

**RADIANT CENTRAL CHILDREN ACADEMY
SUMMER VACATION ASSIGNMENT (2023-24)
ENGLISH CORE – XII**

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

- Questions 1 to 4 are based on **PROJECT** for **INTERNAL ASSESSMENT**. Students are to attempt them in a **Project file on A4 size pages**.
- Questions 5 to 10 – students are to answer on notebook.

DAY – 1

1 ENGLISH PROJECTS

10

Inter-disciplinary: The ideas/issues highlighted in the chapters/ poems/ drama

Choose ANYONE question and write the answer in 120-150 words.

1. How does "Lost Spring" by Anees Jung serve as a catalyst for interdisciplinary exploration of social issues, human rights, and the marginalized communities in India?
2. How does "The Rattrap" by Selma Lagerlöf offer an interdisciplinary lens to explore themes of identity, compassion, and societal perceptions through the intersection of literature, psychology, and social sciences?
3. How can the satirical novella "The Tiger King" by Kalki provide a platform for an interdisciplinary exploration of power dynamics, political satire, and environmental conservation, drawing insights from literature, political science, and ecology?

The Project-Portfolio may include the following:

- Cover page, with title of project, school details/details of students.
- Statement of purpose/objectives/goals
- Certificate of completion under the guidance of the teacher.
- Students Action Plan for the completion of assigned tasks.
- Materials such as scripts for the theatre/role play, questionnaires for interview, written assignments, essays, survey-reports and other material evidence of learning progress and academic accomplishment.
- The 800-1000 words essay/Script/Report.
- Student/group reflections.
- If possible, Photographs that capture the positive learning experiences of the student(s).
- List of resources/bibliography.

Parameters for the assessment of Project

- Quality of content of the project
- Accuracy of information
- Adherence to the specified timeline
- Content in respect of (spellings, grammar, punctuation)
- Clarity of thoughts and ideas
- Creativity
- Contributions by group members
- Knowledge and experience gained

DAY – 2&3

2 Interview-Based research:

“Evolving food tastes in my neighbourhood” or “Corona pandemic and the fallout on families.”

- Read the available literature.
- frame questions based on the preliminary research/background.
- write an essay/ write up / report etc. up to 1000 words
- a viva on the research project

Write an essay/ write up / report etc. up to 1000 words including following points:

- Objectives
- Action Plan for the Project
- Questionnaire for Survey/Interview
- General report on the topic/theme
- Conclusion

10
5
(Viva)

DAY – 4&5

3 Listen to podcasts/ interviews/radio or TV documentary on a topic and prepare a report countering or agreeing with the speakers. Write a report in 800 - 1000 words and submit.

10

DAY – 6&7

4 **Create their own video/ Audio, after writing a script.** 10

Students write, direct and present a theatrical production, /One act play. This will be a project which will be done as a team. It will involve planning, preparation and presentation. In short, various language skills will be utilised. There will be researching, discussion, writing the script, auditioning and ultimately producing the play.

DAY – 8

5 **Read the passage given below:** Study on Fake News 10

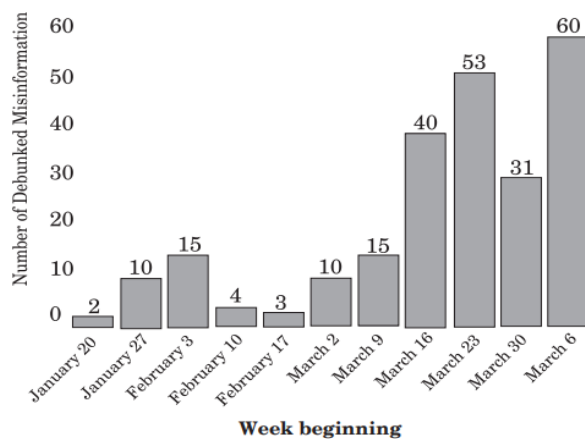
1. A 2020 study on misinformation in India by the University of Michigan has noted a rise in the number of inaccurate stories being circulated.

2. The study used 243 unique instances of misinformation from an archive maintained by Tattle Civic Technology (a Delhi-based news project that aims to make accurate information more accessible to mobile-first users). The archive represents all the stories that have been debunked by different fact-checkers.

3. The misinformation that was circulating on social-media apps was classified into several categories — culture, government, doctored statistics, etc. “There are many reasons; one is pure mischief, people who enjoy seeing falsehoods — they create, propagate,” said Joyojeet Pal, one of the authors of the study, while talking about why misinformation is spread. “Another reason is political; driven by those who want a certain agenda to triumph. And then, there is pure economics. Platforms often use misinformation to make money by **click-baiting** people. The more extreme and controversial a piece of news sounds, the more likely it is that someone will click on it.”

Increase in the Number of (Debunked) Misinformation

January to April 2020



Sources: Study of Mis information (Released on April 18, 2020)

4. Different modes of media are used to relay different kinds of misinformation, shows the study. For example, misinformation in the ‘casualty’ category relies heavily on visuals, such as video clips, since the goal is to evoke a physical reaction, often fear or disgust. Misleading statistics use a lot of text to sound legitimate by offering specifics.

5. Several mainstream media houses, including newspapers and news channels, have put out widely circulated misinformation, showed the study. Even public figures, by not removing the debunked misinformation from their social media pages, have contributed to the propagation of false information.

6. The study could not cite clear reasons why mainstream media was sharing misinformation. It hinted that some may simply be out of poor editorial standards in a competitive media ecosystem. “One thing that remains clear, however, is that misinformation travels fast,” the authors wrote, “and that news sources may increase footfalls through deliberate misinformation or click-bait headlines.”

- Prachi Salve

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer ANY TEN of the questions given below:

1. The researchers from Michigan gathered the data for their study from a/an:

- (a) news channel
- (b) social media app
- (c) classified document
- (d) repository of news data

2. Select the information that can be added before paragraph 1 in the passage.

- (a) the methods by which fake news is spread
- (b) the different ways in which one can identify fake news
- (c) a definition and a clear description of what fake news is
- (d) a list of notable studies done by scholars at the University of Michigan

3. Which of these CANNOT be a reason behind the conduction of a study on misinformation?

- (a) People easily believe in misinformation without checking for facts.
- (b) The use of billboards to spread misinformation needs to be banned.
- (c) There is an increasing urgency to identify the sources of misinformation.
- (d) Spread of misinformation often disrupts the communal peace in the society.

4. Read the two statements given below and select the option that suitably explains them.

(1) An archive of circulated misinformation is maintained by Tattle Civic Technology.

(2) Tattle Civic Technology wants to make accurate news more accessible.

(a) (2) led to (1). (b) (1) is the cause of (2).

(c) (2) is the source of (1). (d) (1) and (2) are independent of each other.

5. Select the option that lists what we can conclude from the text.

(1) Making money by spreading misinformation is rampant.

(2) Newspapers are the main source of spreading misinformation.

(3) Misinformation can be spread in audio, video and textual forms.

(4) The circulation of misinformation has seen a significant increase.

(a) (1) and (4) are true. (b) (2) and (3) are true.

(c) (1), (3) and (4) are true. (d) (2), (3) and (4) are true.

6. Which quote summarises the essence of the given passage?

(a) "Bad news travels at the speed of light; good news travels like molasses."

(b) "It's amazing that the amount of news that happens in the world every day always just exactly fits the newspaper."

(c) "All the papers that matter live off their advertisements, and the advertisers exercise an indirect censorship over news."

(d) "The social media platforms have taken over the distribution of news globally. They treat a lie the same way you would treat a fact."

7. Which of these sentences uses 'relay' in the same manner as it is used in paragraph 4 of the passage?

(a) Peter used a relay of horses to pull the wagon up the hill.

