

HOLIDAY HOMEWORK FOR CLASS XII

(PHYSICS)

1. Solve Numericals of the following accordingly –
 - Chapter 1: Questions from 04 to 12 and questions from 15 to 24.
 - Chapter 2: Questions from 01 to 13 and questions from 24 to 28.
 - Chapter 3: Questions from 01 to 12 and questions from 15 to 21.
 - Chapter 4: Questions from 01 to 14 and questions from 25 to 28.
2. Revise the syllabus for Unit Test Examination (Chapter No. 01 to Chapter No. 04 of NCERT).

ENGLISH

1. Complete the project file for the practical .
2. Do the note making for all the literature lessons completed from the syllabus.

Use A4 sheets for the note making.

GEOGRAPHY

1. Design a sample field survey on any one of the following problems in your local surveyed area.
 - (a) Poverty
 - (b) Soil Degradation
 - (c) Energy Crisis
 - (d) Environmental Pollution
 - (e) Land use change detection
2. Represent the following map work in map work notebook and learn for test
 - A) Transcontinental railways of the world
 - B) Iron steel plants of India
 - C) Inland waterways of the world
 - D) Headquarters of railways of India
3. Revise taught chapters for practice test

INFORMATICS PRACTICES

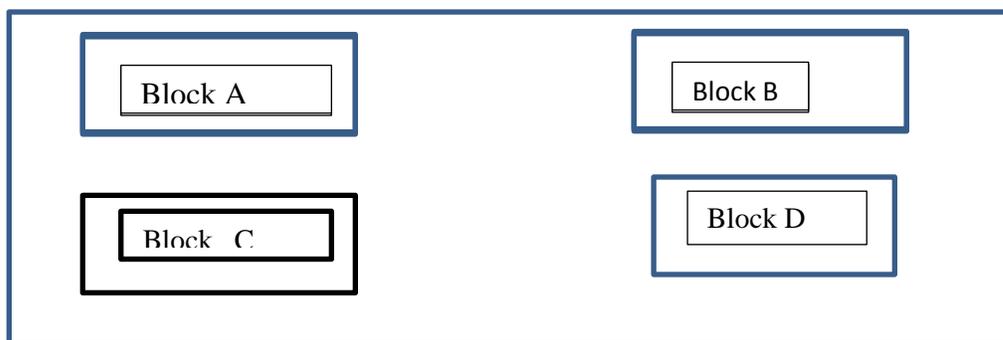
QA- Answers the following questions:-

1- Naina says that the following numbers indicate an address: 208.77.188.166

What is the above address called? To which object/device is it assigned?

2- A host in a network can be referred using three types of addresses namely MAC address, IP address and the DNS address, explain the difference among the three.

3- A Organization has set-up its new centre at New Nagar for its office and web based activities. It has 4 blocks of buildings as shown in the diagram below:-



Distance between the various blocks is as follows Number of computer

| | |
|--------|------|
| A TO B | 40M |
| B TO C | 120M |
| C TO D | 60M |
| A TO D | 170M |
| B TO D | 150M |

| | |
|---------|-----|
| Block A | 25 |
| Block B | 50 |
| Block C | 125 |
| Block D | 10 |

(I) Suggest a cable layout of connections between the blocks and topology .

(ii) Suggest the most suitable place to house the server of this organization with a suitable reasons.

(iii) Suggest the placement of the following device with justification :- (a) Repeater (b) Hub/Switch

(iv) The Organization is planning to link its front office situated in the city in hilly region where

Cable connection is not feasible, suggest an economic way to connect it with recon able high-speed.

QB- Create two web pages to display the usage of following tags in HTML:-

,,,<a>,<hr>,<table>,<form>

MATHEMATICS

1- Continuity and Differentiability

N.C.E.R.T

EXECISE 5.1 Q.23 to Q.30

2- Differentiation

N.C.E.R.T.

EXECISE 5.3___Q.8 to Q.15

EXECISE 5.5___Q.4 to Q.15

EXECISE 5.6___Q.5 to Q.11

EXECISE 5.7___Q.11 to Q.17

Miscellaneous exercise Q.12 to Q.23

3- Application of Derivatives

N.C.E.R.T.

EXECISE 6.2___Q.6 to Q.19

EXECISE 6.3___Q.15 to Q.27

EXECISE 6.4___Q.1 to Q.3

EXECISE 6.5___Q.6 to Q.29

Miscellaneous exercise Q.1 to Q.24

4- Matrices and Determinants

N.C.E.R.T.

EXECISE 3.2___Q.12 to Q.18

EXECISE 3.4___Q.16 to Q.18

EXECISE 4.2___Q.1 to Q.14

EXECISE 4.6___Q.7 to Q.15

Miscellaneous exercise Q.6 to Q.19

ECONOMICS

Measurement of National income. -15 marks

2003-04

1. What is macro-economics?
2. Give an example of a micro-economic study.
3. From the following data calculate National income by income method and expenditure method:

Rs.in crores

| | |
|---|------|
| a. Compensation of employees | 1200 |
| b. Net factor income from abroad | -20 |
| c. Net indirect tax | 120 |
| d. Profits | 800 |
| e. Private final consumption expenditure | 2000 |
| f. Net domestic capital formation | 770 |
| g. Consumption of fixed capital | 130 |
| h. Rent | 400 |
| i. Interest | 620 |
| j. Mixed income of self employed | 700 |
| k. Net exports | -30 |
| l. Government final consumption expenditure | 1100 |

4. Calculate net national disposable income from the following data:

Rs.in crores

| | |
|--|-----|
| a. Gross national product at factor cost. | 800 |
| b. Net current transfers from rest of the world. | 50 |
| c. Net indirect tax | 70 |
| d. Consumption of fixed capital | 60 |
| e. Net factor income from abroad | -10 |

5. Will the following be included in domestic factor income of India? Give reasons for your answer:

- a. Profits earned by a foreign bank from its branches in India.
- b. Scholarships given by government of India.
- c. Profits earned by a resident of India from his company in Singapore.
- d. Salaries received by Indians working in American Embassy in India.

6. Calculate Net National Disposable Income from the following data:

Rs. In crores.

| | |
|----------------------------------|------|
| a. GDP at market price | 1000 |
| b. Net factor income from abroad | -20 |
| c. Net indirect taxes | 120 |
| d. Consumption of fixed capital | 100 |

e. Net current transfers from rest of the world 50

7. From the following data calculate National Income by income and expenditure method:

Rs. In crores.

| | |
|---|------|
| a. Compensation of employees | 600 |
| b. Government final consumption expenditure | 550 |
| c. Net factor income from abroad | -10 |
| d. Net exports | -15 |
| e. Profits | 400 |
| f. Net indirect tax | 60 |
| g. Mixed income of self employed | 350 |
| h. Rent | 200 |
| i. Interest | 310 |
| j. Private final consumption expenditure | 1000 |
| k. Net domestic capital formation | 385 |
| l. Consumption of fixed capital | 65 |

8. Calculate Net national Disposable income from the following data:

Rs. In crores

| | |
|---|------|
| a. GDP at market price | 1500 |
| b. Net factor income from abroad | -20 |
| c. Consumption of fixed | 100 |
| d. Net current transfers from rest of the world | -30 |
| e. Net indirect taxes | 120 |

9. From the following data calculate National Income by income and expenditure method.

Rs. In crores

| | |
|---|-----|
| a. Private final consumption expenditure | 900 |
| b. Net domestic capital formation | 200 |
| c. Compensation of employees | 500 |
| d. Mixed income of self-employed | 400 |
| e. Government final consumption expenditure | 400 |
| f. Net factor income from abroad | -10 |
| g. Profits | 220 |
| h. Rent | 90 |
| i. Net exports | -25 |
| j. Interest | 100 |
| k. Net indirect tax | 165 |
| l. Net current transfers from rest of the world | 50 |

10. From the following data about a firm A, calculate net value added at market price by it:

Rs. In crores.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| a. Sales | 700 |
| b. Change in stock | 40 |
| c. Depreciation | 80 |
| d. Net indirect taxes | 100 |
| e. Purchase of machinery | 250 |
| f. Purchase of intermediate products | 400 |

3. Explain briefly the distinction between:

- Gross domestic product at factor cost and Net national product at market price.
- National income and Net national disposable income.

