

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

<https://youtu.be/je5r3QTY9WQ> - ACCOUNTANCY

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ok5Q1kAkgAQ>- BUSINESS STUDIES

<https://youtu.be/6B9DSsJtiRE> - ECONOMICS

SCIENCE DEPARTMENT

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ik5dfyMJkYc> , <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NpGNUqopzJc> - BIOLOGY

https://youtu.be/Ju8b_fAR_yg , <https://youtu.be/n6lfMZ51x10> , <https://youtu.be/6y4N45kwido> - CHEMISTRY

<https://youtu.be/SHhZrREUaqI> - PHYSICS

HUMANITIES DEPARTMENT

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wETjANeta7o> - LEGAL STUDIES

<https://youtu.be/tnnB34j76jg> - PSYCHOLOGY

<https://youtu.be/ce-G3Pu3UJA> - GEOGRAPHY

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ThlpVY-oqqc> – HISTORY

ENGLISH

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M4BkVmA0p6Y>

MATHEMATICS

<https://youtu.be/cpnj5FkwESY>

COMPUTER DEPARTMENT

<https://youtu.be/68GX50R-vIM> , <https://youtu.be/bCyCsj3Ukdo> –IP & C.S.

OPTIONAL-II

<https://youtu.be/lArQP8sJgF8> - PHYSICAL EDUCATION

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xPEQEOtxge8> ,

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xfjy3YgjYC8> - FMM

<https://youtu.be/kYgvoTumfN8> - HINDI

- PAINTING

EAST POINT SCHOOL
ASSIGNMENT
ENGLISH

LITERATURE (The Enemy by Pearl S Buck)

1. Read the extracts given below and answer the questions that follow.

- a. What was Hanna afraid of when faced with resistance from Yumi's side to help the American POW?
- b. What made Sadao impatient and irritable? Substantiate your answer with valid reason.
- c. "Hanna closely watched the unconscious prisoner and wondered if the stories about their suffering were true." What does this statement imply?

d. "But sometimes she remembered such men as General Takima, who at home beat his wife cruelly, though no one mentioned it now that he had fought so victorious a battle in Manchuria. If a man like that could be so cruel to a woman in his power, would he not be cruel to one like this for instance?"

- I. Who does 'she' refer to in the first line?
- II. Who does 'cruel to one like this' refer to?
- III. What impression does this excerpt give about General Takima as a character to the reader?
- IV. Describe briefly the context with which this statement is uttered.
- V. What does Dr. Sadao and his wife, Hanna plan to do with the American Pow?

e. Read the following excerpt from the lesson 'The Enemy' and answer the questions that follow:

"I do not know myself what I shall do with you," he said. "I ought of course to give you to the police. You are a prisoner of war — no, do not tell me anything." He put up his hand as he saw the young man was about to speak. "Do not even tell me your name unless I ask it."

- I. Who is the speaker of the above excerpt?
 - II. Who is the speaker referring to in his statement? Name the person.
 - III. The speaker seems to be torn between two perspectives. What are those?
 - IV. What does the speaker initially choose to do?
 - V. Is the speaker regretful about his decision? Give reason to substantiate your answer.
 - VI. What is the implication of the statement 'I do not know myself what I shall do with you'?
 - VII. Why does the speaker say that he does not know himself what he should do with him?
- f. The seventh day is very crucial to the story "The Enemy". Why? Give valid reasons to support your answer.
 - g. Why did the messenger come to Dr. Sadao's house?
 - h. What did Sadao do after pulling out the last stitch from Tom's wound?

i. Read the following excerpt from the lesson 'The Enemy' and answer the questions that follow:

"Don't thank me too early," Sadao said coldly. He saw the flicker of terror again in the boy's eyes — terror as unmistakable as an animal's. The scars on his neck were crimson for a moment. Those scars! What were they? Sadao did not ask.

- I. Why was Tom terrified?
- II. Scars on Tom's neck speak volume about Fill in the blank with appropriate answer.
- III. Sadao did not ask Tom anything about those scars. Is it because he did not want to sympathise with Tom on account of bad things that happened to him in prison or because doing that would have made him waver from his resolute decision to hand him over to police? Critically analyse this question and give your opinion.

Speech writing

Given below is the link to a video about how to write a speech. This video gives you an outline of how a speech should be written.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M4BkVmAOp6Y>

MATHEMATICS

Assignment on Second Order Derivatives and Second Order Derivatives of Parametric Forms

1. If $y = \frac{\sin^{-1} x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ then show that $(1-x^2)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 3x\frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0$
2. If $y = (\sin^{-1} x)^2$ then prove that $(1-x^2)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - x\frac{dy}{dx} = 2$
3. If $\log y = \tan^{-1} x$ then show that $(1+x^2)y_2 + (2x-1)y_1 = 0$
4. If $y = e^{m \sin^{-1} x}$ then show that $(1-x^2)y_2 - xy_1 - m^2y = 0$
5. Find $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ at $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ when $x = a(\theta + \sin\theta)$ and $y = a(1 - \cos\theta)$
6. If $x = a \sec^3 \theta$ and $y = a \tan^3 \theta$ $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ at $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$
7. If $y = x \log \frac{x}{a+bx}$ then show that $x^3 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = (x\frac{dy}{dx} - y)^2$
8. If $x = \tan\left(\frac{1}{a} \log y\right)$ then show that $(1+x^2)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + (2x-a)\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$
9. If $y = [\log(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})]^2$ then show that $(1+x^2)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + x\frac{dy}{dx} = 2$
10. If $y = (x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})^m$ then show that $(1+x^2)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + x\frac{dy}{dx} - m^2y = 0$