(b) Malcolm and John set up a relay of buckets to fill the kid's pool quickly.

(c) Rhythm intended to relay everything she had learnt to her peers before she resigned.

(d) New television transmitters and relay stations have been set up in the neighbourhood.

8. From the bar graph given in the passage, we can infer that the spread of misinformation is showing signs of slowing down. (True/False)

9. Public figures sharing misinformation on their social media platforms often leads to people blindly believing in _____.

10. According to the given graph, on which date was the maximum number of fake news circulated on social-media apps from January 2020 to March, 2020?

11. What sort of news has been referred to as 'casualty category'?

12. Which word in para 6 is the synonym of 'established/popular'?

DAY – 9

6 **A.** You are the Secretary of your School Literary Association. Write a notice in not more than 50 words for your school notice board, giving details of the proposed inauguration of the Literary Association of your school. You are 'XYZ' of Jain Vidyashram, Cuddalore. 5X4=20

B. You lost your wristwatch in your school auditorium. Write a notice in not more than 50 words for your school notice board giving a detailed description of the watch. You are Anirudh/Arundhati of class XII of Springfield School, Pune.

C. You are the President, Literary Society of Sunshine International School. Draft an invitation to author, Ms Manjul Bajaj requesting her to conduct a workshop on creative writing in your school. You are Romi/Rohit of Zenith Public School. (50 words)

D. Write a formal reply accepting an invitation to be present in the birthday celebrations of your friend, Suresh's daughter, who lives at 1231, Chattarpur, Delhi. You are Abhishek Khanna. (50 words).

DAY – 10

7 **Article Writing** (write ANY TWO articles in 120 -150 words) 5x2=10

A. Education Reforms: In light of the pandemic-induced disruption, how can India revitalize its education system, bridge the digital divide, and promote quality education for all?

B. Digital Transformation: What strategies should India adopt to harness the potential of digital technologies, promote digital literacy, and bridge the digital divide across its vast population?

C. Socioeconomic Disparities: How can India effectively address the growing wealth gap and uplift marginalized communities to ensure inclusive and equitable development?

D. Environmental Sustainability: With rapid industrialization and increasing urbanization, how can India strike a balance between economic growth and environmental conservation, while mitigating the effects of climate change?

हिंदी

DAY -1

1. विद्यालयी पत्रिका हेतु स्वरचित कोई कविता , कहानी , अनुभव या किसी यात्रा पर लेख तैयार करें
2. अपने किसी एक महत्वपूर्ण दिवस या अवसर का उल्लेख करते हुए डायरी लिखिए ।

DAY -2

3. हाल ही में पढ़ी गई किसी पुस्तक की समीक्षा तैयार कीजिए । .

DAY -3

4. आसपास हो रहे उन बदलावों के बारे में लिखिए जो सुविधाजनक और आधुनिक होते हुए भी बुजुर्गों को अच्छे नहीं लगते । वर्तमान में युवा पीढ़ी में किन - किन सामाजिक मूल्यों का अभाव देखा जा रहा है ?
5. बाजार दर्शन निबंध में लेखक ने बाजार और मन से संबंधित जो विचार प्रकट किए हैं , उन्हें क्रमबद्ध करके लिखिए ।
6. पहलवान की ढोलक नामक कहानी का केन्द्रीय भाव / प्रतिपाद्य / संदेश स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

DAY -4,5,6,7,8,9,10

7. अधोलिखित विषयों में से अपने निर्धारित विषय पर परियोजना कार्य हेतु सचित्र फाइल तैयार कीजिए-
 1. भारत में समावेशी विकास की प्रेरक योजनाएँ ।
 2. आरक्षण , राजनीति और लोकतंत्र ।
 3. भारतीय सभ्यता के अग्रदूत महात्मा गाँधी / गौतम बुद्ध / स्वामी विवेकानन्द ।
 4. अन्तरिक्ष क्षेत्र में भारत की संभावनाएँ ।
 5. रक्षा उपकरणों में भारत की आत्मनिर्भरता ।
 6. सामाजिक / राजनैतिक / आर्थिक / सिनेमा जगत में योगदान करने वाले किसी प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्ति का साक्षात्कार लिखिए ।
 7. नस्लवाद अतीत और वर्तमान के परिप्रेक्ष्य में ।
 8. भारत की षडऋतुओं की विशेषताएँ ।
 9. ओलम्पिक खेलों में भारत की उपलब्धि ।
 10. विकास के प्रेरक भारतीय पर्यटन उद्योग ।
 11. युवाओं के प्रेरक नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस ।
 12. शिक्षा में मूल्यों की प्रतिस्थापना जरूरी है ।
 13. हिन्दी साहित्य को नारियों की देन ।
 14. छायावादी युग की प्रवृत्तियों , विशेषताएँ और मुख्य रचनाकार ।
 15. पूँजीवाद बनाम समाजवादी विचारधारा ।
 16. प्रगतिवाद युग के मुख्य साहित्यकार , उनकी रचनाएँ और मूल प्रवृत्तियाँ ।
 17. जीवन में निरंतर साहित्य का अध्ययन जरूरी है ।
 18. महिला सशक्तीकरण चुनौतियाँ और समाधान
 19. आर्थिक विकास और पर्यावरण संरक्षण ।
 20. विज्ञान और साहित्य की जिम्मेदारी ।
 21. प्रगतिशील भारत के समक्ष समस्याएँ ।
 22. किसी ऐतिहासिक , धार्मिक यात्रा का वर्णन ।
 23. आदिकालीन साहित्य परम्परा खुसरो , चंदबरदायी , विद्यापति एवं रहीम के योगदान ।
 24. आदिकालीन साहित्य परम्परा जैन , सिद्ध एवं नाथ साहित्य , रासो साहित्य ।
 25. आदिकालीन साहित्य की विशेषतायें प्रमुख साहित्यकारों एवं परवर्ती काव्यों पर उसके प्रभाव ।
 26. भक्तिकालीन साहित्य की पृष्ठभूमि , विशेषताएँ प्रमुख संत कवि एवं उनके योगदान ।
 27. हिन्दी सूफी काव्य परंपरा प्रमुख कवि एवं काव्य प्रवृत्तियों का उल्लेख ।