9. From the following data, calculate National income and personal disposable income.

Rs. in crores.

| | |
|---|------|
| a. Compensation of employees | 1200 |
| b. Rent | 400 |
| c. Profit | 800 |
| d. Consumption of fixed capital | 300 |
| e. Mixed income of self-employed | 1000 |
| f. Private income | 3600 |
| g. Net factor income from abroad | -50 |
| h. Net retained earnings of private enterprises | 200 |
| i. Interest | 250 |
| j. Net indirect taxes | 350 |
| k. Net exports | -60 |
| l. Direct taxes paid by households | 150 |
| m. Corporation tax | 100 |

10. From the following data about a firm Y, calculate net value added at market price by it:

Rs. In crores

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| a. Sales | 300 |
| b. Depreciation | 20 |
| c. Net indirect taxes | 30 |
| d. Purchase of intermediate products | 150 |
| e. Change in stock | -10 |
| f. Purchase of machinery | 100 |

11. From the following data, calculate National income and Personal disposable income:

Rs. In crores.

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| a. Compensation of employees | 800 |
| b. Rent | 300 |
| c. Profit | 700 |
| d. Consumption of fixed capital | 80 |
| e. Mixed income of self-employed | 600 |

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| f. Private Income | 2500 |
| g. Net factor income from abroad | (-)50 |
| h. Interest | 500 |
| i. Net Indirect taxes | 150 |
| j. Net exports | (-)40 |
| k. Direct taxes paid by households | 70 |
| l. Corporation Taxes | 100 |

2. From the following data about a firm 'A', calculate net value added at market price by it:

| | |
|--|-------|
| | Rs. |
| (i) Sales | 850 |
| (ii) Change in stock | (-)30 |
| (iii) Depreciation | 70 |
| (iv) Net indirect taxes | 80 |
| (v) Purchase of machinery | 300 |
| (vi) Purchase of intermediate products | 450 |

16. From the following data, calculate (a) National Income (b) Personal disposable income:

Rs in crores

| | |
|---|-------|
| (i) Compensation of employees | 1000 |
| (ii) Rent | 200 |
| (iii) Profit | 500 |
| (iv) Consumption of fixed capital | 100 |
| (v) Mixed income of self – employed | 800 |
| (vi) Private Income | 2000 |
| (vii) Net factor income from abroad | (-)5 |
| (viii) Net retained earnings of private enterprises | 150 |
| (ix) Interest | 250 |
| (x) Net Indirect taxes | 160 |
| (xi) Net exports | (-)40 |
| (xii) Direct taxes paid by households | 120 |
| (xiii) Corporation tax | 200 |

17 Give one reason why macro economics and micro economics are interdependence.

18. Define macro economics.

19. Calculate gross value added at Factor cost from the following data:

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| | Rs. In crores |
| (i) Change in stock | 30 |
| (ii) Exports | 15 |
| (iii) Net indirect taxes | 30 |

| | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| (iv) Depreciation | 20 |
| (v) Intermediate cost | 200 |
| (vi) Value of output | 300 |

20. Calculate (a) National Income and (b) Gross national disposable income from the following data:

Rs.in crore

| | |
|---|-----|
| a. Current transfers from government | 80 |
| b. Net exports | 20 |
| c. Net factor income from abroad | 20 |
| d. Government final consumption expenditure | 300 |
| e. Change in stock | 10 |
| f. Subsidies | 30 |
| g. Private final consumption expenditure | 740 |
| h. Consumption of fixed capital | 50 |
| i. Net current transfers from the rest of the world | 40 |
| j. Indirect taxes | 100 |
| k. Net domestic fixed capital formation | 120 |

21. Calculate Net value added at factor cost from the following data:

Rs. In crores.

| | |
|------------------------|-----|
| I. Intermediate cost | 100 |
| II. Exports | 15 |
| III. Change in stock | 30 |
| IV. Depreciation | 25 |
| V. Value of output | 200 |
| VI. Net indirect taxes | 20 |

22. Calculate National income and Gross national disposable income from the following data:

Rs.in crores

| | |
|---|-----|
| I. government final consumption expenditure | 400 |
| II. Consumption of fixed capital | 70 |
| III. Net factor income from abroad | -30 |
| iv. Indirect taxes | 150 |
| v. Subsidies | 40 |
| vi. Net domestic fixed capital formation | 150 |
| vii. Net current transfers from the rest of the world | 50 |
| viii. Private final consumption expenditure | 860 |
| ix. Current transfers from govt. | 100 |
| x. Change in stock | -20 |
| xi. Net exports | -40 |

2005 - 06

23. What is macro-economics all about ?

24. Define micro-economics.

25. Calculate Personal Disposable Income from the following data:

| | Rs. In crores. |
|---|----------------|
| i. Net current transfers from the rest of the world | 3 |
| ii. Private income | 200 |
| iii. Personal taxes | 30 |
| iv. National debt interest | 5 |
| v. Corporate profit tax | 20 |
| vi. Undistributed profits | 10 |

26. Giving reason, state whether the following are included in national income:

- i. Transport expenses by a firm.
- ii. Expenditure on construction of a house.
- iii. Gift received from employer.
- iv. Purchase of a machine by a factory.
- v. Salary received by an Indian resident working in U.S. embassy in New Delhi.
- vi. Interest paid on loan taken to buy a personal car.

27. Calculate National income and Net national disposable income from the following data:

| | Rs. In crores. |
|---|----------------|
| i. Net current transfers from the rest of the world | 5 |
| ii. Private final consumption expenditure | 300 |
| iii. Net factor income paid to abroad | 10 |
| iv. Government final consumption expenditure | 100 |
| v. Subsidies | 20 |
| vi. Net domestic fixed capital formation | 80 |
| vii. Indirect tax | 70 |
| viii. Net exports | -40 |
| ix. Change in stocks | 20 |
| x. Current transfers from government | 15 |

2006 – 07

28. Define macro-economics.

29. Give two examples of macro – economic variables.

30. From the following data calculate gross value added at factor cost:

| | Rs. in crores. |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| i. Net indirect tax | 20 |
| ii. Purchase of intermediate products | 120 |
| iii. Purchase of machines | 300 |
| iv. Sales | 250 |
| v. Consumption of fixed capital | 20 |
| vi. Change in stock | 30 |

31. Calculate Private income and Personal disposable income from the following data

Rs. In crores.

| | | |
|-------|--|------|
| i. | Income from property and entrepreneurship Accruing to government administrative dept. | 500 |
| ii. | Saving of non- departmental public enterprises | 100 |
| iii. | Corporation tax | 80 |
| iv. | Income from domestic product accruing to Private sector . | 4500 |
| v. | Current transfers from government adm.dept. | 200 |
| vi. | Net factor income from abroad | -50 |
| vii. | Direct personal taxes | 150 |
| viii. | Indirect tax | 220 |
| ix. | Current transfers from rest of the world | 80 |
| x. | Savings of private corporate sector | 500 |

32. From the following data calculate net national product at factor cost by income method and expenditure method:

| | Rs. In crores. |
|---|----------------|
| 1. Current transfers from the rest of the world | 100 |
| 2. Government final consumption expenditure | 1000 |
| 3. Wages and salaries | 3800 |
| 4. Dividend | 500 |
| 5. Rent | 200 |
| 6. Interest | 150 |
| 7. Net domestic capital formation | 500 |
| 8. Profits | 800 |
| 9. Employer's contribution to social security schemes | 200 |
| 10. Net exports | -50 |
| 11. Net factor income from abroad | -30 |
| 12. Consumption of fixed capital | 40 |
| 13. Private final consumption expenditure | 4000 |
| 14. Net indirect tax | 300 |

33. Will the following factor incomes be a part of domestic factor income of India? Give reasons for your answer.

1. Profit earned by foreign banks from their branches in India.
2. Salary received by Indian residents, working in American embassy in India.
3. Profits earned by an Indian company from its branch in Singapore.
4. Compensation of employees given to residents of China working in Indian embassy in China.

2006 - 07

34. Is the study of the problems of agricultural labour in India a macro economics study?
35. Define macro economics.
36. Calculate net national disposable income from the following data:

Rs.

| | |
|---|-----|
| 1. Net current transfers from the rest of the world | 20 |
| 2. Net domestic product at factor cost | 800 |
| 3. Net indirect taxes | 70 |
| 4. Net domestic capital formation | 60 |
| 5. Net factor income from abroad | -10 |

37. State the steps taken in the value added method of measuring national income.

38. Calculate Private income and Personal Disposable income from the following data:

| | Rs.in crores |
|--|--------------|
| 1. Savings of the private corporate sector | 500 |
| 2. Savings of Non – departmental public enterprises | 200 |
| 3. Capital transfers from the rest of the world | 50 |
| 4. Current transfers from the govt. adm. Dept. | 100 |
| 5. Corporation tax | 150 |
| 6. Income from domestic product accruing to the Private sector | 3500 |
| 7. Net indirect taxes | 300 |
| 8. Net factor income from abroad | -30 |
| 9. Current transfers from the rest of the world | 40 |
| 10. Direct personal taxes | 110 |

2007 -08

39. Calculate Net value added at factor cost from the following data:

| | Rs. In crores |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Depreciation | 20 |
| 2. Intermediate cost | 90 |
| 3. Subsidy | 5 |
| 4. Sales | 140 |
| 5. Exports | 7 |
| 6. Change in stock | -10 |
| 7. Imports of raw-materials | 3 |

40. Calculate National income and private income from the following data:

| | Rs. In crores |
|--|---------------|
| 1. Net current transfers to the rest of the world | 10 |
| 2. Private final consumption expenditure | 600 |
| 3. National debt interest | 15 |
| 4. Net exports | -20 |
| 5. Current transfers from govt. | 5 |
| 6. Net domestic product at factor cost accruing to govt. | 25 |
| 7. Govt. final consumption expenditure | 100 |
| 8. Net indirect tax | 30 |
| 9. Net domestic capital formation | 70 |

10. Net factor income from abroad 10

41. Giving reasons, explain how the following are treated in estimating national income:

1. Wheat grown by a farmer but used entirely for family's consumption.
2. Earnings of the shareholders from the sales of shares.
3. Expenditure by government on providing free education.