ACCOUNTANCY

TOPIC: NATURE AND VALUATION OF GOODWILL

1. "Goodwill is an intangible asset but not a fictitious asset." Why?
2. Purchased goodwill arises when:
 - (a) When business purchases large amount of goods from supplier.
 - (b) When good quality products are sold in the market by business.
 - (c) When business products are in high demand and large no. of products are purchased by customers.
 - (d) When business purchases another business at more than the value of net assets of the business purchased.
3. "A and B were running a partnership firm. The firm was not able to make normal profits as per the industry standard. They decided to admit C who was already working in some other firm as a Manager. As C entered into partnership, he started making some changes in the firm. First, he got the articles of the business patented which he identified was of really good quality. Soon after the firm got a long term contract for their products. The demand for the firm's products started picking up soon and it started earning good profits." Identify the factors of goodwill in the above case.
4. Rose and Lily are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. They decide to take Chameli into partnership from January 1, 2015 for 1/5 share in the future profits. For this purpose, goodwill is to be valued at 2 times the average annual profits of the previous three years. The average profits for the past three years were:

Year	Rs.
2013	Profit Rs. 96,000 (including Rs. 8,000 paid for rent)
2014	Loss Rs.90,000 (excluding Rs. 6,000 for insurance premium)
2015	Profit Rs. 60,000 (after crediting gain on sale of scrap Rs. 10,000)

Calculate the value of goodwill.
5. On April 1st, 2015 a firm had assets of Rs.75,000 including cash of Rs.5,000. The partners' capital accounts showed a balance of Rs. 60,000 and reserves constituted the rest. If the normal rate of return is 20% and the goodwill of the firm is valued at Rs. 24,000 at 4 years purchase of super profits, find the averages profits of the firm.
6. A firm earns Rs. 1,28,000 as its annual profits, the rates of normal profit being 10% The assets of the firm amounted to Rs.14,40,000 and liabilities to Rs. 4,80,000. The remuneration of the partners is estimated to be Rs. 8,000 for the year. Find out the value of goodwill by capitalization method.

7. A firm earned net profits during the last three years as :

Year	Profit
2015-16	36,000
2016-17	38,000
2017-18	46,000

The capital investment of the firm is Rs. 1,20,000. A fair return on the capital having regard to the risk involved is 10%. The profit for the year 2017-18 included dividend received Rs. 2,000 and in the year 2016-17 stock was undervalued by Rs. 2,000 . Calculate the value of goodwill on the basis of three years purchase of the super profit for the last three years.

8. Find the missing values in the following:

$$\text{Normal profit} = 3,50,000 \times \dots = \dots$$

$$\text{Super Profit} = \dots - 42,000 = 18,000$$

$$\text{Value of goodwill} = \dots \times \dots = 36,000$$

9. The following is the Balance Sheet of a firm:

LIABILITIES		Rs.	ASSETS		Rs.
Creditors		1,00,000	Cash at bank		60,000
Capitals:			Stock		40,000
A	2,25,000		Machinery		1,50,000
B	1,30,000	3,55,000	Furniture		2,50,000
Profit and Loss A/c		50,000	B's Drawings		5,000
		5,05,000			5,05,000

The average profit of the firm is Rs. 2,20,000. 15% is considered to be the fair return on capital.

Calculate the value of goodwill on two year's purchase of super profit.

10. Rahim purchased the business carried on by Ramesh. For this purpose, goodwill is to be valued at 3 year's purchase of the weighted average profits of the past 4 years. The profits were:

2015 – Rs. 24,000; 2016- Rs. 29,000; 2017- Rs. 23,000; 2018 – Rs. 35,000

The weights to be assigned are: 2015 – 1; 2016- 2; 2017- 3; 2018 – 4

It was found that:

(a) On 1st Oct, 2017, a major repair was made in plant incurring Rs. 8,000 which amount was charged to revenue. This sum is agreed to be capitalised for computation of goodwill subject to depreciation @ 10% p.a. on diminishing balance method.

(b) The closing stock of 2016 was overvalued by Rs. 2,000

(c) It is also agreed that Rs. 3,000 be charged on annual basis as management expenses which have not been charged earlier.

Calculate the value of goodwill.

BUSINESS STUDIES

Q1. Good Living Ltd. manufactures mosquito repellent tablets. These tablets are packed in strips of 12 tablets each. Each of these strips is packed in a cardboard box, 48 such boxes are then placed in a big corrugated box and delivered to various retailers for sale. State the purpose of packaging the tablets in a corrugated box.

Q2. Maruti Vega Ltd. entered into the market with coloured televisions and have now introduced products like audio systems, air-conditioners, washing machines, etc. The company is not only offering the products but also handling complaints and offering after-sales services. Identify the element of marketing mix discussed here.

Q3. Zoom Udyog, a car manufacturing company, has started its business with Zoom-800 and slowly launched Zoom-1000, Wagon-Z, Swy-fy etc. and offered various services like after sales services, availability of spare parts, etc. Identify the element of marketing mix referred here.