28. रीतिकाल प्रमुख प्रवृत्तियाँ , प्रमुख कवि - रचनाएँ , ग्रंथ काव्यगत विशेषताएँ ।
29. आधुनिक काल की प्रमुख विशेषताएँ , कवि / लेखक परिचय एवं उनकी रचनाएँ ।
30. भारतेन्दु युग प्रमुख कवि एवं काव्य प्रवृत्तियाँ ।
31. द्विवेदी - युग प्रमुख कवि / लेखक रचनाएँ एवं प्रमुख विशेषताएँ ।
32. छायावाद तथा उत्तर छायावादी काव्य प्रवृत्तियाँ , कवि रचनाएँ एवं प्रमुख विशेषताएँ ।
33. आधुनिक काल (गद्य विकास) हिन्दी गद्य का उद्भव एवं विकास ।
34. हिन्दी उपन्यास - विकास प्रमुख चरण एवं विशेषताएँ , प्रमुख उपन्यासकार ।
35. हिन्दी कहानी - विकास के प्रमुख चरण एवं विशेषताएँ , प्रमुख कहानीकार ।
36. हिन्दी नाटक का विकास एवं प्रमुख नाटककार ।
37. हिन्दी निबन्ध का विकास एवं प्रमुख निबंधकार ।
38. हिन्दी आलोचना का विकास एवं प्रमुख आलोचक ।
39. रेखाचित्र , जीवनी , संस्मरण का विकास एवं प्रमुख साहित्यकार ।
40. आत्मकथा एवं रिपोतार्ज का विकास एवं मुख्य साहित्यकार ।
41. साक्षात्कार एवं फीचर लेखन का विकास ।
42. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर गद्य साहित्य का क्रमिक विकास ।
43. हिन्दी साहित्य का इतिहास काल विभाजन , सीमा निर्धारण एवं नामकरण का सविस्तार वर्णन करें ।
44. प्रगतिवाद , प्रयोगवाद - काव्य प्रवृत्तियों एवं प्रमुख कवियों का योगदान ।
45. नई कविता , समकालीन कविता प्रमुख प्रवृत्तियों एवं कवियों का योगदान ।
46. भारत में समान नागरिक संहिता जरूरी क्यों ?
47. विवेकानन्द का दर्शन और भारतीय समाज ।
48. भारतीय फिल्मों का इतिहास ।
49. न्यायपालिका और मीडिया की भूमिका ।
50. धर्मनिरपेक्षता का भारतीय एवं पश्चिमी प्रारूप ।
51. वर्तमान संदर्भों में हिन्दी और विश्व ।
52. स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन में हिन्दी कवियों एवं लेखकों की ।
53. लोकतंत्र में सिविल सेवाओं की भूमिका ।
54. साइबर स्पेस और इण्टरनेट ।
55. हिन्दी सिनेमा के विकास यात्रा का वर्णन ।
56. भारतीय सीमा विवाद व उनका का प्रबन्धन ।
57. एक आदर्श विश्व व्यवस्था की कल्पना ।
58. डायरी लेखन विधा , किन्हीं पाँच कार्य दिवसों पर डायरी लेखन ।

मूल्यांकन का आधार -

विषयवस्तु - 5 अंक

भाषा एवं प्रस्तुति - 3 अंक

शोध एवं मौलिकता - 2 अंक

Accountancy (055)

Class: 12

Chapter 1 : Fundamental of Partnership Firm

Day 1

1. State the conditions under which capital balances may change under the system of a Fixed Capital Account. 1
2. Would a “charitable dispensary” run by 8 members be deemed a partnership firm? Give reason in support of your answer. 1
3. A is partner in a firm. His capital as on Jan 01, 2007 was Rs. 60,000. He introduced additional capital of Rs. 20000 on Oct 01 2007. Calculate interest on A’s capital @ 9% p.a. 1
4. A and B are partners in a firm without a partnership deed. A is an active partner and claims a salary of Rs. 18,000 per month. State with reason whether the claim is valid or not. 1
5. A, B and C are partners in a firm. They have omitted interest on capital @ 10 % p.a. for three years ended 31st march 2007. Their fixed capitals on which interest was to be calculated through –out were
 - a. A Rs. 1,00,000
 - b. B Rs. 80,000
 - c. C Rs. 70,000

Give the necessary Journal entry with working notes. 3

6. X, Y, and Z are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2:1. After the final accounts have been prepared it was discovered that interest on drawings @ 5 % had not been taken into consideration. The drawings of the partner were X Rs. 15000, Y Rs. 12,600, Z Rs. 12,000. Give the necessary adjusting Journal entry. 3

Day 2

1. State provision of Indian Partnership Act regarding payment of remuneration to a partner for services rendered. 1
2. A, B and C are partners in a firm, B withdrew Rs. 800 at the end of each month of the year. Calculate interest on B’s drawings @ 6% p.a. 1
3. Distinguish between fixed capital method and fluctuating capital method.
4. A, B and C are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2:1. Their fixed capitals are Rs. 1,50,000, Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 80,000 respectively. Profit for the year after providing interest on capital was Rs. 60,000, which was wrongly transferred to partners equally. After distribution of profit it was found that interest on capital provided to them @ 10% instead of 12%. Pass necessary adjustment entry. Show your working clearly. 3
5. Ravi and Mohan were partner in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 7:5. Their respective fixed capitals were Ravi Rs. 10,00,000 and Mohan Rs. 7,00,000. The partnership deed provided for the following:-
 - a. Interest on capital @ 12% p.a.
 - b. Ravi’s salary Rs. 6000 per month and Mohan’s salary Rs. 60000 per year.

The profit for the year ended 31-03-2007 was Rs. 5,04,000 which was distributed equally without providing for the above. Pass an adjustment Entry. 4

Day 3

1. What is partnership deed? 1
2. State provision of Partnership Act 1932, in the absence of partnership deed regarding (i) interest on partner’s Drawing (ii) Interest on Advances other than capital. 1
3. A and B were partners with capitals of Rs. 5,00,000 and Rs. 3,00,000 respectively. The profit for the year ended 31st March, 2016 was Rs. 3,46,000 before allowing interest on partner’s loan. Show the distribution of profit after taking following into consideration:

- I. Interest on A's Loan of Rs. 1,50,000 to the firm provided on 1st April, 2015.
- II. Interest on capital to be allowed @ 5% p.a.
- III. Interest on Drawing @ 6% p.a. Drawing were A Rs. 60,000 and B Rs. 40,000.
- IV. B is to be allowed a commission of 2% on sales. Sales for the year were Rs. 30,00,000.

10% of the divisible profit is to be kept in a Reserve Account. 4

4. Harshit, Priyanshu and Shubham are partners in a firm. On 01.04.2011 the balance sheet in their capital account stood at Rs. 800000, Rs.600000 and Rs. 400000. They shared profits in 5:3:2. Partners are entitled to interest on capital @ 5% p.a. and salary to Priyanshu @ Rs. 3000/month and a commission of 12000 to Shubham.

Harshit's share of profit, excluding interest on capital is guaranteed at not less than Rs. 25000 p a. Priyanshu's share of profit, including interest on capital but excluding salary, is guaranteed at not less than Rs. 55000 pa. any deficiency arising on that account shall be met by Shubham. The profit for the year ended 31.03.2012 amt to Rs.216000. Prepare 'P & L Appropriation A/c' for that year.4

Day 4

1. Why is it that the capital account of a partner does not show a "Debit Balance" in spite of regular and consistent losses year after year? 1
2. How interest on drawing is calculated, if the drawings are made at regular intervals, as on the fifteenth day of each month? 1
3. On 1st April, 2014, A, B and C started a business with capitals of Rs. 5,00,000, Rs. 4,50,000 and Rs. 2,50,000 respectively. According to the partnership agreement:

- I. Profit earned in any year will be distributed as under:

Upto Rs. 3,00,000 equally.

Excess over Rs. 3,00,000 - $\frac{1}{5}$ th to A, $\frac{2}{5}$ th to B and $\frac{2}{5}$ th to C.

- II. Allow interest on capital @5% p.a. and charge interest on drawing @ 8% p.a.

- III. A and C were entitled to get monthly salaries of Rs. 4,500 and Rs. 5,500 respectively. In addition to salaries, both are entitled to get commission of 4% (each) on net profit after taking into consideration salaries, interest and all commissions.

Drawing of the partners during the year were:

A withdrew regularly Rs. 9,000 at the end of every month.

B withdrew regularly Rs. 8,000 at the beginning of every month.

C withdrew Rs. 50,000 during the year.

The profit of the firm for the year before charging all of the above adjustment was Rs. 5,47,880. Distribute the profit among partners and prepare partner's current accounts when capitals are fixed. 4

4. P and Q were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3. On 1-4-2014 they admitted R as a new partner for $\frac{1}{8}$ th share in the profits with a guaranteed profit of Rs. 75,000. The new profit sharing ratio between P and Q will remain same but they agreed to bear any deficiency on account of guarantee to R in the ratio of 3:2. The profit of the of the firm for the year ended 31-3-2015 was Rs. 4,00,000.

Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Accounts of P, Q and R for the year ended 31-3-2015.4

Day 5

1. Tanya, Janvi and Mansi are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio and losses of 2:1:1 with capitals amt to 93750, 50000, 37500 and their current a/cs show balances as Tanya 12400,

Janvi(Dr) 5600 and Mansi 3200 on 31.03.2015. the accounts for 2015-16 showed a net profit of 56500 before taking into account, interest on capital and drawing @ 4% and 6% respectively.

- i) Drawings : Tanya 10000, Janvi 12000 and Mansi 8000.
- ii) Interest on drawings : Tanya 548, Janvi 440 and Mansi 340.

Before closing the accounts, following points were noticed:

- i) Life Insurance Premium of Tanya 1750 was paid by the firm on 31.03.2016 charged to Trade expenses A/c.
- ii) Personal exp paid to Janvi for 3400 was debited to Trade Exp A/c on 30.09.2015.
- iii) Repair of buiding 10000 debited to Building A/c and depreciation there on @ 25% was charged.

Prepare P&L Appropriation A/c for the year ended 31.03.2016 and the Partner's Current Account. 4

2. A, B and C were partners in a firm having capitals of Rs. 60,000; Rs. 60,000 and 80,000 respectively. Their current account balances were A : Rs. 10,000; B : Rs. 5,000 and C: Rs. 2,000(Dr.). According to the partnership deed 10% of profit is to be transferred to General Reserve and the partners were entitled to interest on capital @ 5% p.a. C being the working partner was also entitled to a salary of Rs. 12,000 p.a. The profits were to be divided as follows:
- a) The first Rs. 20,000 in proportion to their capitals.
 - b) Next Rs. 30,000 in the ratio of 5:3:2.
 - c) Remaining profits to be shared equally.

The firm made a profit of Rs. 1,80,000 for the year ended 31st March,2017 before charging any of the above items. Prepare Profit and loss Appropriation Account and pass necessary journal entry for apportionment of profit. 4

Chapter 2: Change in Profit Sharing Ratio

Day 6

- 1. State any two occasion except admission and retirement on which a firm can be reconstituted. 1
- 2. Give any one distinction between sacrificing and gaining ratio. 1
- 3. State any three modes of reconstitution of a partnership firm. 1
- 4. State the factor affecting the value of goodwill. 1
- 5. The average profit earned by a firm is Rs 75,000 which includes undervaluation of stock of Rs 5,000 on an average basis. The capital invested in the business is Rs 7,00,000 and the normal rate of return is 7%. Calculate goodwill of the firm on the basis of 5 times the super profit.
[Ans. Adjusted Profit Rs 80,000; Goodwill Rs 1,55,000.] 3
- 6. Calculate the value of goodwill as on 1st April, 2015, on the basis of 2.5 year's purchase of the average profits of the last five years. The profits and losses for the years ending 31st March were: 2010 Rs 80,000; 2011 Rs 1,00,000; 2012 Loss Rs 30,000; 2013 Rs 1,70,000; 2014 Rs 1,60,000 and 2015 Rs 1,80,000. You are informed that the profits of the year ending 31st March 2014 included profit on sale of a fixed asset amounting to Rs 50,000 and the profits for the year 2015 were effected by a loss due to fire amounting to Rs 20,000.
[Ans. Rs 2,75,000.]
Hint. Profit for the year 2010 will be ignored. 3

Day 7

- 1. Why 'Goodwill' is considered an 'Intangible asset' but not a 'Fictitious asset'? 1

2. How does nature of business affect the value of goodwill of a firm? 1
3. How does the market situation affect the value of goodwill of a firm? 1
4. A firm earns a profit of Rs 37,000 per year. In the same business a 10% return is generally expected. The total assets of the firm are Rs 4,00,000. The value of other liabilities is Rs 90,000. Find out the value of goodwill.
[Ans. Goodwill Rs 60,000.] 3
5. A, B and C are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3:2. It is no agreed that they will share profits in the ratio of 5:4:3. Goodwill is valued at Rs 1,20,000. Pass a single journal entry for the treatment of goodwill.
[Ans. Debit B by Rs 4,000 and C by Rs 6,000; Credit A by Rs 10,000.] 3
6. A, B and C were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 1:3:2. They decided that with effect from 1st April, 2016, they will share profits in the ratio of 4:6:5, For this purpose the goodwill of the firm is valued at the total of preceding three year's profits. The profits were:

2011-12	Rs 40,000
2012-13	Rs 10,000 (Loss)
2013-14	Rs 80,000 (Loss)
2014-15	Rs 1,20,000
2015-16	Rs 1,40,000

 Reserves and Profits appeared in the balance sheet at Rs 40,000 and Rs 30,000 respectively. Partners do not want to distribute the reserves and profits appearing in the balance sheet. Pass a single journal entry to record the change.
[Ans. Debit A and Credit B by Rs 25,000.] 3

Chapter 3: Admission of A Partner

Day 8

1. Why are 'Reserves and Surplus' distributed at the time of reconstitution of the firm? 1
2. A and B are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3. They admitted C on $\frac{1}{4}$ th share which he acquires $\frac{1}{6}$ th from A and $\frac{1}{12}$ th from B. Calculate the new profit sharing ratio of the partners.
[Ans. New Ratio 11:7:6.] 3
3. A, B and C are partners in a firm sharing profits in 4:3:3 ratio. They decided to admit their manager D into partnership. A surrendered $\frac{1}{4}$ th of his share in favour of D; B surrendered $\frac{1}{5}$ th of his share in favour of D and C surrendered $\frac{1}{6}$ th of his share in favour of D. Calculate new profit sharing ratio.
[Ans. 30:24:25:21] 3
4. Ajay and Naveen are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3. Surinder is admitted in to the firm for $\frac{1}{4}$ th share in the profit which he acquires from Ajay and Naveen in the ratio of 2:1. Calculate the new profit sharing ratio. 3
5. X and Y divide profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. Z is admitted in the firm as a new partner with $\frac{1}{6}$ th share, which he acquires from X and Y in the ratio of 1:1. Calculate the new profit sharing ratio of all partners. 3

Day 9

1. Why is it necessary to revalue the assets and reassess liabilities at the time of admission of new partner? 1
2. A and B were partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. A surrenders $\frac{1}{6}$ th of his share and B surrenders $\frac{1}{4}$ th of his share in favour of C, a new partner. What is the new ratio. 3

3. Aarti and Bharti are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3. They admit Shital for $\frac{1}{4}$ th share and agree to share between them in the ratio of 2:1 in future. Calculate new ratio. 3
4. Arti and Bharti are partners in a firm sharing profits in 3:2 ratio. They admitted Sarthi as a new partner and the new profit sharing ratio will be 2:1:1. Sarthi brought Rs. 1,00,000 for her share of goodwill. Goodwill already appeared in the books of Arti and Bharti at Rs. 60,000.