2008 – 09

42. Give the meaning of factor income to abroad and factor income from abroad. Also give an example of each.

OR

Distinguish between domestic product and national product. When can domestic product be more than national product?

43. While estimating national income, how will you treat the following? Give reasons for your answer :

1. Imputed rent of self occupied houses.
 2. Interest received on debentures.
 3. Financial help received by flood victims.
 4. Capital gain on sale of a house.
 5. Prize won in a lottery.
 6. Interest on public debt.
44. From the following data, calculate national income by income method and expenditure method:

| | Rs.in crores |
|--|--------------|
| 1. Interest | 150 |
| 2. Rent | 250 |
| 3. Govt. final consumption expenditure | 600 |
| 4. Private final consumption expenditure | 1200 |
| 5. Profits | 640 |
| 6. Compensation of employees | 1000 |
| 7. Net factor income to abroad | 30 |
| 8. Net indirect taxes | 60 |
| 9. Net exports | -40 |
| 10. Cons. Of fixed capital | 50 |
| 11. Net domestic capital formation | 340 |

Compt. 2008-09

45. Calculate personal income:

| | Rs. In crores |
|--|---------------|
| 1. PDI | 300 |
| 2. Miscellaneous receipts of govt. adm.dept. | 50 |
| 3. Corporate profit tax | 10 |
| 4. Retained earnings of private corporations | 20 |
| 5. Personal tax | 30 |

46. Find NI and NNDI

| | Rs in crores |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Exports | 25 |
| 2. Govt. final cons. Expenditure | 300 |
| 3. NCTROW | -10 |
| 4. NDFCF | 200 |
| 5. NFIA | 20 |
| 6. Private final cons. Expenditure | 1000 |
| 7. NIT | 30 |
| 8. Opening Stock | 60 |
| 9. Net imports | 30 |
| 10. Closing stock | 50 |

47. Give reasons, explain whether the following are included in domestic product of India:

1. Profits earned by a branch of foreign bank in india.
2. Payment of salaries to its staff by an embassy located in New Delhi.
3. Interest received by an Indian resident from firms abroad.

2009 -10

48. Distinguish between real and nominal gross domestic product.

OR

Giving reasons, classify the following into intermediate and final goods:

1. Machines purchased by a dealer of machines.
2. A car purchased by a household.

49. How will you treat the following while estimating national income of India? Give reasons for your answer.

1. Dividend received by a foreigner from investment in shares of an Indian company.
2. Profits earned by a branch of an Indian bank in Canada.
3. Scholarship given to Indian students studying in India by a foreign company.

OR

Explain the problem of double counting in estimating national income, with the help of an example. Also explain two alternative ways of avoiding the problem.

50. Calculate (a) Gross domestic product at market price, and (b) Factor income from abroad from the following data:

| | Rs. |
|---|------|
| 1. Profits | 500 |
| 2. Exports | 40 |
| 3. Compensation of employees | 1500 |
| 4. Gross National Product at factor cost | 2800 |
| 5. Net current transfers from rest of the world | 90 |
| 6. Rent | 300 |
| 7. Interest | 400 |

| | |
|--|------|
| 8. Factor income to abroad | 120 |
| 9. Net indirect taxes | 250 |
| 10. Net domestic capital formation | 650 |
| 11. Gross fixed capital formation | 700 |
| 12. Change in stock | 50 |
| 51. From the following data calculate same as above: | |
| 1. Compensation of employees | 1000 |
| 2. Net exports | -50 |
| 3. Profits | 400 |
| 4. Interest | 250 |
| 5. Rent | 150 |
| 6. Gross domestic capital formation | 220 |
| 7. Gross national product at factor cost | 1850 |
| 8. Net fixed capital formation | 150 |
| 9. Change in stock | 20 |
| 10. Factor income from abroad | 30 |
| 11. Net indirect taxes | 100 |
| 52. From the following data calculate (a) Gross domestic product at market price, and (b) Factor income from abroad: | |
| 1. Gross national product at factor cost | 6150 |
| 2. Net exports | -50 |
| 3. Compensation of employees | 3000 |
| 4. Rent | 800 |
| 5. Interest | 900 |
| 6. Profit | 1300 |
| 7. Net indirect taxes | 300 |
| 8. Net domestic capital formation | 800 |
| 9. Gross fixed capital formation | 850 |
| 10. Change in stock | 50 |
| 11. Dividend | 300 |
| 12. Factor income to abroad | 80 |

COMP 2009 -10

Q. Define capital goods.

Q. Calculate Net National disposable Income and Personal Disposable Income:

| | Rs.in crores |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Net current transfers to abroad | 20 |
| 2. Domestic product accruing to govt. | 90 |
| 3. Corporate tax | 20 |
| 4. Personal tax | 40 |
| 5. Current transfers by govt. | 30 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| 6. Net indirect tax | 120 |
| 7. Net factor income from abroad | -10 |
| 8. National debt interest | 50 |
| 9. Retained earning of private corporations | 10 |
| 10. National Income | 900 |

Q. Distinguish between 'intermediate and final goods'. Give two examples of each.

OR

Giving reason, explain how are the following treated in estimation of national income by the income method:

1. Interest paid by banks to depositors.
2. National debt interest.

Q. Calculate National Income by the expenditure method and the Income method:

| | Rs. In crores |
|---|---------------|
| 1. Net indirect tax | 120 |
| 2. Net factor income paid to abroad | 10 |
| 3. Wages and salaries | 320 |
| 4. Rent | 35 |
| 5. Net domestic fixed capital formation | 40 |
| 6. Royalty on land | 15 |
| 7. Private final consumption exp. | 500 |
| 8. Interest | 60 |
| 9. Change in stocks | -10 |
| 10. SSE by employers | 30 |
| 11. Govt. final consumption exp. | 100 |
| 12. Profit | 50 |
| 13. Net exports | 0 |

Q. Calculate GNDI and Personal Income

| | Rs. In crores |
|---|---------------|
| 1. NFIA | -50 |
| 2. NIT | 110 |
| 3. CTG | 40 |
| 4. Corporate tax | 60 |
| 5. NDP at f.c. | 800 |
| 6. NDI | 80 |
| 7. Net CT to abroad | 10 |
| 8. CFC | 50 |
| 9. Domestic product acc. to govt. | 70 |
| 10. Retained earnings of private Corporation. | 10 |

Q. Calculate NDP at factor cost by expenditure and production method.

| | Rs. In crores |
|--|---------------|
| 1. V.O. in eco. Territory | 4100 |
| 2. Net imports | -50 |
| 3. IC by Primary sector | 600 |
| 4. Pvt. final cons. Exp. | 1450 |
| 5. IC by sec. sector | 700 |
| 6. Govt. final cons.exp. | 400 |
| 7. Net domestic fixed capital Formation | 200 |
| 8. IC by the tertiary sector | 700 |
| 9. Net change in stocks | -50 |
| 10. Indirect tax | 100 |
| 11. CFC | 50 |

Q. Calculate NNDI and Personal Disposable Income

| | Rs. In crores |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. NFI to abroad | 50 |
| 2. CTG | 30 |
| 3. Corporation tax | 60 |
| 4. Net CTROW | -20 |
| 5. Undistributed profit | 10 |
| 6. NDP at f.c. | 1020 |
| 7. National disposable income | 40 |
| 8. Personal tax | 70 |
| 9. DP acc. to govt. | 200 |
| 10. Indirect tax | 100 |

Q. Calculate GNP at m.p. by Production method and income method:

| | Rs. In crores |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. V.O. of Primary sector | 1000 |
| 2. Indirect tax | 200 |
| 3. Compensation of employees | 780 |
| 4. NFI to abroad | 100 |
| 5. IC by all sector | 2900 |
| 6. Rent | 300 |
| 7. V.O. of Secondary sector | 2000 |
| 8. Subsidy | 50 |
| 9. Interest | 600 |
| 10. CFC | 120 |
| 11. V.O. of tertiary sector | 3000 |
| 12. Profits | 320 |
| 13. MISE | 830 |

2010 -11

Q. What are stock variables?(1)

Q. Define Depreciation.(1)

Q. Explain how non – monetary exchanges are a limitation in taking gross domestic product as an index of welfare.(3)

Q. Giving reasons, explain the treatment assigned to the following while estimating national income: (4)

1. Family members working free on the farm owned by the family.
2. Payment of interest on borrowings by general government.

