

**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

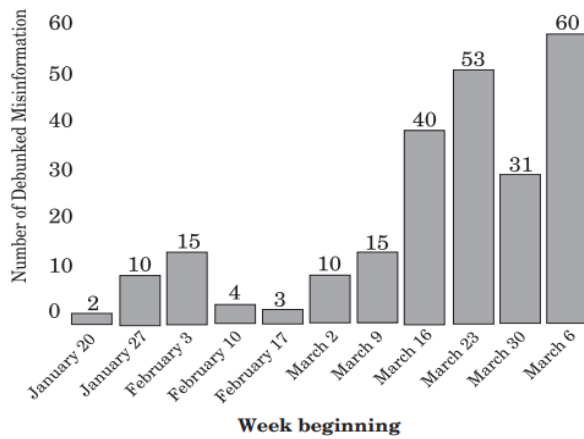
5 **Read the passage given below:** Study on Fake News 10

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 रिपोर्ताज 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

Political Science

The End of Bipolarity

Day 1

- 1) State any two features of the Soviet system. (2)
- 2) What is meant of 'Shock Therapy'? (2)
- 3) Describe any four consequences of 'Shock Therapy' (4)
- 4) In what three ways did the collapse of the Soviet Union affect world politics? (6)

New Centres of Power

Day 2

- 1) In the European Union Flag, what does the symbol of 'twelve gold stars in a circle' signify? (2)
- 2) Assess the role of ASEAN as an economic association. (2)
- 3) Explain the economic and military influence of the European Union. (4)
- 4) Why did India and China both, view themselves as rising powers in global politics in spite of the tension between them? Substantiate your answer by giving any four events that have brought cordiality in their relationship. (4)

South Asia and the Contemporary World

Day 3

- 1) Mention any two objectives of SAARC. (2)
- 2) What does SAFTA stand for? (1)
- 3) Suggest any two measures to have good relations with Pakistan.(2)
- 4) State any two reasons for the instability of democracy in Pakistan.(2)
- 5) Before 1971, which two reasons were a source of resentment among the people of East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) against West Pakistan?(2)
- 6) Explain any two common features relevant to the countries of South Asia.(2)

Challenges of Nation Building

Day 4 & 5

- 1) Mention the main recommendation of the State Reorganisation Commission of 1953. (2)
- 2) What is the 'Two Nation Theory' advanced by Muslim League? (2)
- 3) Which four princely states of India initially resisted to join the Indian Union? (2)
- 4) Why were the states reorganised on linguistic basis in India in 1956? (2)
- 5) What do you understand by 'instrument of accession'? (2)
- 6) When and by whom was the 'tryst with destiny' speech delivered? (2)
- 7) Analyse the two political developments of 1940s that led to the decision for the creation of Pakistan. (2)
- 8) Highlight any two outcomes of partition or division of India into India and Pakistan. (2)
- 9) Sardar Patel in a letter to princely rulers in 1947 said, "I hope the Indian states shall realise fully that if we do not cooperate and work together in general interest, anarchy and chaos will overwhelm us all, great and small, and lead us to total ruin."
Answer the following questions
(i) What general interest has been referred to? (2)
(ii) What situation would lead to total ruin? (2)

United Nations and Its Organisation

Day 6

- 1) Who is present Secretary-General of the United Nations? (1)
- 2) What is the main objective of the United Nation? (2)
- 3) How many permanent members and non-permanent members does the UN Security Council have? (2)
- 4) Mention the main function of the World Trade Organisation (WTO). (2)
- 5) State the main objective of the 'Human Rights Watch.' (2)
- 6) What is the main function of Amnesty International? (2)

United Nations and Its Organisation

Day 7

- 1) What is Amnesty International? State its main functions? (2)
- 2) Mention any two agencies of the United Nations. (2)
- 3) List any four principal organs of the United Nations. (2)
- 4) Mention any two functions of the World Bank. (2)
- 5) Mention any two advantages of having international organisation in the world.(2)
- 6) Suggest any two major changes to improve the functioning of the Security Council. (4)

United Nations and Its Organisation

Day 8

- 1) What is the full form of WTO? When was it set up? How does it function? (4)

- 2) Why do some countries question the issue of India's inclusion as a permanent member of the UN Security Council? Explain. (2)
- 3) Critically evaluate the difficulties involved in implementing the suggested reforms to reconstruct the UN. (2)
- 4) State any four criteria that have been proposed in the recent years for new permanent and non-permanent members of the UN Security Council. (4)

Article Writing:

Day 9 & 10

(Students are suggested to choose from any one topic mentioned below) (10)

- 1) How close is your community to Plato's ideal society?
- 2) What would Aristotle say on world's current state of affair?
- 3) John Rawl's theory of Justice.
- 4) "Liberalism" from its origin to this day.
- 5) How did industrialization change the way we eat?
- 6) Extra Judicial killings in India
- 7) India becomes most populous nation.
- 8) Western Medias bias against India.
- 9) Russia Ukraine war.
- 10) Benefits of Multipolar- world.
- 11) Reforming the "UN" need of the hour.
- 12) (Any other relevant topic.)