Q4. 'Haryaram' is a famous chain selling a large variety of products in the Indian market. Their products include chips, biscuits, sweets and squashes. It charges a comparatively higher price than its competitors as it sells quality products. Besides, it offers regular discounts to its customers and easy credit terms to its retailers. It has five of its own retail shops. It also sells its products through various grocery stores so that the products are made available to customers at the right place, in the right quantity and at the right time. It regularly uses different communication tools to increase its sales.

The above paragraph describes the combination of variables used by Haryaram to prepare its market offering. Identify and explain the variables.

Q5. Crackers Ltd., a fire-cracker manufacturing company launched some new products on eve of Diwali which attracted many buyers. To meet the increased demand, the company employed children from nearby villages. Although the product was in great demand, appropriate safety warnings for use were not mentioned on the packets that led to many accidents.

Identify and explain the important product-related decision that was not taken into consideration by the company.

Q6. As a project work in Business Studies, the Commerce students of Himachal Public School, Himachal Pradesh thought of preparing apple jam from the apples grown in their school premises and sell it in the school annual fete. They approached the Principal who not only appreciated the students but also gave her consent for the same. The school decided to donate 50% of the revenue generated from the sale to a nearby orphanage. After the school fete, the school also decided to extend this project by providing employment to visually challenged and disadvantaged sections of society on regular basis.

1. Explain any two product-related decisions which the students had to take.
2. Suggest any two functions that the 'label' of the jam-bottle must perform.

Q7. Amar is engaged in the manufacturing of refrigerators. He surveyed the market and found that customers need a refrigerator with a separate provision of water cooler in it. He decided and launched the same refrigerator in the market. Identify and explain the marketing philosophy involved.

Q8. Mansi, a shoe manufacturer for school students, decided to maximise profits by producing and distributing shoes on a large-scale and thus reducing the average cost of production.

1. Identify the marketing management philosophy adopted by Mansi.
2. Explain this philosophy on the basis of the following:
 - Main Focus
 - Means and Ends

Q9. As a global leader in the consumer electronics and entertainment industries, Sony has set forth 'Road to Zero environmental plan', to achieve a zero environmental effect by the year 2050 by producing world-class products in a manner that both protects and promotes a healthy and sustainable planet.

In the context of above case:

1. Identify the marketing philosophy being implemented by the company.
2. Outline the main focus and ends of the relevant marketing philosophy.

Q10. As the number of people making online purchases has increased manifolds, there is a growing concern about the disposal and management of packaging waste. Every item bought is delivered with excess packaging and sometimes even non-biodegradable materials are used.

In the context of above case:

1. Name the other two levels of packaging that the marketers may be using besides the immediate package.
2. Describe briefly any two points highlighting the functions of packaging.
3. State any two factors that should be kept in mind by the marketers while designing the packaging of its products.

ECONOMICS

Q1. How would you find out whether a particular expenditure is an expenditure on intermediate goods or on final goods?

Q2. Purchase of a car always means the purchase of a final good. Do you agree?

Q3. How does higher rate of net capital formation leads to higher level of productivity/efficiency of labour?

Q4. Giving reasons, classify the following into intermediate and final good:

- a. Machine purchased by a dealer
- b. A car purchased by a household.

Q5. Classify the following goods into intermediate goods and final goods:

- a. Milk purchased by a household
- b. Purchase of rice by a grocery shop.

- Q6. Should purchase of wheat in the wholesale market be treated as the purchase of final good?
- Q7. All machines are not capital goods. Justify.
- Q8. Distinguish between intermediate product and final product.
- Q9. Distinguish between consumer goods and capital goods. Which of these are final goods?
- Q10. Classify the following goods in durable and non-durable goods and services:
- Clothes
 - Refrigerator
 - Edible oil
 - Furniture
 - Washing machine
 - Washing shop
 - Tuition by a teacher
 - Visit to patient by the doctor
 - Colgate toothpaste
 - Television.
- Q11. How do you distinguish between old age pensions and retirement pensions in the context of estimation of national income?
- Q12. Is net factor income from abroad zero in case exports = imports?
- Q13. National income exceeds domestic income only when exports are greater than imports. Comment.
- Q14. How are dividends, corporate taxes and undistributed profits treated in national income?
- Q15. Ceasefire violation have led to the death of many Indian soldiers . Will the payment of family pension to the families of the soldiers be included in the estimation of national income?
- Q16. Cash transfer of subsidy on LPG raises annual income of the households Does it mean a rise in domestic income? Justify your answer.

BIOLOGY

Assignment Inheritance (4)

1. What is the relation between linkage and recombination?
2. What are the different mechanisms of Sex determination?
3. Differentiate giving examples, between male and female heterogamety.
4. How does mutation affects the genome? What are the factors causing mutations known as?
5. What was the contribution of Henking (1891) in the field of sex determination.
6. How is pedigree analysis advantageous?