Q. Giving reasons, explain the treatment assigned to the following while estimating national income:

1. Social security contribution by employees.
2. Pension paid after retirement.

Q. Giving reasons, explain the treatment assigned to the following while estimating national income

1. Expenditure on maintenance of a building.
2. Expenditure on adding a floor to the building.

Q. Calculate (a) Net Domestic product at factor cost and (b) Private income from the following: (6)

| | Rs.in crores |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Domestic product accruing to government | 300 |
| 2. Wages and salaries | 1000 |
| 3. Net current transfers to abroad | -20 |
| 4. Rent | 100 |
| 5. Interest paid by the production units | 130 |
| 6. National debt interest | 30 |
| 7. Corporation tax | 50 |
| 8. Current transfers by government | 40 |
| 9. Contribution to social security by employers | 200 |
| 10.Dividends | 100 |
| 11.Undistributed profits | 20 |
| 12.Net factor income to abroad | 0 |

Q. Calculate (a) 'Net National Product at Market Price' and (b) 'Private Income' from the following:

| | Rs.in crores |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Net current transfers to abroad | 30 |
| 2. Mixed income | 600 |
| 3. Subsidies | 20 |
| 4. Operation surplus | 200 |
| 5. National debt interest | 70 |
| 6. Net factor income to abroad | 10 |
| 7. Compensation of employees | 1400 |
| 8. Indirect tax | 100 |

9. Domestic product accruing to government 350

10. Current transfers by government 50

Q. Calculate (a) 'Gross National Product at Market Price' and (b) 'Personal Disposable Income' from the following:

| | Rs.in crores |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Net factor income to abroad | 10 |
| 2. Private income | 1700 |
| 3. Operating surplus | 300 |
| 4. Corporation tax | 150 |
| 5. Undisturbed profits | 30 |
| 6. Mixed income | 500 |
| 7. Consumption of fixed capital | 100 |
| 8. Personal taxes | 200 |
| 9. Compensation of employees | 1200 |
| 10. Net indirect tax | 250 |

2011-12

1. (a) Giving reason, explain how the following should be treated while estimating national income? Give reasons for your answer.

(i) Expenditure on free services provided by government.

(ii) Payment of interest by a government firm.

(b) How should the following be treated while estimating National Income? Give reasons for your answer.

(i) Expenditure on education of children by a family.

(ii) Payment of electricity bill by a school.

© Should the following be treated as final expenditure or intermediate expenditure? Give reasons for your answer.

(i) Purchase of furniture by a firm.

(ii) Expenditure on maintenance by a firm.

2. Define consumption goods. (1)

3. Define flow variable. (1)

4. (a) Find Gross Value Added at Factor Cost: (3)

| | Rs.in crores |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| (i) Units of output sold | 2000 |
| (ii) Price per unit of output | 20 |
| (iii) Depreciation | 2000 |
| (iv) Change in stock | (-)500 |
| (v) Intermediate costs | 15000 |
| (vi) Subsidy | 3000 |

(b) Find Net Value Added at Market Price: (3)

| | Rs. In crores |
|------------------|---------------|
| (I) Depreciation | 700 |

| | | |
|-------|--------------------------|--------|
| (ii) | Output sold (units) | 900 |
| (iii) | Price per unit of output | 40 |
| (iv) | Closing stock | 1000 |
| (v) | Opening stock | 800 |
| (vi) | Sales tax | 3000 |
| (vii) | Intermediate cost | 20,000 |

(c) Find out Net value added at factor cost: (3)

| | Rs. In crores |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| (I) Price per unit of output | 25 |
| (ii) Output sold (units) | 1000 |
| (iii) Excise duty | 5000 |
| (iv) Depreciation | 1000 |
| (v) Change in stocks | (-) 500 |
| (vi) Intermediate costs | 7000 |

5. (a) Find out (i) National Income and (ii) Net National Disposable Income: (6)

| | (Rs.in crores) |
|---|----------------|
| (i) Net imports | (-) 10 |
| (ii) Net domestic fixed capital formation | 100 |
| (iii) Private final consumption expenditure | 600 |
| (iv) Consumption of fixed capital | 60 |
| (v) Change in stocks | (-) 50 |
| (vi) Government final consumption expenditure | 200 |
| (vii) Net factor income to abroad | 20 |
| (viii) Net current transfers to abroad | 30 |
| (ix) Net indirect tax | 70 |
| (x) Factor income from abroad | 10 |

6. Find out (i) Gross National Product at Market Price and (ii) Net current transfers to abroad:

(6)

| | Rs.in crores |
|--|--------------|
| (i) Private final consumption expenditure | 1000 |
| (ii) Depreciation | 100 |
| (iii) Net national disposable income | 1500 |
| (iv) Closing stock | 20 |
| (v) Government final consumption expenditure | 300 |
| (vi) Net indirect tax | 50 |
| (vii) Opening stock | 20 |
| (viii) Net domestic fixed capital formation | 110 |
| (ix) Net exports | 15 |
| (x) Net factor income to abroad | -10 |

ACCOUNTANCY

NUMERICAL PART:

- NOT-FOR PROFIT ORGANISATION:
 1. Solve Practical Problems of the Chapter from NCERT and T.S. Grewal.
 2. Solve the Questions given in SCANNER given in T.S. Grewal.
- ACCOUNTING FOR PARTNERSHIP FIRMS – FUNDAMENTALS
 1. Solve Practical Problems of the Chapter from NCERT and T.S. Grewal.
 2. Solve the Questions given in SCANNER given in T.S. Grewal.
- ACCOUNTING FOR PARTNERSHIP FIRMS – VALUATION OF GOODWILL
 1. Solve Practical Problems of the Chapter from NCERT and T.S. Grewal.
 2. Solve the Questions given in SCANNER given in T.S. Grewal.
- ACCOUNTING FOR PARTNERSHIP FIRMS – CHANGE IN PROFIT SHARING RATIO
 1. Solve Practical Problems of the Chapter from NCERT and T.S. Grewal.
 2. Solve the Questions given in SCANNER given in T.S. Grewal.
- ACCOUNTING FOR PARTNERSHIP FIRMS – ADMISSION OF A PARTNER
 1. Solve Practical Problems of the Chapter from NCERT and T.S. Grewal.
 2. Solve the Questions given in SCANNER given in T.S. Grewal.

THEORY PART:

- Solve all the MCQs given in books. Also create the probable MCQs other than the exercises (Atleast 25) from each topic.
- Prepare Objective Type Questions from all the topics. (Atleast 50).

ग्रीष्मावकाश गृहकार्य

विषय - हिन्दी

कक्षा - बरहवीं

1. जयशंकर प्रसाद के नाटकों का संक्षिप्त परिचय लिखिए।
2. भारतेन्दु मण्डल के प्रमुख लेखकों के नाम और उनकी रचनाओं की एक सूची बनाइए।
3. 'निराला जी' की कविता 'सरोज-स्मृति' में व्यक्त सामाजिक यथार्थ को उद्घाटित कीजिए।
4. जायसी का जीवन परिचय एवं 'पद्मावत' की कथा में सूफी तथा भारतीयता के संयोग पर एक निबंध लिखिए।
5. आधुनिक युग (1800 ई. के बाद) हिन्दी के विकास तथा हिन्दी-उर्दू संबंध पर अपने विचार विस्तार से समझाइए।

Holiday Home work (Summer break 2018-19)