Pass necessary journal entries in the book of new firm for the above transactions. 3

5. A and B are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. They admitted C into the firm for $\frac{1}{4}$ th share in profit which he takes $\frac{1}{6}$ th from A and $\frac{1}{12}$ th from B. C brings Rs. 50,000 as goodwill out of his share of Rs. 90,000. No goodwill account appears in the books of the firm. Pass necessary journal entries to record this arrangement. 3

Day 10

1. Abhay and Beena are partners in a firm. They admit Chetan as a partner with $\frac{1}{4}$ th share in the profits of the firm. Chetan brings Rs. 2,00,000 as his share of capital. The value of the total assets of the firm is Rs. 5,40,000 and outside liabilities are valued at Rs. 1,00,000 on that date. Give the necessary entry to record goodwill at the time of Chetan's admission. Also show your working notes 3
2. A and B share the profits of a business in the ratio of 5:3. They admitted C, a differently able person, who is an MBA from Delhi University into the firm for $\frac{1}{4}$ th share in the profits to be contributed equally by A and B. On the date of admission of C, the Balance Sheet of the firm was as follows:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
A's Capital	40,000	Machinery	30,000
B's Capital	30,000	Furniture	20,000
Workmen's Compensation Reserve	4,000	Stock	15,000
Creditors	2,000	Debtors	15,000
Provident Fund	10,000	Bank	6,000
	86,000		86,000

Terms of C's admission were as follows :

- I. C will bring Rs. 30,000 for his share of capital and goodwill.
- II. Goodwill of the firm has been valued at 3 year's purchase of the average super profits of last 4 years. Average profits of last 4 years are Rs. 20,000 while the normal profits that can be earned with the capital employed are Rs. 12,000.
- III. Furniture is undervalued by Rs. 12,000 and the value of Stock is reduced to Rs. 13,000. Provident Fund be raised by Rs. 1,000.
- IV. Creditors are unrecorded to the extent of Rs. 6,000.

Prepare Revaluation Account and Partners' Capital Account. 6

3. C and D are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 4:1. On 31.3.2016 their Balance Sheet was as follows :

BALANCE SHEET OF C AND D

As at 31.3.2016

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
-------------	-----	--------	-----

Sundry Creditors	40,000	Cash	24,000
Provision for Bad Debts	4,000	Debtors	36,000
Outstanding Salary	6,000	Stock	40,000
General Reserve	10,000	Furniture	80,000
Capitals :		Plant and Machinery	80,000
C 1,20,000			
D <u>80,000</u>	2,00,000		
	<u>2,60,000</u>		<u>2,60,000</u>

On the above date, E was admitted for 1/4th share in the profits on the following terms:

- I. E will bring Rs. 1,00,000 as his capital and Rs. 20,000 for his share of goodwill premium, half of which will be withdrawn by C and D.
- II. Debtors Rs. 2,000 will be written off as bad debts and a provision of 4% will be created on debtors for bad and doubtful debts.
- III. Stock will be reduced by Rs. 2,000, Furniture will be depreciated by Rs. 4,000 and 10% depreciation will be charged on plant and machinery.
- IV. Investment of Rs. 7,000 not shown in the Balance Sheet will be taken into account.
- V. There was an outstanding repairs bill of Rs. 2,300 which will be recorded in the books.

Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of the firm on E's admission.

BUSINESS STUDIES
Nature and Significance of Management

DAY-1

1. Why is it said that management is all pervasive? 1
2. 'Management is uniformly needed at all places.' Explain. 1
3. Explain, in brief, 'management' as an activity. 1
4. 'Management is not visible, it can be felt'. Explain 1
5. "Management is regarded as an Art by some, as Science or as an inexact Science by other. The truth seems to be somewhere in between." In the light of this statement explain the true nature of management. 1
6. Name the levels of management engaged in:
 - (a) Determining Policies
 - (b) Assembling Resource
 - (c) Interpreting Policies 1
7. Kayco Ltd. Is manufacturing detergents. They decide to launch a new range of herbal products. As they are in a hurry, they have tested products on animals only. The necessary information is missing on the package. The management also plans to launch a new factory in a tribal area where the required products are easily available and the labour-men, Women and children are available for work at low wages in the absence of development opportunities and schools.
 - (a) **Which values do you find disturbing in the above para?**
 - (b) **Will the decision to install a new unit in a tribal area help society? Highlight the social values involved in his decision.**

3

8. Mr. Prabal is working at the post of sales Manager in Surabhi Tel. Ltd. Last year the targeted sales increased to 20,000 units from earlier target of 18,000 units. This he achieved very easily. To achieve this, he increased the expenditure on advertisement to almost double.
 - (i) **Did sales manager perform his duty efficiently and effectively?**
 - (ii) **If not, then how?**
 - (iii) "Coordination is needed for all functions of management." Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons in support of your answer.

3

Nature and Significance of Management

DAY-2

1. What is meant by co-ordination. 1
2. What does the pyramid form of levels of management indicate? 1
3. 'Management is Multi-dimensional.' Explain. 3
4. Mr. Amol Khan passed his B. Sc. (Non-medical) examination in the year 2014. After this he successfully ran the business of his father. Suddenly, he thought of seeking employment. He got the job of a finance manager in a company on the basis of his knowledge, experience and proficiency. He is doing his job successfully.
 - (a) **Now tell, is the appointment of Mr Khan as a manager valid?**
 - (b) **Was not it necessary for him to do M.B.A. or some other course for this job?** 3
5. The General Manager-GM of 'RadhaswamiKidswear Limited'. Mr Sahil Radhaswami, has divided all the employees of his company into three levels. At the top level the General Manager and the Board of Directors themselves work. The middle level work is looked after by the four Departmental Managers like the production Manager, Purchase Manager, Sales Manager and Finance Manager. The Lower level is constituted of one supervisor of each of the four departments. The supervisor looks after the daily activities of their subordinates.

Often, it is observed that the managers of all the levels remain busy sometimes with the planning of their respective departments and sometimes with the planning of their respective departments and sometimes with the comparison of the desired and actual results. Similarly sometimes they are busy with the Recruitment, Selection and Training of the employees and sometimes with their motivation. Mr Sahil knows it very well that the job of management cannot be done by a single person alone, but when all join hands to work together the meaning of management is realized. This is why he makes all his efforts to effect coordination in the activities of all his employees. All the employees are working with the team spirit.

In the above paragraph two special features of management have been described. Identify them by quoting the relevant lines and explain them.

4

Principles of Management

DAY-3

1. Explain the following principles of management given by Fayol. 3
 - (a) Unity of Command
 - (b) Order
2. Explain the following principles of management: 3
 - (i) Science not the rule-of thumb.
 - (ii) Harmony, not discord
 - (iii) Scalar chain
3. Heena and Harish are the typist in the company having the some educational qualification .Heena is getting Rs.3,000 per month and Harish rs. 4,000 per month as salary for the same working hours.
Which principle of management is violated in this case? Name and explain the principle. 3
4. Ms Libra is working as CEO in the Bagan Tea Company .Her company manufactures tea with ten brand name (as Hari Patti ,Lal Patti, Swad ,Mehak,Khushboo,Morning tea).Every brand have five flavours. Tea of every taste is packed in a packing of 10grams, 20grams ,30grams,40grams ,50grams,60gram,70 gram,80 grams,90 grams,100 grams,150grams, 200 grams, 250 grams,300 grams,350 grams,400 grams,450 grams,500 grams,600 grams,700 grams,800 grams,900 grams,1kg,2kg,3kg,4kg,5kg. In this way the company sells the tea of one brand in 135(1*5*27) packet and all the brand put together are sold in 135*10=1,350packet.
 1. **What in your opinion in the mistake being committed by Ms Libra?**
 2. **With what technique of scientific management can she improve upon her mistake?**
 3. **What benefit shall she get with the help of technique suggested by you?** 3
5. “Uttaranchal Federal Limited” is a famous service providing company .Mr Chandan Pushkar is its Managing Director. He continuously motivates his Research and Development Department that new and latest method of doing work we explored. Provision has also been made to give reward to those employees who will participate in a particular exploration. He also believes that two groups working on managerial and non- managerial post are similar to two wheels of an organization vehicle. If this vehicle is to be driven in a right way then both the wheel should be properly aligned. Mr Pushkar is a successful leader .Among his employees, he has instilled the feeling that no decision will be taken without consulting the subordinate. To excel, the other companies in this field is the main motive of Mr Pushkar. Paying attention to training is the secret of the company
(a) Identify by quoting the lines three principal of scientific management as mentioned in the above paragraph. 3