CHEMISTRY

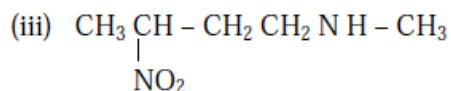
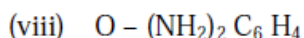
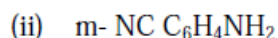
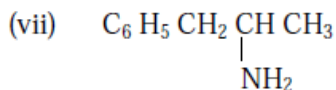
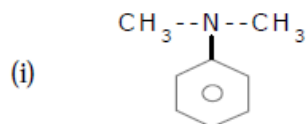
CBSE TEST PAPER-01

CLASS - XII CHEMISTRY (Amines)

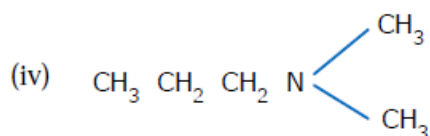
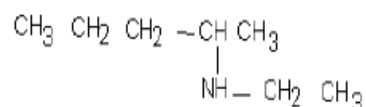
Topic:- Nomenclature

1. Give IUPAC name of

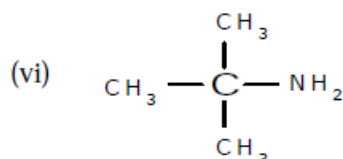
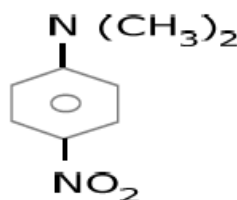
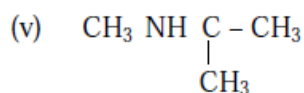
1X 10=10



(ix)



(x)



2. Write structure of following

1x10=10

(i) Aminobut-2-ene

(v) N, N-Dimethyl methanamine

(ii) N-Methyl-N-ethylaniline

(vi) N-Phenylaniline

(iii) N-Ethyl-2-pentanamine

(vii) 3-Phenyl propanamine

(iv) 2,4,6-Tribromoaniline

(viii) Benzylamine

HISTORY

Write the answer of following questions not more than 30 words (carry one mark).

1. Mention four place associated with life of Buddha?
2. What do you mean Tri-Ratna?
3. Into how many categories the religious sect that originated during the 6th century BC can be divided?
4. Name the Begum of Bhopal .
5. What were the objective of the sacrifice as mention in Rigveda?
6. What was Kutagarashla?
7. What is the meaning of Trithankar?
8. What is Hagiogrsphy?
9. What were Bhikkus?
10. Who were Bodhisattas?
11. What were Chaityas?
12. What was the aim of the thinker?
13. Who were Chatiyas?
14. What dies the Shalabanjika motif suggest?
15. How did the content in the Puranas evolve?
16. Stats one unique feature of the early temples.
17. What did Buddha do after his enlightenment?
18. Name two sect of Buddhism?
19. Who were Bodhisattas?
20. Who was Walter Elliot?

GEOGRAPHY

Water Resources

1. Mention the fresh water percentage on the Earth.
2. What are the sources of fresh water.
3. Surface water sources includes.....
4. Mention the replenishable amount of ground water available in india
5. Why water resource is required?
6. Explain the consequences of over use of it.
7. What is watershed management? Do you think it can play an important role in sustainable development?

PSYCHOLOGY

(VERY SHORT QUESTION: 1 MARK)

1. Intrapersonal intelligence is the ability to_____.
2. The stage where presence of stressor leads to activation of the adrenal pituitary cortex system is known as_____.
3. Self when seen in relation to himself/herself is called_____.
4. Cognitive Assessment System consists of _____.
5. Name two main methods of psychoanalysis to elicit intra-psychic conflicts in unconscious mind.
6. The notion of self efficacy is based on_____.
7. The instinctual life force that energized the id is called_____.
8. Raven's Progressive Matrices is an example of performance/ nonverbal test.
9. The concept of hardiness consists of 3 C's i.e.

(SHORT QUESTION: 3 MARKS)

10. Shipra is good at solving mathematical problems. Which intelligence according to Gardner would he excel in? write the key characteristics of that intelligence.
11. Lavyna has been writing for the school magazine and would like to pursue journalism. Which intelligence is her skill reflecting?
12. According to Freud, which structure of personality operates on the pleasure principle and which one the reality principle.
13. “congruency between self-concept and experience leads to healthy development of personality.” Justify.
14. With the coming block tests, multiple deadlines, and poor time management, you have been feeling under the weather. What stress management techniques will you incorporate to reduce the level of stress?
15. Differentiate between Oedipus and Electra complex.

LEGAL STUDIES

- Q1. What are the essentials required for the transferor to make a valid transfer?
- Q2. What was stated in Cooper vs. Copper, 1874? How is the doctrine applicable?
- Q3. What is the essentials for transfer under Section 118, TPA?
- Q4. Name and explain any four different kinds and features of Intellectual Property?

IP & C.S.

Topic: NETWORKING

Descriptive Explain with example (Unsolved)

1. What is the network?
2. Explain type of network.
3. What do you understand by network structure?
4. What do you understand by Network Protocol?
5. What do you understand by Network devices?
6. What do you understand by Network Channels?
7. What do you understand by Network layers?
8. What is called resource sharing in network? Explain using example.
9. What is the use of Switch & Router in network?
10. What is the use of MAC Address?
11. What is called Cloud Storage? Explain with Example.
12. What is called Access Point?
13. What is the use of IoT? Explain it.

14. Explain Network devices using example.
15. Explain Communication Channels using example.
16. Explain type of cable with its features.
17. What is the use of WiFiRouter?

Differentiate between Explain with example (Unsolved)

1. Node and client
2. Star and bus
3. Hardware and software
4. P2P and SMPT
5. P2P and client server
6. LAN and MAN
7. Wire and wireless computer network
8. Microwave and radio waves
9. MAC and IP address
10. Switch and Router
11. Hub and Switch
12. Offline and online storage
13. IPv4 and IPv6
14. HTTP and HTT

OPTIONAL II

HINDI

पसोवा की प्रसिद्धि का क्या कारण था और लेखक वहाँ क्यों जाना चाहता था?

