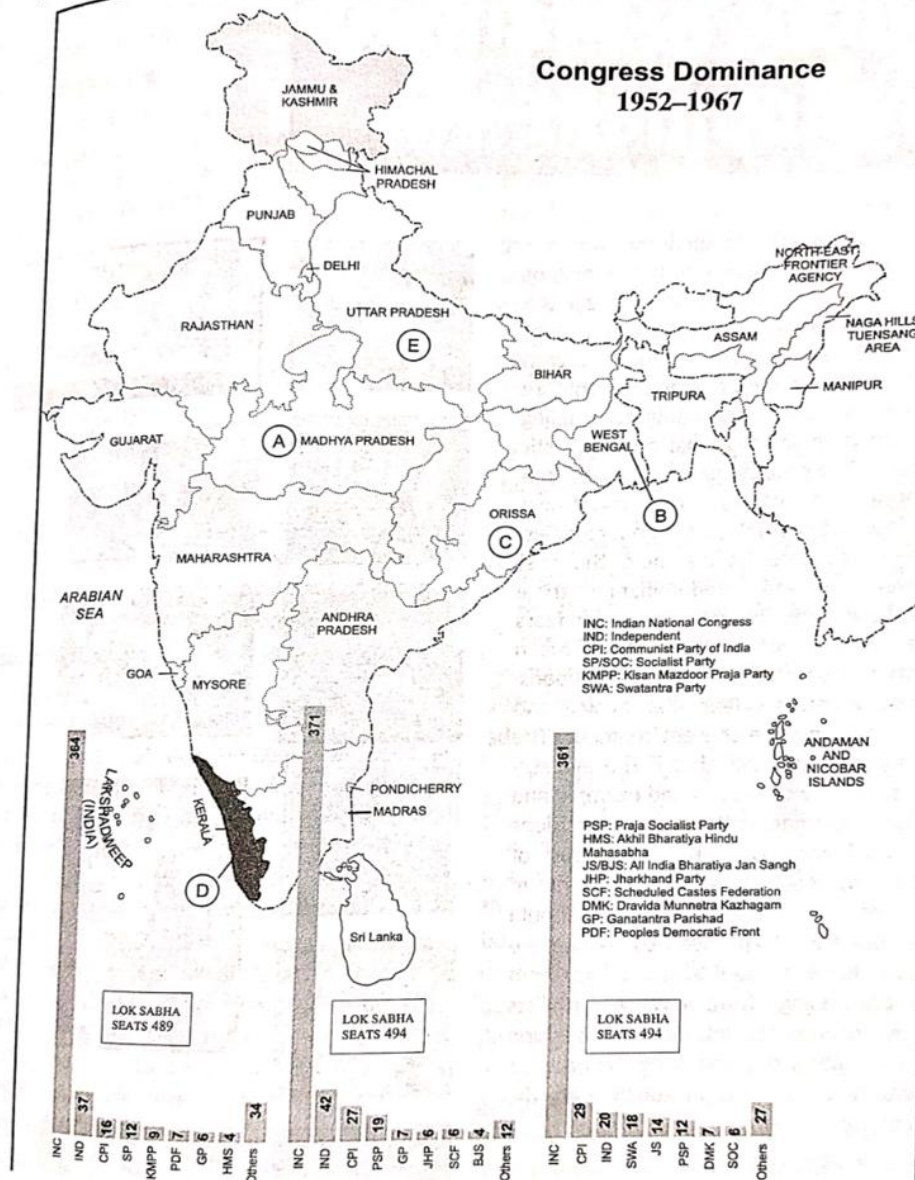
(iv) *Implementing suffrage was itself the biggest risk.*

- (a) Universal

- (b) Female
- (c) Minor
- (d) None of the above

Map Based Question

1. On the basis of the given map answer the following questions:



- (i) Name the first state from where Congress lost the election.
- (ii) What was unique for Congress in all the three general elections.
- (iii) What was the outcome for non-Congress parties in these three elections? Give reasons.

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the correct option.

1. Match the following:

- (A) Tree
- (B) Diya
- (C) Star
- (D) Pair of Bullocks

- (i) Swatantra Party
- (ii) Congress
- (iii) Socialist Party
- (iv) Bharatiya Jana Sangh

Options:

- (a) A – (i), B – (ii), C – (iii), D – (iv)
- (b) A – (ii), B – (iii), C – (i), D – (iv)
- (c) A – (iii), B – (iv), C – (i), D – (ii)
- (d) A – (iv), B – (iii), C – (ii), D – (i)

2. Match the following:

- (A) Nehru
- (B) Ram Manohar Lohia
- (C) S.A. Dange
- (D) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee

- (i) Bharatiya Jana Sangh
- (ii) CPI
- (iii) Socialist Party
- (iv) Congress

Options:

- (a) A – (i), B – (ii), C – (iii), D – (iv)
- (b) A – (ii), B – (iii), C – (i), D – (iv)
- (c) A – (iii), B – (iv), C – (i), D – (ii)
- (d) A – (iv), B – (iii), C – (ii), D – (i)

3. What was the impact of the Indo-China Conflict on the opposition parties? (CBSE Sample Paper 2021 Term-I)

- (i) The CPI, which was in favour of the Soviet Union, grew closer to the Congress.
- (ii) The Communist Party of India broke up in 1963.
- (iii) Alerted the leaders of India about the situation in the Northeast.
- (iv) Nagaland was given state status.