Geography

Human Geography – Nature and Scope (5x4=20 marks)-

Day 1

- 1) “Nature and humans are inseparable elements”. Justify the statement with the help of suitable example.
- 2) Explain the concept of Neo-determinism with the help of suitable example.
- 3) Distinguish between regional and systematic Geography.
- 4) Explain the concept of ‘possibilism’, with three suitable examples.

The World Population : Distribution, Density and Growth (5x4=20 marks)

Day 2

- 1) Discuss the three stages of demographic transition theory with the help of a suitable diagram.
- 2) “Asia has many places where the people are few and few places where people are many”. Explain.
- 3) What is migration? Describe the factor responsible for it.
- 4) Show top ten countries of the world on the basis of population and area, on the political map of the world.

Human Development (5x4=20 marks)

Day 3

- 1) “Development is a qualitative change, which is always value positive.” Support this statement with any three suitable arguments.
- 2) Describe the four pillars of human development.
- 3) “The size of a territory and per capita income are not directly related to human development.” Support the statement with examples.
- 4) Describe the four approaches to human development.

Primary Activities (5x4=20 marks)

Day 4

- 1) “Dairy farming is the most advanced and efficient type of rearing of milch animals in the world.” Analyze the statement with examples
- 2) Review any five measures adopted to solve the problems of Indian Agriculture.
- 3) Classify intensive subsistence agriculture into two categories practiced in the world. How are they different from each other? Explain.
- 4) Differentiate between nomadic herding and commercial livestock rearing, stating any five points of distinction.

Primary Activities (5x4=20 marks)

Day 5

- 1) Differentiate between co-operative farming and collective farming, stating five points of distinction.
- 2) Describe any five characteristics of plantation agriculture in the world and show it on world map.
- 3) ‘There is low yield per acre but high yield per person in the interior parts of semi-arid lands of the mid-latitudes in the world.’ Support the statement with suitable examples.
- 4) Show the following on the outline map of the world.
A. An area of dairy farming. B. An area of nomadic herding. C. An area of extensive commercial grain farming.
D. An area of subsistence gathering. E. An area of Mediterranean agriculture.

Secondary Activities(5x4=20 marks)

Day 6

- 1) Explain the concept of techno polis, smokestack and footloose industry.
- 2) Africa has immense natural resources and yet it is industrially most backward continent. Comment.
- 3) Explain the geographical and non-geographical factor responsible location of industries.
- 4) Describe the characteristics of cottage, small scale and large scale industry.

Secondary Activities (5x4=20 marks)

Day 7

- 1) Why is Iron steel industry said to be basic and heavy industry?
- 2) What are the characteristics of traditional large scale Industrial regions?
- 3) Write a short note on cotton textile industries of the world.
- 4) Locate the following industrial regions of the world on the map.
(i) Silicon Valley(ii) Great Lakes Region(iii) Appalachian Region(iv) Rhur Region

Practical Geography

Day 8, 9 & 10

Write the following content in the practical Sheets.

Chapter Data – Its Source and Compilation

What is Data?

The data are defined as numbers that represent measurements from the realworld. Datum is a single measurement. We often read the news like 20 centimetres of continuous rain in Barmer or 35 centimetres of rain at a stretch in Banswarain 24 hours or information such as New Delhi – Mumbai distance via Kota –Vadodara is 1385 kilometres and via Itarsi - Manmad is 1542

kilometers by train. This numerical information is called data. The information is a statement. It can be qualitative and Quantitative.

The Quantitative information having numbers, facts, and figures is called data.

Need of Data

Maps are important tools in studying geography. Besides, the distribution and growth of phenomena are also explained through the data in tabular form. We know that an interrelationship exists between many phenomena over the surface of the earth. These interactions are influenced by many variables which can be explained best in quantitative terms. Statistical analysis of those variables has become a necessity today. For example, to study cropping pattern of an area, it is necessary to have statistical information about the cropped area, crop yield and production, irrigated area, amount of rainfall and inputs like use of fertilizer, insecticides, pesticides, etc. Similarly, data related to the total population, density, number of migrants is needed to study the growth of a city.