ANSWER:

पसोवा में जैन धर्म के तीर्थस्थल विद्यमान थे। उसकी प्रसिद्धि में इन तीर्थस्थलों का मुख्य हाथ था। यहाँ हर वर्ष जैन समुदाय का एक बहुत बड़ा मेला लगता था। जैन श्रद्धालु हज़ारों की संख्या में यहाँ आते थे। प्राचीन समय से ही इस मेले का महत्व रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त यहाँ एक पहाड़ी थी, जिसमें बुद्धदेव द्वारा रोज़ व्यायाम किया जाता था। उस पहाड़ी में एक नाग भी रहा करता था। यह भी कहा जाता था कि सम्राट अशोक ने उसके समीप ही एक स्तूप बनवाया था, जिसमें बुद्धदेव के नख और बाल रखे गए हैं। यह सोचकर लेखक ने वहाँ जाने का निर्णय लिया ताकि उसे पुरातत्व से संबंधित वस्तु तथा जैसे मूर्ति, सिक्के आदि सामग्री मिल जाए। उसकी इस लालसा ने उसे पसोवा जाने के लिए विवश कर दिया।

Page No 98:

Question 2:

"मैं कहीं जाता हूँ तो 'छूँछे' हाथ नहीं लौटता" से क्या तात्पर्य है? लेखक कौशांबी लौटते हुए अपने साथ क्या-क्या लाया?

ANSWER:

"मैं कहीं जाता हूँ तो 'छूँछे' हाथ नहीं लौटता" इस पंक्तियों का तात्पर्य है कि लेखक जहाँ भी कहीं जाता है, वह खाली हाथ नहीं आता। अपने साथ वहाँ से जुड़ी कोई न कोई पुरातत्व महत्व की वस्तु लेकर ही आता है। लेखक को गाँव से मनके, पुराने सिक्के, मृणमूर्तियाँ इत्यादि मिली। कौशांबी लौटते हुए अपने साथ एक 20 सेर की शिव की पुरानी मूर्ति लाया था। यह मूर्ति उसे पेड़ के नीचे पत्थरों के ढेर के ऊपर मिली थी।

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Question 3:

"चांद्रायण व्रत करती हुई बिल्ली के सामने एक चूहा स्वयं आ जाए तो बेचारी को अपना कर्तव्य पालन करना ही पड़ता है।"- लेखक ने यह वाक्य किस संदर्भ में कहा और क्यों?

ANSWER:

यह वाक्य लेखक ने उस संदर्भ में कहा था, जब उसे पेड़ के नीचे पत्थरों के ढेर में शिव की 20 सेर की प्राचीन मूर्ति दिखाई थी। पसोवा गाँव से उसे अधिक पुरातत्व महत्व की वस्तु नहीं मिली थी। गाँव से बाहर निकलते हुए उसने देखा कि एक पेड़ के सहारे शिव की प्राचीन 20 सेर की मूर्ति रखी है। उसे देखकर वह प्रसन्न हो उठा। उसकी स्थिति उसी बिल्ली के समान थी, जो चांद्रायण व्रत करती है। चांद्रायण व्रत वह व्यक्ति करता है, जिसने बहुत पाप किए हैं। बिल्ली इस व्रत को करती है ताकि वह पाप मुक्त हो जाए। लेकिन जैसे ही उसके सामने चूहा आता है, वह भूल जाती है कि उसने पापनाशक व्रत रखा है। आदत से मज़बूर वह व्रत भूलकर चूहे को मारकर खा जाती है। लेखक इस पंक्ति को बोलकर अपनी विवशता बताता है कि वह मूर्ति उठाकर ले जाना नहीं चाहता है परन्तु मूर्ति के पुरातत्व महत्व को जानकर मूर्ति उठा ले जाने के लिए विवश हो उठता है। वह चुपचाप मूर्ति को इक्के पर उठाकर ले जाता है।

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Question 4:

"अपना सोना खोटा तो परखवैया का कौन दोस?" से लेखक का क्या तात्पर्य है?

ANSWER:

इसका तात्पर्य है कि यदि दोष हमारी वस्तु में है, तो हमें परखने वाले को दोष नहीं देना चाहिए। अर्थात् परखने वाला तो वहीं दोष निकालेगा, जो उस वस्तु में होगा। अतः परखने वाले को किसी भी प्रकार से दोषी नहीं ठहराया जा सकता है। लेखक पुरातत्व महत्व की वस्तु को देखते ही अपने साथ ले जाता था। उसकी इस आदत से सभी परिचित थे। अतः कहीं भी मूर्ति गायब हो जाती थी, तो लोग लेखक का नाम ही लेते थे। अतः लेखक कहता है कि इसमें दोष नाम लेने वाला का नहीं स्वयं उसका है।

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Question 5:

गाँववालों ने उपवास क्यों रखा और उसे कब तोड़ा? दोनों प्रसंगों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

ANSWER:

गाँववालों को जब पता लगा की शिव की प्राचीन मूर्ति चोरी हो गई है, तो वे दुखी हो उठे। शिव की मूर्ति उनके गाँव के बाहर एक पेड़ के सहारे रखी हुई थी। गाँववाले उसकी पूजा किया करते थे। उनकी आस्था तथा श्रद्धा पूर्ण रूप से शिव पर ही थी। जब लेखक उनके गाँव के पास से गुज़रा, तो उसने पुरानी मूर्ति जानकर उसे अपने साथ ले गया। मूर्ति न पाकर गाँव वाले दुखी हो गए। उन्होंने तय किया कि जब तक शिव की मूर्ति वापस नहीं आएगी, वे न कुछ खाएँगे और न कुछ पिएँगे। इस तरह सभी ने उपवास करना आरंभ कर दिया।