Principles of Management

DAY-4

1. Explain the following techniques of scientific management: 3
 - (i) Differential piece wage system; and
 - (ii) Motion study
 - (iii) Time study
2. Mohan, a manager, very often speak with people at all levels, passing on instructions regarding his department and also the other departments.
Which principle of management is being overlooked and why? Give one violating effect. 1

3. Which principal of management envisages that each group of activities having the same objectives and must have one head and one plan? Explain the principal with a suitable example. 3
4. Mr. Gul Muhammad Setup of factory for manufacturing parts of washing machine in his village after completing his education of MBA. This gave employment about 50 people of his village. The scale of Gul Muhammad's business was small. He had kept all the decision taking right with himself so far as the different business activities were concerned .Mr Akbar Shah, the Sarpanch of the village, had helped him a lot in setting up the factory of an happen to meet Mr Shah. Many time he saw Mr Shah working Sarpanch. During this course the special thing that he observed was that al the lright of spending the grant given by the government for the Welfare of the village were with the Panchayat only .Mr. Gul compared this situation with his own business and concluded."The government has given all the decision taking right to its subordinate i.e. village panchayat, whereas all the decision taking right he has kept with himself instead of giving them to his subordinates. Mr Gul thought deeply over this situation for and arrived at this conclusion." Because the government is very big organization, it is imperative that the decision taking write the given up to the lower level .On the other hand the scale of his business is very small ,hence we can easily take all the decision himself. And as the scale of his business grows, he too you will hand over the rights of taking decision to his subordinates."
 - (a) Identify and explain the principles of management described in the paragraph given above.
 - (b) Identify any one value in the paragraph given above which two businesses has influenced the society.

3

5. 'Aapka Vidyalaya' believes in holistic development of students and encourages team buildings through a mix of curricular, co-curricular and sports activities. On its founder day a stage performance had to be put up. A committee of ten perfects was constituted to plan different aspects of the functions. They all decided to use recycled papers for decoration. There was a spirit of unity and harmony and all members supported each other. With mutual trust and belongingness the programme was systematically planned and executed. Kartik, one of the perfects realized that unknowingly the group had applied one of the principles of management while planning and executing the programme. He was so inspired by the success of the function that he asked his father to apply the same principles in his business. His father replied that he was already using this principle.

3

- (a) Identify the principles of management applied for the function of programme.
- (b) State any two features of management highlighted in the above Para.
- (c) Identify any two values which 'Aapka Vidyalaya ' communicated to the society.

Business Environment

DAY-5

1. Explain the concept of 'Business Environment'. 1
2. What is meant by "Business Environment"? Explain the 'Dynamic nature and 'uncertainty" as the feature of business environment? 3
3. How 'first mover advantage' is made available by the business environment? 1
4. Mrs Sadhna Kidwai is the divisional Manager of the Export Division of 'Swad Tea Limited'. For some time since past a restriction has been imposed on export of tea .It is evident that the company's export business depends on the government's policy. Recently there has been a change of government in the center. As soon as the new government took over, it remained the restriction imposed on the export of tea. With the coming of this news the division Under Mrs. Kidwai heaved a sigh of relief.
 - A) The change of government is having its impacts on the two dimension of business environment. Identify them
 - B) Identify one of the characteristics of ' Business Environment 'described. 3
5. 'Business environment includes both "specific and general forces. " List any four specific forces. 4

Business Environment

DAY-6

1. 'Nothing can be said with any amount of certainty about the factors of the business environment.' why? 3
2. Explain the impact of privatization on industry and business on India. 1
3. "A good understanding of environment by business managers enables them not only to identify and evaluate but also to react to the forces external to their firm."

In the light of the above statement explain any three points of importance of understanding business environment by a manager. 3

4. The data collection by the different government department showed that the speed of the economic growth of the country was slow. The government was worried over such a situation. On the investigation it was revealed that the people were disillusioned with industry. In order to attract the attention of the people towards industry, the government removed the restriction imposed on transporting goods from one place to another. The producers were given freedom to fix prices of goods and services. Similarly, the government simplified the policy of imports and exports also. Within a few days the positive results of such an approach became evident.

Identify the concept of business environment described here and explain its meaning. 3

5. A recent rate cut in the interest on loans announced by the banks encouraged Amit, a science student of Progressive school to take a loan from the bank of India to experiment and develop cars to be powered by fuel produced from garbage. He develops such cars and exhibits it in the science Fair organized by Directorate of education. He was awarded first prize for his inventions.

Identify and explain the dimension of business environment discussed in the above case. 3

Business Environment

DAY-7

1. Why is the understanding of business-environment important for managers? 1
2. Write three impacts of privatisation on industry and business in India. 3
3. Write three impact of political environment on business. 3
4. The government has been watching for some time that the performance of the industry in the public sectors is not coming up to the levels of standardization. Several efforts have been put in. But because of no improvement in it, the government decided to increase the role of private sector in some of the industries in the public sector. This would bring about improvement in the level of performance. The reason for the government to make this decision was that the different departments of industrial units in the public sector do not work with coordination with one another. The situation in the private sector is entirely opposite to it.

(a) Which concept of business environment has been described in the above case? Identify it.

(b) Identify the concept of Management which shows the failure of Public sector. 3

5. With change in the consumption habits of people, Neelesh who was running a sweets shop shifted to chocolate business. On the eve of Diwali he offered chocolates in attractive packages at reasonable price. He anticipated huge demand and created a website choval.com for taking orders online. He got a lot of orders online and earned huge profit by selling chocolates.

Identify and explain the dimensions of business environment discussed in the above lines. 3

Planning

Day-8

1. What do you mean by Standing Plans? 1
2. What are the main features to be considered by the management while planning? 3
3. Explain the following features of planning: 3
 - (a) Planning involves decision making; and
 - (b) Planning is pervasive.
 - (c) Planning is a mental exercise.
4. Suhasini a home science graduate from a reputed college has recently done a cookery course. She wished to start her own venture with a goal to provide 'health food' at reasonable price. She discussed her idea with her teacher (mentor) who encouraged her. After analyzing various options for starting her business venture, they shortlisted the option to sell readymade and 'ready to make' vegetable shakes and sattu milk shakes. Then, they both weighed the pros and cons of both the shortlisted options.

(a). Name the function of management being discussed above and give any one of its Characteristics.

(b). Also briefly discuss any three limitations of the function discussed in the case.

5. 'Planning strangles the initiative of the employees and compels them to work in an inflexible manner. 'What does it mean? 4

Planning Day-9

1. 'To see whether plans are being implemented and activities are being performed according to schedule', is a step of planning process. Identify the step. 3
2. "Planning is an important function of management." State any four reasons in favour of the statement. 4
3. 'Though planning is an important tool of management, yet it is not a remedy for all types of problems.' Do you agree with this statement? Give any five reasons in support of your answer. 6
4. The production manager of a company asked the supervisors working under him to observe the performance of every worker carefully and report to him which of them required the training to be given to them. All the supervisors did the same and the Production Managers received the list of those workers who were in need of training. Now the Production Manager was thinking about who would give the training? When the training would be given? What the duration of training would be and where the training would be given?