Choose the correct option:

- (a) (i), (ii), and (iii) only

- (b) (iii) only
- (c) (i) and (iii) only
- (d) (i) only

4. Arrange the following in chronological order: (CBSE 2023 [59/4])

- (i) Split in the Congress Party
- (ii) Imposition of Emergency by Indira Gandhi
- (iii) Fifth General Elections
- (iv) Appointment of Lal Bahadur Shastri as Prime Minister

Choose the correct option:

5. Choose the correct statement:

- (i) In the 1990s Election Commission of India started use of Electronic Voting machine.
- (ii) In 2004, the use of EVM started in the whole country.
- (iii) Ballot paper was used till the 3rd General Elections.
- (iv) EVM is not useful in multi-party system.
- (v) The election process has become complicated by the use of EVM.

Options:

- (a) (iv), (ii) and (iii)
- (b) (iv) and (v)
- (c) (i), (ii) and (v)
- (d) (ii), (v) and (iv)

6. Select the correct statements about Socialist Party:

- (i) The Congress Socialist Party was formed within the Congress in 1934 by a group of young leaders.
- (ii) Acharya Narendra Dev: A freedom fighter was the founder of the Congress Socialist Party.
- (iii) The Socialist Party won the largest number of seats in the first General Election.

Options:

- (a) (i), (ii) and (iii)
- (b) (i) and (ii)
- (c) (ii) and (i)
- (d) Only (ii)

7. Select the correct statement about Princess/Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:

- (i) She was a Gandhian freedom fighter.
- (ii) She was the health minister in the first cabinet of independent India.
- (iii) During her tenure, she got 16 seats in the Lok Sabha.

Options:

- (a) (i), (ii) and (iii)
- (b) (iii) and (ii)
- (c) (i) and (ii)
- (d) Only (iii)

8. Select the correct statement about the Communist Party of India:

- (i) The Communist Party believed in the ideology of Communism.
- (ii) It cannot even hesitate to violence to get its point across.
- (iii) The Communist Party does not consider capitalists to be anti-social.
- (iv) Communist Party considers capitalists as anti-social.

Options:

- (a) (i), (ii) and (iv)
- (b) (i), (ii) and (iii)
- (c) (i) and (ii)
- (d) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

ASSIGNMENT 7

CH3 POLITICS OF PLANNED DEVELOPMENT

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the correct option.

Who is the CEO of the Niti Aayog?

- (a) Parmeshwaran Iyer
- (b) Shri B.V.R. Subrahmanyam
- (c) Narendra Modi
- (d) Amitabh Kant

Who made the First Five Year Plan?

- (a) Nehru
- (b) K.N. Raj
- (c) P.C. Mahalanobis
- (d) Sardar Patel

What did the First Five Year Plan address?

- (a) Industry
- (b) Agriculture
- (c) Planning
- (d) Globalisation

Who made the Second Five Year Plan?

- (a) Nehru
- (b) K.N. Raj
- (c) P.C. Mahalanobis
- (d) Sardar Patel

What pattern of society did the Second Five Year Plan focus on?

- (a) Communist
- (b) Socialist
- (c) Capitalist
- (d) All of the above

Who is the chairman of Niti Aayog?

- (a) Labour Minister

- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Law Minister
- (d) Commerce Minister

Which plan laid the foundations of a planned economy in India?

- (a) Nehru Plan
- (b) Gandhi Plan
- (c) Bombay Plan
- (d) Nagpur Plan

Which state adopted a decentralised model of development?

- (a) Bihar
- (b) Kerala
- (c) Gujarat
- (d) U.P.

India was facing an acute economic crisis after the fourth plan. The government decided to take a _____.

- (a) Planned economy
- (b) Plan Holiday
- (c) Agriculture
- (d) Industry

What were the biggest land reforms introduced in India?

- (a) Abolition of Zamindari system
- (b) Operation Milk Freedom
- (c) Bhakra Nangal Dam
- (d) Legal security

Read the passage and answer the given question:

In the face of the prevailing food crisis, the country was clearly vulnerable to external pressures and dependent on foreign aid, particularly the USA.

What was the reform introduced to increase agricultural production?

- (a) White Revolution
- (b) Operation Milk Flood
- (c) Green Revolution
- (d) Abolition of Zamindari System

Which reforms increased milk production in India?

- (a) White Revolution
- (b) Green Revolution
- (c) Food Revolution
- (d) Pink Revolution

Who introduced the Milk Revolution in India?

- (a) V. Kurien

- (b) P. Kurien
- (c) C. Kurien
- (d) T. Kurien

Short Answer Questions

At the eve of Independence which two models of modern development were from India? Which model did India decide to choose?

Examine the key controversies over the strategy of economic development in the early years of independence.

How did planned development lead to expansion of the Public Sector in India?

Write any two differences between the First Five Year Plan and Second Five Year Plan.

Critically examine the major outcomes of the Indian model of mixed economy.

Evaluate the major outcomes of the Indian model of mixed economy.

What was the role of the Planning Commission?

How was planning emphasised in India?

Mention two problems which existed in India on the eve of Independence.

What was the limitation of the First Five Year Plan?

What was Mahalanobis' model of development?

What is decentralised planning?

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