Class XII (Computer Science – 083)

| S.N. | Description |
|------|---|
| 1. | <p>Revise all the chapters taught during April – May :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C++ REVISION TOUR • OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING • FUNCTION OVERLOADING • CLASSES AND OBJECTS • CONSTRUCTORS AND DESTRUCTORS |
| 2. | |
| A) | <p>Name the header file to which the following belong : puts(), sin(), setw(), sqrt(), strcat(), gets(), strcpy(), abs(), isupper(), pow(), random(), strcmp(), isalnum(), isalpha(), fabs(), toupper(), strcopy(), exit(), cin, cout</p> |
| B) | <p>Find the output of the following program:</p> <pre>#include<iostream.h> #include<conio.h> void ChangeContent(int Arr[], int Count) { for(int C=1 ; C<Count ; C++) { Arr[C - 1]+=Arr[C] ; Arr[Count - C] = Arr[C - 1]; } } //End of ChangeContent void main() { clrscr(); int A[]={3, 4, 5},B[]={10,20,30,40},C[]={900, 1200},L; ChangeContent(A,3); ChangeContent(B,4); ChangeContent(C,2); for(L=0 ; L<3 ; L++) cout<<A[L]<<"#"; cout<<endl; for(L=0 ; L<4 ; L++) cout<<B[L]<<"#"; cout<<endl; getch(); }</pre> |
| C) | <p>Rewrite the following program after removing the syntactical error(s) if any, underline each correction.</p> <pre>#include <stdio.h> void main() { int s1,s2,num,x; s1 = s2 = 0; for(x=0;x<11;x++) { cin<<num; if(num > 0) s1 += num; else s2 = / num; } cout<<s1<<S2; }</pre> |
| D) | <p>Observe the following program carefully & choose the correct possible output from the options (i) to (iv) justifying your answer.</p> <pre>#include<iostream.h> #include<conio.h> #include<stdlib.h> void main() { clrscr(); randomize(); int RN; RN=random(4)+5; for(int i=1;i<=RN;i++) cout<<i<<" " ; getch(); }</pre> <p>i) 0 1 2 ii) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 iii) 4 5 6 7 8 9 iv) 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12</p> |
| E) | <p>Write a function in C++ which accepts a 2D array of integers and its size as arguments and displays elements which are exactly two digit number.</p> <p>If 2D array is $\begin{bmatrix} 129 & 3 & 9 & 14 \\ 2 & 25 & 146 & 1431 \\ 1924 & 32 & 45 & 327 \\ 11 & 455 & 28 & 18 \end{bmatrix}$</p> <p>Output is 14 25 32 45 11 28 18</p> |
| F) | <p>In the following C++ program what is the expected value of Myscore from Options (i) to (iv) given below. Justify your answer.</p> <pre>#include<stdlib.h> #include<iostream.h> void main() { randomize(); int Score[] = {25,20,34,56, 72, 63}, Myscore; Myscore = Score[2 + random(2)]; cout<<Myscore<<endl; }</pre> <p>(i) 25 (ii) 34 (iii) 20 (iv) None of the above</p> |
| G) | <p>Write a user defined function in C++ which intakes one dimensional array and size of array as argument and find sum of elements which are even.</p> <p>If 1D array is 10, 2, 3, 4, 5, 16, 17, 23 Then even numbers in above array is 10, 2, 4, 16 Sum = 10 + 2 + 4 + 16 = 32. Output is 32</p> |

| <p>H) The following code is from a game, which generate a set of 4 random numbers. Praful is playing this game, help him to identify the correct option(s) out of the four choices given below as the possible set of such numbers generated from the program code so that he wins the game. Justify your answer.</p> <pre>#include<iostream.h> #include<stdlib.h> const int LOW=25; void main() { randomize();</pre> | <pre>int POINT=5, Number; for(int I=1;I<=4;I++) { Number=LOW+random(POINT); cout<<Number<<":" <<endl; POINT--; } } (i) 29:26:25:28: (ii)24:28:25:26: (iii) 29:26:24:28: (iv)29:26:25:26:</pre> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--------------|-------|---------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|------------|---------------|----------|---------------|--------|----------------------------|-----------|----|------|---|-----------|----|--------|----|---------|---|--|-----|--------------------------------|------|--------------------------------------|---------|--|------|---|
| <p>D) Find the output of the following program:</p> <pre>#include <iostream.h> #include <ctype.h> void main() { char Text[]= "Mind@Work!"; for (int I=0; Text[I] != '\0'; I++) {if (! isalpha(Text[I])) Text[I]="*";</pre> | <pre>else if (isupper (Text[I])) Text[I]=Text[I]+1; else Text[i]=Text[I+1]; } cout<<Text; }</pre> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>(J) In the following program, if the value of N given by the user is 15, what maximum and minimum values the program could possibly display?</p> <pre>#include <iostream.h> #include <stdlib.h> void main() { int N,Guessme; randomize(); cin>>N; Guessme=random(N)+10; cout<<Guessme<<endl; }</pre> | <p>(K) Write a function in C++ to combine the contents of two equi-sized arrays A and B by computing their corresponding elements with the formula $2*A[i]+3*B[i]$; where value i varies from 0 to N-1 and transfer the resultant content in the third same sized array.</p> <p>L) What is function overloading? Give an example in C++ to illustrate Function overloading.</p> <p>M) What is an inline function? Specify the conditions when you should not create inline function?</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>(N) Find the output of the following program:</p> <pre>#include <iostream.h> struct PLAY { int Score, Bonus; }; void Calculate(PLAY &P, int N=10) {P.Score++; P.Bonus += N; } void main() {PLAY PL={10,15}; Calculate(PL, 5); cout<<PL.Score<<":"<<PL.Bonus<<endl; Calculate(PL); cout<<PL.Score<<":"<<PL.Bonus<<endl; Calculate(PL,15); cout<<PL.Score<<":"<<PL.Bonus<<endl; }</pre> | <p>(O): Give the output of the following program:</p> <pre>#include <iostream.h> struct Pixel { int C, R; }; void Display (Pixel P) { cout << "Col" << P.C << "Row" << P.R << endl; } void main () { Pixel X={40, 50}, Y, Z; Z = X; X . C += 10 ; Y = Z ; Y . C += 10 ; Y . R += 20 ; Z . C -= 15 ; Display (X) ; Display (Y) ; Display (Z) ; }</pre> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>P) Define a class Travel in C++ with the following descriptions:</p> <p>Private Members</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>TravelCode</td> <td>of type long</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Place</td> <td>of type character array(string)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Season</td> <td>of type character array(string)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total_fare</td> <td>of type float</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Discount</td> <td>of type float</td> </tr> </table> <p>Public Members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A constructor to initialize TravelCode with 0 and Place with "NULL". A function NewTravel() which allows user to enter TravelCode, Place, Season and Total_fare. A Function calcdisc() that calculates the Discount as per the following conditions: <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>Season</th> <th>Discount (%) on Total_fare</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Deepawali</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Holi</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Christmas</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Summer</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | TravelCode | of type long | Place | of type character array(string) | Season | of type character array(string) | Total_fare | of type float | Discount | of type float | Season | Discount (%) on Total_fare | Deepawali | 10 | Holi | 5 | Christmas | 15 | Summer | 12 | General | 0 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A function ShowTravel() to display all data members on screen. <p>Q) Define a class RESORT with the following description:</p> <p>Private Members:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>RNo</td> <td>//Data member to store Room No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>//Date member to store Customer Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Charges</td> <td>//Data member to store per day charges</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Days</td> <td>//Data member to store number of days of stay</td> </tr> </table> <p>CALC() //A function to calculate and return Amount as $Days*Charges$ and if the value of $Days*Charges$ is more than 10000 then as $1.25*Days*Charges$.</p> <p>Public Members:</p> <p>CHECKIN() // A function to enter the content RNo, Name, Charges and Days</p> <p>CHECKOUT() //A function to display the content of RNo, //Name, Charges,Days and Amount (Amount to be displayed by calling CALC()function)</p> | RNo | //Data member to store Room No | Name | //Date member to store Customer Name | Charges | //Data member to store per day charges | Days | //Data member to store number of days of stay |
| TravelCode | of type long | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Place | of type character array(string) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Season | of type character array(string) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total_fare | of type float | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Discount | of type float | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Season | Discount (%) on Total_fare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Deepawali | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holi | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Christmas | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Summer | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| General | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RNo | //Data member to store Room No | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Name | //Date member to store Customer Name | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Charges | //Data member to store per day charges | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Days | //Data member to store number of days of stay | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

**History Holiday Homework
Class XII**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>Please complete the file work of <u>History Research Project Work</u> on any one of the topic given below:-</p> | <p>History assignments and worksheets</p> | <p>MCQ on the first four chapters of the book</p> |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The mysteries behind the mound of dead : Mohenjo-Daro 2. An in depth study to understand spiritual archaeology in the sub- continent. 3. Buddha’s path to enlightenment 4. Insight and reflections of Bernie’s notions of the Mughal Empire 5. An exploratory study to know women who created history 6. “Mahatma Gandhi” – a legendary soul 7. To reconstruct the history of Vijayanagara through the archaeology of Hampi 8. The emerald city of colonial era- Bombay 9. Vision of unity behind the” first war of independence” 10. Divine apostle of Guru Nanak Dev 11. Help , humanity and sacrifices during partition 12. Glimpses inside Mughal imperial household 13. The process behind the framing of the Indian Constitution 14. The ‘ Brahm- Nirupam’ of Kabir- A journey to Ultimate Reality. | <p>Please complete the given worksheets on :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Theme one 2) Theme two 3) Theme three 4) Theme four <p>All answers must be attempted in pencil so that later corrections can be made.</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Finish Multiple Choice Questionnaires given to you on chapter 1, 2,3 & 4 2) Convert all Source Based passages into points (For chapters 1-4) 3) Practice maps have been shared with you. Please finish all map work (on the political outline maps of India) accordingly keeping in mind the exact locations of the places to be marked. |
| <p>Further instructions regarding the project work has already been given in the class.</p> | <p>The duly completed printed assignment sheets must be stapled in your fair notebooks</p> | <p>Please complete this work in a separate notebook.</p> |
| | | |