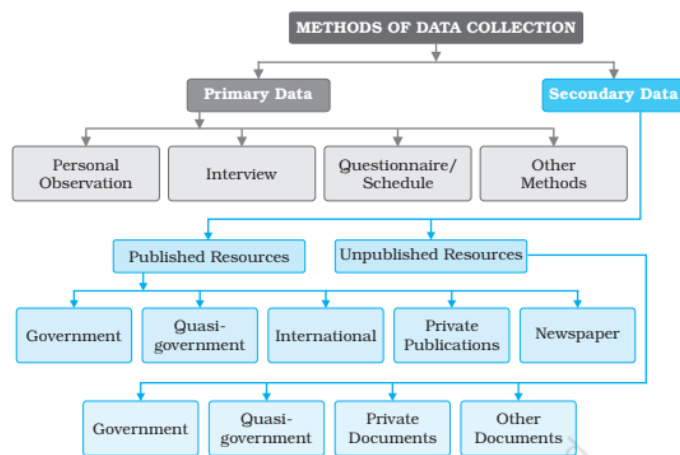
Presentation of the Data

It is important to collect the data to know the facts and figures, but equally important is the presentation of data. Today, the use of statistical methods in the analysis, presentation and in drawing conclusions plays a significant role in almost all disciplines, including geography, which use the data. It may, therefore, be inferred that the concentration of a phenomenon, e.g., population, forest or network of transportation or communication not only vary over space and time but may also be conveniently explained using the data. In other words, you may say that there is a shift from qualitative description to quantitative analysis in explaining the relationship among variables. Hence, analytical tools and techniques have become more important these days to make the study more logical and derive a precise conclusion.

Sources of Data

The data are collected through the following ways. These are : 1. Primary Sources, and 2. Secondary Sources.

The data which are collected for the first time by an individual or the group of individuals, institution/organisations are called Primary sources of the data. On the other hand, data collected from any published or unpublished sources are called Secondary sources. Fig. 1.1 shows the different methods of data collection.



Sources of Primary Data

1. Personal Observations

It refers to the collection of information by an individual or group of individuals through direct observations in the field. Through a field survey, information about the relief features, drainage patterns, types of soil and natural vegetation, as well as, population structure, sex ratio, literacy, means of transport and communication, urban and rural settlements, etc., is collected. However, in carrying out personal observations, the person(s) involved must have theoretical knowledge of the subject and scientific attitude for unbiased evaluation.

2. Interview

In this method, the researcher gets direct information from the respondent through dialogues and conversations. However, the interviewer must take the following precautions while conducting an interview with people of the area:

- (i) A precise list of items about which information is to be gathered from the persons interviewed be prepared.
- (ii) The person(s) involved in conducting the interview should be clear about the objective of the survey.
- (iii) The respondents should be taken into confidence before asking any sensitive question and he/she be assured that the secrecy will be maintained.
- (iv) A congenial atmosphere should be created so that the respondent may explain the facts without any hesitation.
- (v) The language of the questions should be simple and polite so that the respondents feel motivated and readily agree to give the information asked for.
- (vi) Avoid asking any such question that may hurt the self-respect or the religious feelings of the respondent.

(vii) At the end of the interview, ask the respondent what additional information he/she may provide, other than what has already been provided by him/her.

3. Questionnaire/Schedule

In this method, simple questions and their possible answers are written on a plain paper and the respondents have to tick-mark the possible answers from the given choices. At times, a set of structured questions are written and sufficient space is provided in the questionnaire where the respondent writes their opinion. The objectives of the survey should be clearly mentioned in the questionnaire. This method is useful in carrying out the survey of a larger area. Even a questionnaire can be mailed to far-flung places. The limitation of the method is that only the literate and educated people can be approached to provide the required information. Similar to the questionnaire that contains the questions pertaining to the matter of investigation is the schedule. The only difference between the questionnaire and the schedule is that the respondent himself/herself fills up the questionnaires, whereas, a properly trained enumerator himself fills up schedules by asking questions addressed to the respondents. The main advantage of schedule over the questionnaire is that the information from both literate and illiterate respondents can be collected.

4. Other Methods

The data about the properties of soil and water are collected directly in the field by measuring their characteristics using a soil kit and water quality kit. Similarly, field scientists collect data about the health of the crops and vegetation using transducers.

Secondary Source of Data

Secondary sources of data consist of published and unpublished records which include government publications, documents and reports.

Published Sources

1. Government Publications

The publications of the various ministries and the departments of the Government of India, state governments and the District Bulletins are one of the most important sources of secondary information. These include the Census of India published by the Office of the Registrar General of India, Weather Reports of Indian Meteorological Department etc.