गाँववालों को लेखक पर शक था। अतः वे सब मिलकर उसके पास जा पहुँचे और उनसे शिव की मूर्ति वापस माँगी। लेखक ने बिना किसी परेशानी के सम्मान सहित वह मूर्ति गाँववालों के साथ भेज दी। उसने गाँववालों को पानी तथा मिठाई खिलाकर उनका व्रत तुड़वाया।

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Question 6:

लेखक बुढ़िया से बोधिसत्व की आठ फुट लंबी सुंदर मूर्ति प्राप्त करने में कैसे सफल हुआ?

ANSWER:

एक बार कौशांबी के गाँवों में घूमते हुए लेखक को खेत की मेड़ में बोधिसत्व की आठ फुट लंबी मूर्ति दिखाई पड़ी। मूर्ति की विशेषता थी कि वह सुंदर थी। मथुरा के लाल पत्थरों से बनी थी तथा खंडित नहीं थी। उसे देखते ही लेखक ने तय किया कि वह इसे अपने साथ ले जाएगा। वह उसे उठाने ही वाला था कि खेत की मालकिन वहाँ आ पहुँची। वह एक वृद्धा थी और बहुत लालची थी। वह समझ गई थी कि लेखक उस मूर्ति को पाना चाहता है। उसने लेखक के इस कार्य से अप्रसन्नता व्यक्त की। लेखक समझ गया कि इस समय वृद्धा से उलझना ठीक नहीं है। वह समझ गया कि बुढ़िया लालची है। अतः उसने बुढ़िया को पैसों का लालच दिया। आखिरकार उसने बुढ़िया को दो रुपए दिए और मूर्ति खरीद ली। इस तरह लेखक बुढ़िया से बोधिसत्व की आठ फुट की लंबी मूर्ति प्राप्त करने में सफल हुआ।

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Chapter IV

Physical education and sports for CWSN

Multiple Choice Questions

Q1. The full form of ADHD is

- (a) Attitude deficit hyperactivity disorder
- (b) Arrogant deficit higher disorder
- (c) Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder
- (d) Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder

Q2. What is the basic characteristic of OCD patients?

- (a) Repetitive activities
- (b) Fun loving
- (c) Eating lots of food
- (d) Passive nature

Q3. Which is not the type of disorder?

- (a) ADHD (b) OPD (c) ASD (d) OCD

Q4. Which is not considered as one of the disability types

- (a) Physical disability
(b) Intellectual disability
(c) Cognitive disability
(d) Hygienic disability

Q5. Which of the following is not included in causes of ADHD?

- (a) Genetic factor
(b) Low birth weight
(c) Brain injuries
(d) Colour of skin

Short Answer Type Questions

Q1. Elaborate the meaning of disability.

Q2. Briefly discuss the concept of disorder.

Q3. Explain any three causes of disability.

Q4. Explain about SPD.

Q5. What do you mean by oppositional defiant disorder?

Long Answer Type Questions

Q1. What is OCD? Elaborate the causes of OCD.

Q2. Discuss the advantages of physical activities for children with special needs in detail.

Q3. What do you mean by disability etiquettes? Mention any five general disability etiquettes.

Q4. What is autism spectrum disorder? Discuss its causes in detail.

EAST POINT SCHOOL

CHAPTER 2nd

FIVE MARK QUESTIONS

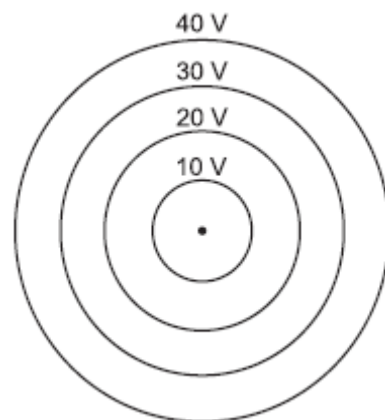
By V.K SINGH

- 1 (a) Two isolated metal spheres A and B have radii R and $2R$ respectively, and same charge q . Find which of the two spheres have greater:

(i) capacitance and (ii) energy density just outside the surface of the spheres.

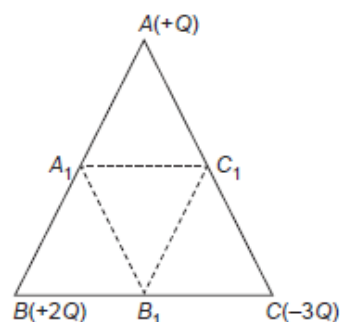
(b) (i) Show that the equipotential surfaces are closed together in the regions of strong field and far apart in the regions of weak field. Draw equipotential surfaces for an electric dipole.

(ii) Concentric equipotential surfaces due to a charged body placed at the centre are shown. Identify the polarity of the charge and draw the electric field lines due to it.