Identify the type of plan described in the paragraph given above. 1

**Organising
Day-10**

1. What is meaning of Decentralisation? 1
2. Explain briefly the steps in the process of organizing 3
3. State any four points of importance of organising function of management 4
4. Organisation is a mechanism of management.' What does this indicates? 3
5. "Organisation is the harmonious adjustments of specialised parts for the accomplishment of some common purpose or purposes."In the light of this statement explain any four points of importance of organising.4

CLASS XII-ECONOMICS
INDIAN ECONOMY ON THE EVE OF INDEPENDENCE

Time : 1:00 Hour

Day 1

M. M. : 10x2.5=25

1. Prepare a list of goods and services that were available to people in pre-independence India in rural and urban areas. Compare it with the consumption pattern of such goods and services by the people today. Highlight the perceptible difference in the people's standard of living.
2. Find pictures of towns/villages, in your vicinity, of the pre-independence period and compare these with their present scenario. What changes can you mark? Are such changes for better or for worse? Discuss.
3. Rally around your teacher and organise a group discussion on 'Has the zamindari system really been abolished in India'? If the consensus is negative, then what measures would you think should be taken to banish it and why?
4. Identify the major occupations followed by the people of our country at the time of independence. What major occupations do the people follow today? In the light of reform policies, how would you visualise the occupational scenario in India 15 years from now—say, 2035?
5. Give a quantitative appraisal of India's demographic profile during the colonial period.
6. Highlight the salient features of India's pre-independence occupational structure.
7. Underscore some of India's most crucial economic challenges at the time of independence.
8. When was India's first official census operation undertaken?
9. Indicate the volume and direction of trade at the time of independence.
10. Were there any positive contributions made by the British in India? Discuss.

INDIAN ECONOMY 1950-1990

Time : 1:00 Hour

Day 2

M. M. : 10x2.5=25

1. Why was public sector given a leading role in industrial development during the planning period?
2. Explain the statement that green revolution enabled the government to procure sufficient food grains to build its stocks that could be used during times of shortage.
3. While subsidies encourage farmers to use new technology, they are a huge burden on government finances. Discuss the usefulness of subsidies in the light of this fact.
4. Why, despite the implementation of green revolution, 65 percent of our population continued to be engaged in the agriculture sector till 1990?
5. Though public sector is very essential for industries, many public sector undertakings incur huge losses and are a drain on the economy's resources. Discuss the usefulness of public sector undertakings in the light of this fact.
6. Why was public sector given a leading role in industrial development during the planning period?
7. Explain the statement that green revolution enabled the government to procure sufficient food grains to build its stocks that could be used during times of shortage.
8. While subsidies encourage farmers to use new technology, they are a huge burden on government finances. Discuss the usefulness of subsidies in the light of this fact.
9. Why, despite the implementation of green revolution, 65 percent of our population continued to be engaged in the agriculture sector till 1990?
10. Though public sector is very essential for industries, many public sector undertakings incur huge losses and are a drain on the economy's resources. Discuss the usefulness of public sector undertakings in the light of this fact.

LIBERALISATION, PRIVATISATION AND GLOBALISATION: AN APPRAISAL

Time : 1:00 Hour

Day 3

M. M. : 10x2.5=25

1. The table given below shows the GDP growth rate at 2004-05 prices. You have studied about the techniques of presentation of data in your Statistics for Economics course. Draw a time series line graph based on the data given in the table and interpret the same.

Year	GDP Growth Rate (%)
2005-06	9.5

2006-07	9.6
2007-08	9.3
2008-09	6.7
2009-10	8.6
2010-11	8.9
2011-12	6.7
2012-13	5.4
2013-14	6.4
2014-15	7.4

- Observe around you — you will find State Electricity Boards (SEBs), BSES and many public and private organisations supplying electricity in different states and union territories. There are private buses on roads alongside the government bus services and so on.
 - What do you think about this dual system of the co-existence of public and private sectors?
 - What are the merits and demerits of such a dual system? Discuss.
- With the help of your parents and grandparents prepare a list of multinational companies that existed in India at the time of independence. Now put a (✓) mark against those which are still growing and a (×) against those which do not exist any more. Are there any companies whose names have changed? Find out the new names, the country of origin, nature of product, logo and prepare charts and display in your class.
- Was it necessary for India to introduce economic reforms at the behest of World Bank and International Monetary Fund? Was there no alternative for the government to solve the balance of payments crisis?
- What are the major factors responsible for the high growth of the service sector?
- Agriculture sector appears to be adversely affected by the reform process. Why?
- Why has the industrial sector performed poorly in the reform period?
- Discuss economic reforms in India in the light of social justice and welfare.
- Why did RBI have to change its role from controller to facilitator of financial sector in India?
- How is RBI controlling the commercial banks?

HUMAN CAPITAL FORMATION IN INDIA

Time : 1:00 Hour

Day 4

M. M. : 10x2.5=25

- Identify how Human Development Index is calculated. What is the position of India in the World Human Development Index?
- Is India going to be a knowledge based economy in the near future? Discuss in the classroom.
- As an educated person, what will be your contribution to the cause of education? (Example 'Each one — teach one').
- Enlist the various sources that provide information regarding education, health and labour.
- Read the annual reports of Union Ministries of Human Resource Development and Health and make summaries. Read the chapter on social sector in the Economic Survey.
- How do government organisations facilitate the functioning of schools and hospitals in India?
- Education is considered to be an important input for the development of a nation. How?
- Discuss the following as a source of human capital formation
 - Health infrastructure
 - Expenditure on migration.
- Establish the need for acquiring information relating to health and education expenditure for the effective utilisation of human resources.
- How does investment in human capital contribute to growth?

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Time : 1:00 Hour

Day 5

M. M. : 10x2.5=25

- Mention some obstacles that hinder the mechanism of agricultural marketing.
- What are the alternative channels available for agricultural marketing? Give some examples.
- Distinguish between 'Green Revolution' and 'Golden Revolution'.

4. Do you think various measures taken by the government to improve agricultural marketing are sufficient? Discuss.
5. Explain the role of non-farm employment in promoting rural diversification.
6. Bring out the importance of animal husbandry, fisheries and horticulture as a source of diversification.
7. 'Information technology plays a very significant role in achieving sustainable development and food security' — comment.
8. What is organic farming and how does it promote sustainable development?
9. Identify the benefits and limitations of organic farming.
10. Enlist some problems faced by farmers during the initial years of organic farming.

ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Time : 1:00 Hour

Day 6

M. M. : 10x2.5=25

1. Suppose 70 lakh cars are added every year to the roads of metropolitans. Which type of resources do you think are undergoing depletion? Discuss.
2. Make a list of items that can be recycled.
3. Prepare a chart on the causes and remedies of soil erosion in India.
4. How does population explosion contribute to the environmental crisis?
5. The nation has to pay heavily for correcting environmental damages—discuss.
6. A paper factory is to be set up in your village. Arrange a role play consisting of an activist, an industrialist and a group of villagers.
7. What happens when the rate of resource extraction exceeds that of their regeneration?
8. Classify the following into renewable and non-renewable resources
(i) trees (ii) fish (iii) petroleum (iv) coal (v) iron-ore (vi) water.
9. Two major environmental issues facing the world today are _____ and _____.
10. How do the following factors contribute to the environmental crisis in India? What problem do they pose for the government?
(i) Rising population
(ii) Air pollution
(iii) Water contamination
(iv) Affluent consumption standards
(v) Illiteracy
(vi) Industrialisation
(vii) Urbanisation
(viii) Reduction of forest coverage
(ix) Poaching, and
(x) Global warming.