2. Semi/Quasi-government Publications

The publications and reports of Urban Development Authorities and Municipal Corporations of various cities and towns, Zila Parishads (District Councils), etc. fall under this category.

3. International Publications

The international publications comprise yearbooks, reports published by different agencies of the United Nations, such as United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), United Nations Development Programme etc.

4. Private Publications

The yearbooks, surveys, research reports and monographs published by newspapers and private organisations fall under this category.

5. Newspapers and Magazines

The daily newspapers and the weekly, fortnightly and monthly magazines serve as easily accessible sources of secondary data.

6. Electronic Media

The electronic media, specially the internet, has emerged as a major source of secondary data in recent times.

Unpublished Sources

1. Government Documents

The unpublished reports, and documents are yet another source of secondary data. These documents are prepared and maintained as unpublished records at different levels of governance. For example, the village level revenue records maintained by the Patwari of respective villages.

2. Quasi-government Records

The periodical reports and the development plans prepared and maintained by different Municipal Corporations, District Councils

3. Private Documents

These include unpublished reports and records of companies, trade unions, different political and apolitical organisations and residents' welfare associations.

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.
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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 any 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

HISTORY

Assignment

Chapter- Kinship, caste and class

Day- 1

1. The Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras also contained rules about the ideal occupations of the four categories of varnas.” Critically examine the statement. 3 marks
2. Explain how you will prove that the text of Mahabharata was a dynamic one. 3 marks
3. What are the rules of gotra as given in Brahmanical practice? Give some example to show that these rules were not always followed . 8 marks.

Chapter- Bricks, beads and bones.

Day -2

4. The archaeological records provide no immediate answer to the Harappa’s central authority”. Analyse different views given in the same. 3 Marks
5. What are the evidences found by the archaeologists which show that the Harappans had contacts with distant lands? Does it show that the contact proved to have good trade relations with each other? 8 marks

Day -4

6. What factors in your opinion are responsible for the collapse of a mature Harapp’an Civilisation by 1800 BCE? 3
7. How did architectural features of Mohenjodaro indicate planning? Support the statement with examples 8 marks

Chapter- Kings, farmers and towns.

Day – 5

8. Describe briefly the sources used for reconstructing the history of the Gupta rulers. 3 marks 3 marks
9. Explain the main features of the Mauryan administration. 3 marks
10. To what extent were agricultural practices transformed from 6th century BCE? Explain briefly. 3 marks
11. What does Asokan inscriptions tell about the Mauryas? Describe the limitations of the inscriptional evidences. 3 marks

Day -6

12. What do you mean by’ Numismatics?
How has the study of coins helped the Numismatists to reconstruct possible commercial networks? 3 marks
13. How do the modern historians explain the development and growth of Magadhan power? Explain briefly. 8 marks

Chapter- Thinkers, beliefs and buildings

Day -7

14. Buddha laid stress on right conduct and values.” In the light of the above message, explain his teachings on life. 3 marks
15. Give two reasons why the sixth century B.C.E. is often regarded as a major turning point in early Indian history. 3 marks
16. Explain the most important idea of Jainism and its impact on Indian thinking. 3 marks
17. Why Jainism was less popular in comparison with Buddhism? 3 marks

Day -8

18. Describe how Buddha’s first journey into the outside world transformed his life. 3 marks
19. “Except sculptures, paintings were a very important source of understanding the past.”
Elucidate the statement by giving an example of paintings of Ajanta. 3 marks

20. Explain why the Stupa at Sanchi survived but not at Amaravati. 8 marks

Map work

1 mark for each location

Day- 9

I. Mature Harappan sites:

- Harappa, Banawali, Kalibangan, Balakot, Rakhigarhi, Dholavira, Nageshwar, Lothal, Mohenjodaro, Chanhudaro, KotDiji.

II. Distribution of Ashokan inscriptions:

- Pillar inscriptions – Sanchi, Topra, Meerut Pillar and Kaushambi.
- Kingdom of Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas.

III. . Major Buddhist Sites:

- Nagarjunakonda, Sanchi, Amaravati, Lumbini, Nasik, Bharhut, Bodhgaya, Ajanta.

Article Writing

10 marks

Day - 10

- Students have to write an article based on history.

List of some topics are given below

1. History of China – Taiwan relationship.
2. Were the Mughals foreigners?
3. Colonial rule and development of Indian education system.
4. Myth vs History
5. Legacy of India to the world.
6. Mahatma Gandhi – A saint, politician, leader, or more?
7. Colonisation – End of Natives and their culture.

(students are suggested to go beyond the above mentioned topics and write on their own choice of any topic related history)