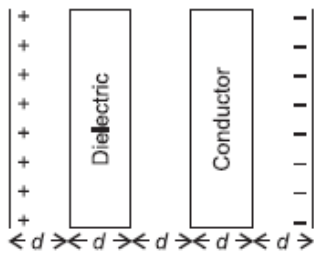
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- 2 (a) Deduce the expression for the potential energy of a system of two charges q_1 and q_2 located at \vec{r}_1 and \vec{r}_2 respectively in an external electric field. (b) Three point charges, $+Q$, $+2Q$ and $-3Q$ are placed at the vertices of an equilateral triangle ABC of side l . If these charges are displaced to the mid-points A_1 , B_1 and C_1 respectively, find the amount of the work done in shifting the charges to the new locations.

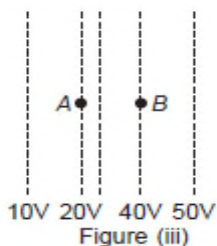
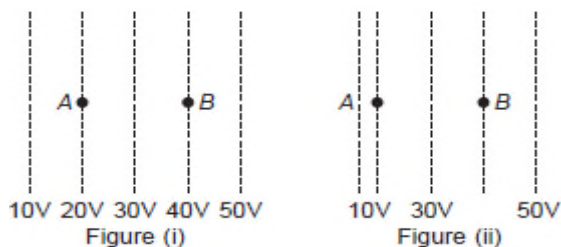


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- 3 Show by graph how q given to a capacitor varies with its potential difference. Using the graph or otherwise, prove that the energy of a capacitor is $\frac{1}{2} CV^2$. Calculate the energy density of the electrostatic field in a parallel plate capacitor. 5
- 4 Derive the expression for the energy stored in a parallel plate capacitor of capacitance C with air as medium between its plates having charges Q and $\frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2 Ad$ where A is the area of each plate and d is the separation between the plates. 5
How will the energy stored in a fully charged capacitor change when the separation between the plates is doubled and a dielectric medium of dielectric constant 4 is introduced between the plates?
- 5 (a) Compare the individual dipole moment and the specimen dipole moment for H_2O molecule and O_2 molecule when placed in
(i) absence of external electric field
(ii) presence of external electric field. 5
Justify your answer.
(b) Given two parallel conducting plates of area A and charge densities $+\sigma$ and $-\sigma$. A dielectric slab of constant K and a conducting slab of thickness d each are inserted in between them as shown.
(i) Find the potential difference between the plates.
(ii) Plot E versus x graph, taking $x = 0$ at positive plate and $x = 5d$ at negative plate.



- 6 (a) A parallel plate capacitor is charged by a battery to a potential. The battery is disconnected and a dielectric slab is inserted to completely fill the space between the plates. How will (i) its capacitance, (ii) electric field between the plates, and (iii) energy stored in the capacitor be affected? Justify your answer giving necessary mathematical expressions for each case. 5
- (b) Sketch the pattern of electric field lines due to (i) a conducting sphere having negative charge in it, (ii) an electric dipole.
- 7 A potential difference is set up between the plates of a parallel plate capacitor by a battery and then the battery is removed. If the distance between the plates is decreased, then how the (a) charge (b) potential difference, (c) electric field (d) energy and (e) energy density will change? 5
- 8 If n similar small drops of mercury, each of capacity C , surface charge density σ , energy E and potential V , combine to form a big drop, then calculate the capacity, surface charge density, energy and potential of the big drop. 5
- 9 On charging a parallel plate capacitor to a potential V , the spacing between the plates is halved, and a dielectric medium of $\epsilon_r = 10$ is introduced between the plates, without disconnecting the d.c. source. Explain, using suitable expressions, how the (i) capacitance, (ii) electric field and (iii) energy density of the capacitor change. 5
- 10 Two charged capacitors are connected by a conducting wire. Calculate common potential of capacitors (ii) ratio of their charges at common potential. Show that energy is lost in this process.



- (a) The work done in Fig. (i) is the greatest.
- (b) The work done in Fig. (ii) is least.
- (c) The work done is the same in Fig. (i), Fig.(ii) and Fig. (iii).
- (d) The work done in Fig. (iii) is greater than Fig. (ii) but equal to that in Fig. (i).

CHALLENGES OF NATION BUILDING

CHAPTER I



THREE CHALLENGES FACED BY INDEPENDANT INDIA

1. The first and immediate challenge was to shape a nation which was united and should accomodate the vast diversity that exist in our diversity.
2. The second challenge was to establish democracy. India adopted representative democracy based on parliamentary form of government
3. Third challenge was to ensure developement and well being of each and every section of society irrespective of all existing differences



These three challenges are divided in the first three chapters where we will study the first challenge of nation building in first chapter and the other two challenges in next two chapters



PARTITION: A BLACK PAGE IN INDIAN HISTORY

Who thought that the end of British rule will pose a next bigger challenge to nationalist leader ?

This challenge was partition which was a result of two nation theory advanced by Muslim league that demanded the creation of not one but two independent countries , India and Pakistan. This partition was not merely a separation of territories but separation of hearts. On 14-15 August 1947, two nations came into existence , India (for Hindus and Sikhs) and Pakistan (for muslims)

The Congress opposed two nation theory but political competition between muslim league and Congress and british role led to partition.

DIFFICULTIES WITH THE PROCESS OF PARTITION

- There were two areas of Muslim concentration one in the west and the other in the east.

SOLUTION: It was decided that Pakistan will comprise of two territories , East Pakistan and West Pakistan separated by a long expanse of Indian territory.

- Not all muslim majority areas wanted to be with Pakistan. For example Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, leader of North Western Frontier province opposed two nation theory.