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

1. COMPLETE NOTE BOOK
2. PREPARE LAB MNUAL
3. CALCULATE THE BMI OF YOUR FAMILY MEMBERS

BUSINESS STUDIES

WORKSHEET NO. 1

1. Define 'Decentralization. 1
2. Give the meaning of 'Method' as a type of plan. 1
3. The production manager asked the foreman to achieve a target production of 200 units per day, but he doesn't give him the authority to requisition tools and materials from the stores department. Can the production manager blame the foreman if he is not able to achieve the desired target? Give reasons. 3
4. Identify the network of social relationships which arises spontaneously due to interaction at work.
5. Saurabh decided to start a chocolates manufacturing business. He set the target of earning 10% profit on sales in the first year. As a good businessman, he was concerned about the future of the business, which was uncertain. He gathered information that the demand for chocolates is increasing day-by-day. He used this information as the base for future planning and shared it with his team. On the basis of the gathered information, he scheduled a meeting in the following week to find innovative ways to achieve the objectives.
List the first two steps, which have been followed by Saurabh that are related to the process of one of the functions of management 3
Differentiate between formal and informal organisations on the basis of (i) origin, (ii) authority, and (iii) flow of communication. 3
6. Aradhana and Gandharv are heads of two different departments in 'Yumco Ltd.' They are efficient managers and are able to motivate the employees of their respective departments to improve performance. However, their drive to excel in their own sphere of activity instead of giving emphasis on objectives of the enterprise has hindered the interaction between the departments that Aradhana and Gandharv are heading. Often there are inter-departmental conflicts and they have become incompatible. This has proved to be harmful in the fulfilment of the organisational objectives. The situation has deteriorated to such an extent that the CEO of 'Yumco Ltd.' has hired a consultant, Rashmi, to resolve the problem. After studying the situation closely, Rashmi found that the problem has arisen due to inflexibility and a narrow perspective on the part of both Aradhana and Gandharv. She is of the view that this situation is a result of the type of organisational structure 'Yumco Ltd.' has adopted.
From the above information, identify the organisational structure adopted by 'Yumco Ltd.' And state any three advantages of the structure so identified. 4
7. In 2015, Naveen left his luxurious life in Mumbai, where he worked as a manager for Blue Birds Ltd. He shifted to Begampur, Chhattisgarh to fulfil his grandmother's dream of converting their

25-acre ancestral land into a fertile farm. For this he set out specific goals along with the activities to be performed to achieve the goals.

Every activity was a challenge since he was clueless about farming. He learnt every activity from filling the land to sowing the seeds. To aid farmers he launched his own company 'Innovative Agriculture Solutions Pvt. Ltd'.

It was difficult initially as no one trusted an urban youth telling farmers about farming. But when everything was discussed in detail the farmers started taking interest. He wanted to ensure that the future events meet effectively the best interests of the company. Through sales forecasting, he prepared an annual plan for production and sales.

He also found that the farmers grew only paddy, which was an activity of 3 □ 4 months and the land remained idle for the rest 8 □ 9 months of the year. He not only identified but evaluated various alternatives through which the farms could be utilised for the remaining months of the year. Through correct foresight and logical and systematic thinking based on analysis of all facts, all alternatives were examined and evaluated. He presented a plan to the farmers, where after harvesting paddy, vegetables could be grown.

The above case highlights the features of one of the functions of management. By quoting lines from the above identify and explain these features.

8. What is meant by co-ordination ? State its any four features. 5
9. 'Konark Ltd.' is an electronic goods manufacturing enterprise situated in Shivpuri, Madhya Pradesh. It is earning a very low revenue in comparison to a competing electronic goods manufacturing enterprise, 'Nova Ltd.' situated in Mumbai. Both Konark's and Nova's operations are affected directly by the investors, customers, competitors and suppliers, which are unique to their respective locations. In addition to this, individual firms of this field are affected indirectly by the factors like the money supply in the economy, composition of the families, the technological changes, etc.
 - (a) Identify and state the feature of the concept discussed in the above paragraph.
 - (b) Also, state any four points of importance of this concept. 5
10. Why delegation is considered essential for effective organising? 5
11. What is a divisional structure? Discuss its advantages and limitations. 5
12. Karan Nath took over 'D'north Motor Company' from his ailing father three months ago. In the past the company was not performing well. Karan was determined to improve the company's performance. He observed that the methods of production as well as selection of employees in the company were not scientific.

He believed that there was only one best method to maximise efficiency. He also felt that once the method is developed, the workers of the company should be trained to learn that 'best method'.

He asked the Production Manager to develop the best method and carry out the necessary training. The Production Manager developed this method using several parameters right from deciding the sequence of operations, place for men, machines and raw materials till the delivery of the product to the customers. This method was implemented throughout the organisation. It helped in increasing the output, improving the quality and reducing the cost and wastage.

Identify and explain the principles and the technique of scientific management followed by the Production Manager in the above case. 6

13. "A successful enterprise has to achieve its goals effectively and efficiently." Explain.
14. Management is a series of continuous interrelated functions. Comment.
15. A company wants to modify its existing product in the market due to decreasing sales. You can imagine any product about which you are familiar. What decisions/steps should each level of management take to give effect to this decision?

WORKSHEET NO. 2

1. How do principles of management provide managers with useful insights in real world situations ? State. 1
2. State any two circumstances under which the functional structure will prove to be an appropriate choice.
3. Neha runs a factory wherein she manufactures shoes. The business has been doing well and she intends to expand by diversifying into leather bags as well as western formal wear thereby making her company a complete provider of corporate wear. This will enable her to market her business unit as the one stop for working women. Which type of structure would you recommend for her expanded organisation and why? 3
4. Seema, a student of management likes to relate what she learnt in class to real life situations. She observed many situations while watching educational programmes on television that reminded her the concepts of Scientific Management. In one such programme, factories manufacturing components for products like automobiles, computers and mobile phones were shown.
Name the concept of Scientific Management that should be adhered to, while manufacturing components for such products 1

5. On the introduction of 'Goods and Services Tax Act', experts in the field of business started analysing and forecasting its impact on various sectors and industries. Arun, an established businessman, attended a few seminars and conferences organised by such experts to familiarize himself with this information. He wanted to use these forecasts and conjectures to reduce the uncertainty in making decisions for the future in his business.
Name the step in the planning process that is being discussed in the above paragraph 1

6. After completing her studies in product design, Sarah wishes to start her own business to design products to cater to the mobility and communication requirements of persons with special needs. She told her friend that she wanted to focus on supplying high quality and affordable products on "no profit - no loss basis". The Unique Selling Proposition (U.S.P.) of the products will be sensitivity to the challenges and needs of the differently abled. She has to follow a series of steps to attain her predetermined objectives.
In the above lines, Sarah has discussed about one of the functions of management. Identify the function and state its steps in chronological order other than the one discussed in the above para. 3

7. Ashita and Lakshita are employees working in Dazzling enterprises dealing in costume jewellery. The firm secured an urgent order for 1,000 bracelets that were to be delivered within 4 days. They were assigned the responsibility of producing 500 bracelets each at a cost

of Rs 100 per bracelet. Ashita was able to produce the required number within the stipulated time at the cost of Rs 55,000 whereas, Lakshita was able to produce only 450 units at a cost of Rs 90 per unit. State whether Ashita and Lakshita are efficient and effective. Give reasons to justify your answer. 3

8. State any four features of informal organisation. 4

9. Decentralisation is an optional policy. Explain why an organisation would choose to be decentralised. 4

10. Reema is one of the most successful managers of her company, Globe Ltd. She knows that the principles of management are intended to apply to all types of organisations, business as well as non-business, small as well as large, public sector as well as private sector.

(i) One of the points related to the nature of management principles is being highlighted in the above description. Identify the point.