EMPLOYMENT : GROWTH, INFORMALISATION AND OTHER ISSUES

Time : 1:00 Hour

Day 7

M. M. : 10x2.5=25

1. You might notice, in your locality, a variety of works being done by the government, for example laying of roads, desilting of tanks, construction of school buildings, hospital and other government offices, construction of check dams and houses for the poor etc. Prepare a critical assessment report on one such activity. The issues covered could be the following (i) how the work was identified (ii) amount sanctioned (iii) contribution of local people, if any (iv) number of persons involved — both men and women (v) wages paid (vi) is it really required in that area and other critical comments on the implementation of the scheme under which the work is being carried out.
2. In recent years, you may have noticed that many voluntary organisations also take initiatives to generate employment in hilly and dry land regions. If you find such initiatives in your locality, visit and prepare a report.
3. Analyse the recent trends in sectoral distribution of workforce in India.
4. Compared to the 1970s, there has hardly been any change in the distribution of workforce across various industries. Comment.

5. Do you think that in the last 50 years, employment generated in the country is commensurate with the growth of GDP in India? How?
6. Is it necessary to generate employment in the formal sector rather than in the informal sector? Why?
7. Victor is able to get work only for two hours in a day. Rest of the day, he is looking for work. Is he unemployed? Why? What kind of jobs could persons like Victor be doing?
8. You are residing in a village. If you are asked to advise the village panchayat, what kinds of activities would you suggest for the improvement of your village which would also generate employment.
9. Who is a casual wage labourer?
10. How will you know whether a worker is working in the informal sector?

DEVELOPMENT EXPERIENCES OF INDIA: A COMPARISON WITH NEIGHBOURS

Time : 1:00 Hour

Day 8

M. M. : 10x2.5=25

1. You are aware that cheap Chinese goods are available in the market, for example, toys, electronic goods, clothes, batteries etc. Do you think that these products are comparable in quality and price with their Indian counterparts? Do they create a threat to our domestic producers? Discuss.
2. Do you think India can introduce the one-child norm like China to reduce population growth? Organise a debate on the policies that India can follow to reduce population growth.
3. China's growth is mainly contributed by the manufacturing sector and India's growth by the service sector — prepare a chart showing the relevance of this statement with respect to the structural changes in the last decade in the respective countries.
4. How is China able to lead in all the Human Development Indicators? Discuss in the classroom. Use Human Development Report of the latest year.
5. Describe the path of developmental initiatives taken by Pakistan for its economic development.
6. What is the important implication of the 'one child norm' in China?
7. Mention the salient demographic indicators of China, Pakistan and India.
8. Compare and contrast India and China's sectoral contribution towards GVA/GDP. What does it indicate?
9. Mention the various indicators of human development.
10. Define the liberty indicator. Give some examples of liberty indicators.
11. Evaluate the various factors that led to the rapid growth in economic development in China.
12. Group the following features pertaining to the economies of India, China and Pakistan under three heads
 - One-child norm
 - Low fertility rate
 - High degree of urbanisation
 - Mixed economy
 - Very high fertility rate
 - Large population
 - High density of population
 - Growth due to manufacturing sector
 - Growth due to service sector.

Government Budget and the Economy

Time: 1:00 Hour

Day 9

M. M. : 10x2.5=25

1. Explain why public goods must be provided by the government.
2. Distinguish between revenue expenditure and capital expenditure.
3. 'The fiscal deficit gives the borrowing requirement of the government'. Elucidate.
4. Give the relationship between the revenue deficit and the fiscal deficit.
5. What is a government budget? List the objectives of government budget?
6. Can there be a fiscal deficit in a government budget without a revenue deficit?
7. Government raises its expenditure on producing public goods. Which economic value does it reflect?
8. Tax rates on higher income groups have been increased. Which economic value does it reflect?
9. Identify the following as revenue expenditure and capital expenditure. Give reasons.

- a. Repayment of loans
 - b. Expenditure on collection of taxes
 - c. Subsidies
 - d. Expenditure on building a bridge
10. How can a government budget help in reducing inequalities of income?

National Income and Related Aggregates

Time: 1:00 Hour

Day 10

M. M. : 10x2.5=25

1. Define national income?
2. What is the difference between national and domestic income?
3. Define the following: -
 - a. Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost
 - b. Net Domestic Product at Market Price
 - c. Net domestic Product at Factor Cost
 - d. Gross National Product at Market Price
4. Write the difference between gross domestic product at market price and national income?
5. Mention the situations in which the following equations will hold true:
 - a. National income = Domestic income
 - b. $GDP_{FC} > GDP_{MP}$
 - c. $NNP_{FC} < NDP_{FC}$
 - d. $GDP_{FC} = GDP_{MP}$
6. Discuss the concepts of:
 - a. NDP at MP
 - b. GNP at FC
 - c. GDP at MP
7. Define private income? Explain the types of private income
8. Write the steps to calculate private income?
9. What is NFIA? Write its significance and components?
10. Classify the following as final goods or intermediate goods.
 - a. Machine purchased by a firm
 - b. Car purchased by a household
 - c. Sewing machine purchased by a housewife
 - d. Electricity consumption in a business
 - e. Seeds purchased for kitchen gardening

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Unit-1 Management of Sporting EventsDay-1

- Q1- Which of them are part of Sports management? 1
a) Planning b) Organizing and Staffing c) Directing and Controlling d) All of the above
- Q2- Pre-works of organizing Secretary are 1
a) Good planning b) Staff grouping and their cooperation c) Raising funds d) All of the above
- Q3- What is planning? Give a definition of planning. 2
- Q4- Describe Five objectives of planning in sports. 2

Unit-1 Management of Sporting EventsDay-2

- Q1-In knockout tournament a team has to play 1
a) Play large number of Matches b) Play one match c) Gets Bye d) Play till they are winning
- Q2- What is role of various committees in planning in sports? 3
- Q3- What is the role of technical advisor? 2

Unit-1Management of Sporting EventsDay-3

- Q1- What do you understand by tournament? 1
- Q2- What is the meaning of fixture? 1
- Q3- Types of league tournament. 1

Unit-1 Management of Sporting EventsDay-4.

- Q1- What do you understand by knockout tournament? 1
- Q2- Types of knockout tournament. 1
- Q3-What is use of bye? 2
- Q4- What is the meaning of seeding? Write the use of seeding. 3

Unit-1 Management of Sporting Events Day-5

- Q1- Write the procedure of giving bye. 1
- Q2- Write the merits of league tournament. 2
- Q3- Draw a knock out fixture for 14 teams. 3
- Q4- Procedure to divide teams in upper half and lower half. 2

Unit-1 Management of Sporting EventsDay-6

- Q1- Procedure to giving seed in knockout tournament. 2
- Q2- Difference between special and simple seeding. 2
- Q3- Draw a fixture of knock out tournament for 9 team. 3
- Q4- Draw fixture of knockout tournament for 15 team with four seed. 3

Unit-1 Management of Sporting EventsDay-7

- Q1- Write the formula for calculating the number of matches in knockout tournament and round Robin tournament. 2
- Q2- During the progress of opening ceremony of volleyball tournament in outdoor, heavy rain comes. what will be your decision as an organising secretary? 3
- Q3- Draw a fixture for 7 in single league tournament by staircase method. 3
- Q4- Draw a fixture for 9 in single league tournament by cyclic method. 3

Day-8

Unit 2- Children and women In Sports

- Q1- What do you understand by posture? Give a definition of posture. 2
- Q2- Write a note on correct sitting posture. 2
- Q3- Advantages of correct posture. 2

Day 9

Unit 2- Children and women In Sports

- Q1- Write four causes of bad posture. 2
- Q2- What do you understand by postural deformities? 2
- Q3- How would you recognize knock knees deformity? 2

Day 10

Unit 2- Children and women In Sports

- Q1- What is flat foot? Write the corrective measures of flat foot. 3
- Q2- Difference between Bow leg and knock knee. 3
- Q3- Write the spine deformities and their corrective measures. 3
- Q4- How Lordosis can be cured through exercise? 3