SOLUTION: His voice was ignored and NWFP was made to merge with Pakistan.

- Punjab and Bengal , Muslim majority provinces, had very large areas where non muslims were in majority.

SOLUTION: It was decided that these two provinces would be bifurcated according to the religious majority

- The fourth problem was of minorities. Lakhs of Hindus and Sikhs

Felt like they were trapped in Pakistan and same number of Muslims felt trapped in India.

SOLUTION: No major decision was taken to solve this as it was thought that the violence will come down to an end but instead of decreasing it kept on increasing. The minorities were left with no option except to leave their homes at a few hours' notice.

CONSEQUENCES OF PARTITION

Partition was the Largest, tragic, abrupt and unplanned movement of people.

- Cities like Lahore, Amritsar and Kolkata came to be known as communal zones where Hindus and Sikhs avoided going to muslim majority areas similarly muslims avoided visiting to Hindu majority areas.
- People who moved across the borders went through immense sufferings and atrocities.
- Many women across the borders were abducted, raped and were made to convert religion and were forced to marry.
- Writers, poets, film makers in India and Pakistan tried to express the sufferings of people.
- With partition, financial assets such as tables, chairs, typewriters, musical instruments of police band also got divided
- It was estimated that five to ten lakh people were killed across the borders.

AREA COVERED BY PRINCELY STATES

British India

British Indian provinces

Princely states



PRINCELY STATES

The British Indian Provinces were controlled by the Britishers but these Princely States were controlled by the princes who ruled it. This was also called as [paramountcy or suzerainty of British crown](#).



THE PROBLEM WITH PRINCELY STATES

- Just before independence, the British announced that Princely States were free to join either India or Pakistan or can establish themselves as independent states. This decision was left to the rulers, which posed itself as a serious problem to the unity of India.
- The ruler of Travancore and the Nizam of Hyderabad announced that the state had decided on independence.
- Rulers like Nawab of Bhopal were averse (against) to joining the constituent assembly.
- This response gave rise to the possibility of the further divisions of Indian union.
- Since independence, India aimed at unity, self-determination, democracy but princely states were running their government in a non-democratic manner.

GOVERNMENT'S APPROACH

It was very important for Indian government to integrate India. This work was handled by the then India's deputy prime minister and Home Minister Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel. The Indian National Congress was opposed by the Muslim League that took the view that states should be free in choosing the way they want.

GOVERNMENT'S APPROACH WAS GUIDED BY THREE CONSIDERATIONS

1. Most of the people living in princely states wanted to become a part of India.
2. To accommodate the plurality, the government was prepared to give autonomy to some states.
3. The integration and consolidation of territories of the nation has assumed supreme importance.

DIFFICULTIES FACED BY SARDAR PATEL IN INTEGRATION OF PRINCELY STATES

- The rulers of most the states accepted to to become a part of Indian union by signing a document called ‘ instruments of accession’
- Still the accession of some states like Junagadh, Hyderabad,Kashmir,Manipur was more difficult.
- The issue of junagadh was resolved after a plebiscite(a vote by the people of country or a region on a question that is very important)
- The issue of Kashmir will be discussed in 8th chapter.
- The issue of Hyderabad and Manipur will be discussed in next slides

HYDERABAD AND MANIPUR

HYDERABAD

- Hyderabad was the largest of the princely states. Its ruler carried the title of 'nizam' and he was one of world's richest men.
- Nizam's oppressive rules made peasants of Telangana and women to rise against him .
- The Nizam responded by unleashing a para military force known as razakars murdered, maimed (injure), raped, looted particularly the non-muslims.
- The central government of India ordered army to tackle this situation. After few days of intermittent fighting, the Nizam surrendered
- In such a way Hyderabad became a part of Indian union.

MANIPUR

- Maharaja of Manipur, Bodhachandra Singh signed the instrument of accession but demanded state autonomy.
- Maharaja held election in Manipur in June 1948 (first part of India to hold elections) and became a constitutional monarchy.
- In the legislative assembly of Manipur there were a sharp differences over the question of merger of Manipur with India.
- The government succeeded in pressurising Maharaja to sign merger document in September 1949, without consulting legislative assembly of Manipur. This caused a lot of anger in Manipur.

REORGANIZATION OF STATES

1. After partition and integration of princely states the next challenge was to draw the internal boundaries of the states.
2. During colonial rule, the state boundaries were drawn for administrative convenience.
3. But our national leaders rejected these divisions and promised that the boundaries will be drawn on linguistic basis.
4. But after independence and partition, our leaders felt that carving out States on basis of language might lead to disruption and disintegration.

REORGANIZATION OF STATES

5. And it would also draw attention away from other social and economic challenges that the country faced.
6. Due to these two reasons, the central leadership decided to postpone matters, the need was felt because the fate of princely states was not decided and the memory of partition was still fresh.
7. This decision was challenged by local leaders and people. Protest began like Vishalandhra movement that demanded that the telugu speaking areas should be seperated from Madras province.
8. Potti sriramalu, a congress leader went on indefinite fast that lead to his death after 56 days, it caused great unrest among people in Andhra region.

REORGANIZATION OF STATES

9. People lost their lives in police firing.
10. Finally , PM announced the formation of a seperate Andhra state in December 1952.
11. These struggles forced central authority to appoint a State Reorganization Commission in 1953 to look up the question of redrawing boundaries.
12. State Reorganization Act was passed in 1956 which led to the formation of 14 states and 6 union territories.