(ii) Explain any three other points of the nature of principles of management other

11. than the one identified above. 4

12. Sakaar Foundation is an NGO (Non-Governmental Organization) working to improve the lives of children with medical needs, the homeless and victims of natural disasters. Apart from donations in cash, they collect dry ration, old clothes, shoes, toys, books, medicines etc. from donors. At Sakaar Foundation's office in Lucknow the material collected is segregated, classified and put in shelves and boxes that are labelled systematically. There is a specific place for each of these items and volunteers put everything at their respective places.

The volunteer work is divided into specific jobs like fund raising, field visits, social media updates and so on. Each volunteer is part of a particular team, depending on their competency and training. Each volunteer becomes specialized in their respective field, leading to efficient utilization of human effort.

The management of Sakaar Foundation does not close its ears to any constructive suggestions made by the volunteers. There is an equal division of work and responsibility between volunteers and management. All the day long the management work side by side with the volunteers helping, encouraging and smoothing the way for them.

(i) Identify and explain one principle each of 'Scientific Management' and 'General Management' adopted by Sakaar Foundation.

(ii) State any two values that Sakaar Foundation is displaying and promoting in society through their work. 5

13. Describe any five points of importance of business environment.

14. 'The functional structure of organisation has certain advantages and disadvantages which an enterprise must take into consideration before adopting it.' Explain any such three advantages and any three disadvantages of this structure. 6

WORKSHEET 3

1. Ritu is the manager of the northern division of a large corporate house.
At what level does she work in the organisation? What are her basic functions?
2. State the basic features of management as a profession. 1
3. Draw a diagram depicting a functional structure. 1
4. Decentralisation is extending delegation to the lowest level. Comment. 1
5. What is meant by 'functional structure' of an organisation? 1
6. How does planning reduce the risks of uncertainty? 1
7. Ritu is the manager of the northern division of a large corporate house.
At what level does she work in the organisation? What are her basic functions? 3
8. A firm plans in advance and has a sound organisation structure with efficient supervisory staff and control system but on several occasions it finds that plans are not being adhered to. It leads to confusion and duplication of work. Advise remedy. 3
9. Company X is facing a lot of problems these days. It manufactures white goods like washing machines, microwave ovens, refrigerators and air conditioners. The company's margins are under pressure and the profits and market share are declining. The production department blames marketing for not meeting sales targets and marketing blames production department for producing goods, which are not of good quality meeting customers' expectations. The finance department blames both production and marketing for declining return on investment and bad marketing. State the quality of management that the company is lacking? What quality of management do you think the company is lacking? Explain briefly. What steps should the company management take to bring the company back on track? 3
10. Coordination is the essence of management. Do you agree? Give reasons. 3
11. Zamon Ltd. is manufacturer of electronics goods based in Pune. On one hand it deals in items like books, music instruments, videotapes etc., and on the other hand it deals in laptops and mobile phones.
The company had a functional structure with separate heads for production, marketing and finance. All the functional heads were looking after the products, but at times their activities overlapped. This led to problems related to coordination and interdepartmental conflicts. To facilitate specialisation Ramit, the CEO of the company decided to group books, music instruments, videotapes etc. under 'Media' and laptops and mobile phones under 'consumer electronics'. While doing so Ramit has performed a step in the process of one of the functions of management. Identify the step. 3
12. Distinguish between 'delegation' and 'decentralization' on the basis of Freedom of action; (ii) Status and (iii) Purpose 3
13. Vardan Patel started the business of preparation and supplying sweets through home delivery at a production cum show-room 'Express Sweets' at Ahmedabad. He made a plan forecasting the sales of different types of sweets in various localities of Ahmedabad for each month of the year to earn a profit of 20% on Capital

employed. He set a sales target of ` 20,00,000 in the current year with a 10% increase every year. He then set the criteria for selecting suppliers from whom he would make purchases of raw material. The planning paid off and the business was able to achieve its targets.

(a) Identify any two types of plans by quoting the lines from the above.

(b) Also give the meaning of the types of plans identified in part (a) above. 4

14. A company, which manufactures a popular brand of toys, has been enjoying good market reputation. It has a functional organisational structure with separate departments for Production, Marketing, Finance, Human Resources and Research and Development. Lately to use its brand name and also to cash on to new business opportunities it is thinking to diversify into manufacture of new range of electronic toys for which a new market is emerging. Which organisation structure should be adopted in this situation? Give concrete reasons with regard to benefits the company will derive from the steps it should take. 4

15. A.V.M. Ltd. set-up its electric appliances manufacturing factory in a backward area of

Himachal Pradesh where subsidies are provided by the government and labour is available at cheaper rates. A.V.M. Ltd. was able to produce its products at low cost thereby generating enough profits in the first year itself. It was because of the fact that the limits of authority and responsibility of the employees were clearly defined and the activities of various departments were co-ordinated and integrated. The Production Manager of the company also came to know about the availability of raw-materials at cheaper rates from a vendor. For this he wrote a letter to the Managing Director of the company for getting sanction. But because of procedural delays in getting this sanction and procuring funds from the Finance Manager, the order could not be placed.

(a) Identify the type of organisation, that led to procedural delays and because of which the company could not get the advantage of procuring raw material at cheaper rates.

(b) State an advantage of the type of organisation identified in (a) above other than those discussed in the above case.

(c) Also, state any two values communicated by A.V.M Ltd. to the society.

16. Deewan Ltd. is a multinational consulting company with its headquarters at Washington D.C. It hires young people from different countries of the world. It is a company in which people dream to work because of its work-environment, pay and growth prospectus. The company has a culture of open communication and people of various nationalities work together in a discrimination free environment. The behaviour of managers of Deewan Ltd. emphasises kindness and justice which ensures loyalty and devotion of workers. It also promotes mutual trust and belongingness among team members. In this way management of Deewan Ltd. is able to achieve its objectives by promoting team work. By doing so Managers of Deewan Ltd. are following some principles of management. Identify and explain any two such principles.

17. With rapid advancements in the field of replacing manual work with machines, a robot named 'Sujan' has been invented and developed and is likely to get the citizenship of the country of its origin. It has led to a stage where machines are being used in place of human beings. 'Sujan' is doing all types of work whether routine or hazardous and even answering the queries of people. However, this issue has to be carefully looked into keeping in mind the consumer attitude towards product innovations, problem of unemployment and its impact on the

quality of life. Through the orders and decisions of various commissions and agencies at Centre, State or local level the Indian Government is playing a very significant role in balancing the use of human and machine power. Various dimensions of business environment are being discussed in the above para. By quoting the lines from the above identify and explain any three dimensions.

6

WORKSHEET 4

1. Explain 'unity of command' and 'equity' as principles of general management. 1
2. Why is management considered to be a multi-dimensional concept? 1
3. Give the meaning of 'objectives' and 'budget' as types of plans. 1
4. Company has its registered office in Delhi, manufacturing unit at Gurgaon and marketing and sales department at Faridabad. The company manufactures the consumer products. Which type of organisational structure should it adopt to achieve its target?
5. State any three points of importance of planning function of management. 3
6. Can a large sized organisation be totally centralised or decentralised? Give your opinion
Ashutosh Goenka was working in 'Axe Ltd.', a company manufacturing air purifiers. He found that the profits had started declining from the last six months. Profit has an implication for the survival of the firm, so he analysed the business environment to find out the reasons for this decline.
 - (a) Identify the level of management at which Ashutosh Goenka was working.
 - (b) State three other functions being performed by Ashutosh Goenka. 4
7. A company manufacturing sewing machines set up in 1945 by the British promoters follows formal organisation culture in totality. It is facing lot of problems in delays in decision making. As the result it is not able to adapt to changing business environment. The work force is also not motivated since they cannot vent their grievances except through Ch_05.indd 140 26-Feb-19 2:35:15 PM 2019-2020 Organising 141 formal channels, which involve red tape. Employee turnover is high. Its market share is also declining due to changed circumstances and business environment. You are to advise the company with regard to change it should bring about in its organisation structure to overcome the problems faced by it. Give reasons in terms of benefits it will derive from the changes suggested by you.
5
8. Sanchit, after completing his entrepreneurship course from Sweden returned to India and started a coffee shop 'AromaCoffeeCan' in a famous mall in New Delhi. The speciality of the coffee shop was the special aroma of coffee and a wide variety of flavours to choose from. Somehow, the business was neither profitable nor popular. Sanchit was keen to find out the reason. He appointed Sandhya, an MBA from a reputed college, as a Manager to find out the causes for the same. Sandhya took feedback from the clients and found out that though they loved the special unique aroma of coffee but were not happy with the long waiting time being taken to process the order. She analysed and found out that there were many unnecessary obstructions in between which could be eliminated. She fixed a standard time for processing

the order. She also realised that there were some flavours whose demand was not enough. So, she also decided to stop the sale of such flavours. As a result within a short period Sandhya was able to attract the customers.

Identify and explain any two techniques of scientific management used by Sandhya to solve the problem. 4

9. Metlapp Networks and Technologies Ltd. is a leader in technology innovation in the United States, creating products and solutions for connecting the world. It has a large research and development team which invented the first smart watch, named as W-7. The watch besides showing the time, also monitors few health parameters like heart beat, blood pressure etc. While in search of markets abroad, the company found that in India, the reform process was underway with the aim of accelerating the pace of economic growth. The company decided to take advantage of simplified export procedure and removal of quantitative as well as tariff restrictions in India. It set up its office in Jamnagar with a view to capture the Indian market. In a short span of time, the company emerged as a market leader. Success of the company attracted many other players to enter the market. Competition resulted in reduction in prices, thereby benefiting the customers.

(a) In the above paragraph, two major concepts related to government policy have been discussed. Identify and explain these concepts.

(b) Also, explain briefly any three impacts of these concepts on Indian business and industry. 5

10. Aman Chadha started 'Bulls Eye' a company for providing cyber security solutions to businesses. Its objective is to prevent, detect and respond to cyber attacks and protect critical data. He was a hardworking software engineer and an expert in cyber security. His reputation grew by leaps and bounds as he was not only a person of integrity but also did his work with utmost honesty and sincerity. The business started growing day by day. He was delighted when he was offered a big project by the Ministry of Defence. While working on the project, he found that the volume of work made it impractical for him to handle all the work by himself. He decided to expand the team. The company maintained a close liaison with a local engineering college. During a campus placement, Ishan and Vrinda were appointed to work for the new project. 6

11. Discuss the elements of delegation. 6

WORKSHEET 5

1. Identify and state the force that binds all the other functions of management. 1
2. How does informal organisation support the formal organisation? 1
3. What did Taylor want to communicate through mental revolution? 1
4. What is meant by span of management? 1
5. Identify and state the force that binds all the other functions of management. 3
6. Name any two important characteristics of management. 3
7. List any two indicators of growth of an organisation. 3

8. Indian Railways has launched a new broad gauge solar power train which is going to be a path breaking leap towards making trains greener and more environment friendly. The solar power DEMU (Diesel Electric Multiple Unit) has 6 trailer coaches and is expected to save about 21,000 liters of diesel and ensure a cost saving of Rs 12,00,000 per year. Name the objectives of management achieved by Indian Railways in the above case. 3
9. Super Fine Rice Ltd. has the largest share of 55% in the market. The company's policy is to sell only for cash. In 2015, for the first time company's number one position in the industry has been threatened because other companies started selling rice on credit also. But the managers of Super Fine Rice Ltd. continued to rely on its previously tried and tested successful plans which didn't work because the environment is not static. This led to decline in sales of Super Fine Rice Ltd. The above situation is indicating two limitations of planning which led to decline in its sales. Identify these limitations 3
10. State the main aspects in the concept of planning? 3
11. State any four functions of operational management. 4
12. Briefly explain work study techniques that help in developing standards to be followed throughout the organization 4
13. Ramdas, aged 49 is working in an aviation company. He is the senior most employee in his division. He is even senior to the division manager, Kanaputti. Ramdas is considered one of the most committed, capable and hard-working employees. As a result of his abilities and seniority, he generally received the work assignments of his choice. Although there was no formal designation of various „special“ projects assigned to Ramdas, he handled them as a matter of routine. A problem developed when an able and intelligent person Nagarjuna, aged 33, was appointed by Kanaputti. Nagarjun's previous three years' experience in the closely related work, made it possible for him to catch on to the routine work of his new job more rapidly than was customary for a new employee. On several occasions, Kanaputti noticed the tension developing between the two employees. However, he didn't want to get involved in their personal issues as long as the work was completed effectively and efficiently by them. One day, the tension between them reached the boiling point and Ramdas complained to Kanaputti stating that his duties were being largely taken over by Nagarjun. Kanaputti issued the order stating the clear allocation of the jobs and related duties between the two. He further clarified the working relationship between them by specifying who was to report to whom. This helped in reducing the workload, enhancing productivity and removing ambiguity. A). Identify and state the step of organizing process which has not been carried out properly and contributed to this problem. B) State the two steps of the organizing process which have been taken by Kanaputti to respond to the complaint of Ramdas. C) Also state two points of importance of organizing as reflected in the above case. 6
14. Naman and Govind after finishing their graduation under vocational stream decided to start their own travel agency which will book Rail Tickets and Air Tickets on commission basis. They also thought of providing tickets within ten minutes through the use of internet. They discussed the idea with their Professor Mr. Mehta who liked the idea and suggested them

to first analyses the business environment which consists of investors, competitors and other forces like social, political etc. that may affect their business directly or indirectly. He further told them about the technological improvements and shifts in consumer preferences that were taking place and hence they should be aware of the environmental trends and changes which may hinder their business performance. He emphasized on making plans keeping in mind the threat posed by the competitors, so that they can deal with the situation effectively. This alignment of business operations with the business environment will result in better performance. A) Identify and state the component of business environment highlighted in the above Para. B) State any two features of business environment as discussed by Professor Mehta with Naman and Govind. C) Also state two points of importance of business environment as stated by Professor Mehta in the above situation. 6

CHEMISTRY HOLIDAYS H.W

Prepare an investigatory project report /wall magazine on any suitable topic

given below

1. Chemistry in food industry
2. Chemistry of fibers.
3. Chemistry of medicines.
4. Cosmetic industry
5. Reuse of plastic and paper.
6. Use of chemicals in agriculture.
7. Organic farming.

Or any

other suitable topic.

SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE

1. Read the chapters carefully and define the following terms.

Contemporary World Politics

Chapter 1- The Cold War Era-

Cold War, Capitalism, Cuban Missile Crises, Allied Forces, Soviet Union, Western Alliance, Eastern Alliance, Logic of Deterrence, Power Blocks, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, Arenas of Cold War, Non Aligned Movement, NPT, CTBT, NIEO, SALT STAR

Chapter 2- End of Bipolarity

Communist, Republics of USSR, Baltic States, CIS, Central Asian Republics, Sovereignty, Accountability , Ideological Disputes, Unipolar World, Bipolar, Shock Therapy, Authoritarian System, Inflation, Indo-Russian Strategic Agreement.

Chapter 3- US Hegemony in World Politics

USA, New World Order, WMD. Iraq invasion, Operation Desert Storm, Computer War, Soft Issues, Global War on Terror, Operation Enduring Freedom, Operation Iraqi Freedom, Hegemony, Hegemony as Hard Power, Hegemony as Structural Power, SLOCS, Dollar World, IMF, WB, Hegemony as Soft Power, Constraints on American Power, Liberalization, Boeing, Bandwagon Diplomacy, NGOs.

2. Politics in India Since Independence

Challenges of Nation Building

Tryst with destiny, Challenges faced by India, Integration of Princely States, Government approach, States of Manipur and Hyderabad, Reorganization of States, State Reorganization Commission, Andhra Movement,

End of One Party Era

Challenges of Nation Building, Changing method of Voting, Election Commission, Congress Dominance, Communist Movement and victory in Kerala, Socialist Party, CPI ,BJS SP, Emergence of Opposition Parties.

3. Frame as many as possible MCQs from all five Chapters.

4. Interpret the Maps and Cartoon of above mentioned chapters.

BIOLOGY(XII)

- 1) Make an investigatory project on any one of the topic of your interest.
- 2) Complete all practical work in your lab manual copy.
- 3) Do 50 questions of first unit from any sample paper.

Subject: Home Science (064)

1. Write a report on needs and problems of an aged person.
2. Survey – Visit any place (same/ restaurant/ School) Business centre and observe its measure for safe drinking water.
3. Survey – Visit a restaurant/ School canteen and observe its measures for general conditions of hygiene.
4. Make a portfolio/ Do a market survey on any consumer goods of your liking.
5. Read chapters thoroughly and do the board questions in copies for unit 1st and 2nd chapter (5, 6, 7, 8).

WEB-DEVELOPMENT

Case Study : Online Shopping

design the online web-site with the following specifications:

- Create a home page using java scripts specifying login page and products details. The home page includes details of the user account with products details and description of items and their availability with price tags and discounts if any (for some specific offer).
- Design a registration form and a login form for the users.
- Javascript dialogue boxes will be used wherever necessary.
- After login page – link the other pages with home page which will display about products and transaction details.
- Use the events like Onclick, Onmouseover, Onmouseout etc. to make the website interactive
- User can select product for purchasing from product list provided on the home page.
- After that the user will be redirected to payment page / online payment.
- Payment can be done either using cash on delivery or e-payment (online transaction through some payment gateway i.e., Online bill pay is an electronic payment service that allows you to set up a secure online account to make one time or recurring bill payments for online transactions)
- Generate a receipt for each transaction or combined transactions with payment Details.

