



JAGAT TARAN GOLDEN JUBILEE SCHOOL

Session: 2020-21

Class XII
Subject: Economics

Study Material

Step1. Download the merit nation app from here

Visit link:

<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.meritnation.school>

Step2. Register on the App.

Step3. In the subjects section selects Economics.

Step4. Select Introduction to Macroeconomics from the chapters category.

Step5. Under the Tests tab, practice Test 2 in a notebook (Assignment notebook)

Step6. Repeat the same procedure for the chapter National Income Accounting.

Class XII
Subject: Hindi

Study Material

अन्य पाठ्य सामग्री सहायता के लिए इस लिंक को गूगल पर कॉपी कर पेस्ट करें

Visit link:

<https://www.hindikunj.com/2018/02/bhaktin-mahadevi-verma.html>

हिंदी पाठ को समझने हेतु इस लिंक पर क्लिक करें

Visit link:

<https://youtu.be/soPTq-pfrLA>



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पाठ – 1 (भक्तिन)

निर्देश-

1- लिंक को खोले ।

<https://youtu.be/soPTq-pfrLA> पाठ -1 भक्तिन (लेखिका – महादेवी वर्मा) को ध्यान पूर्वक सुनें और समझे ।

2- पाठ्य सामग्री के लिए हिंदीकुंज.कॉम वेबसाइट खोले अथवा

<https://www.hindikunj.com/2018/02/bhaktin-mahadevi-verma.html> इसमें संकलित गद्य संकलन के पाठ – 8 को खोले और पढ़े ।

3- पाठ अध्ययन के तत्पश्चात् निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर पुस्तिका में दें।

प्रश्न 1-“ भक्तिन” पाठ शीर्षक की सार्थकता सिद्ध कीजिए ।

प्रश्न 2 – “भक्तिन” पाठ का उद्देश्य स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

प्रश्न 3 – “आलो आँधारि” की नायिका ‘बेबी हालदार’ और “भक्तिन” का तुलनात्मक वर्णन कीजिए ।

प्रश्न 4 –लेखिका महादेवी ने भक्तिन के जीवन को कितने परिच्छेदों में बाँटा है? वर्णन कीजिए।



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Class XII
Subject: Maths

Study Material

Visit link: <https://youtu.be/pvV2JFb0XuM>

Solve the questions given in above PDF in your note book.

Instructions for class 12 Mathematics students.

1. Download the video on Linear programming (Chapter 12) .
2. Try to understand the different terms related with this chapter.
3. Note down the different points in your notebook and solve the question given in ncert book.
4. Solve the question given in PDF file.
5. Make a proper record in your notebook.

Class XII
Subject: Physics

Study Material

Instructions for class 12 PHYSICS Students-

- (1). Download the video on unit Electrostatics
(2 Chapters) from the diksha app provided by CBSE.
- (2). Try to understand the different topics of these chapters.
- (3). Note down important points, formulae and derivations in your copy.
- (4). Try to solve questions of these chapters given in study material.



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(5). Make a proper record in a notebook.

Visit link: <https://youtu.be/bQXd0IPR1I>

Visit link: <https://youtu.be/xlWZbN8ueHo>

Visit link: <https://youtu.be/jLS3PudXM8>

Class XII

Subject: Business Studies and Accountancy

Video Links:

Visit link: <https://youtu.be/jbJfDT8oZQw>

Visit link: <https://youtu.be/5nnl09c3PmE>

Visit link:

https://diksha.gov.in/cbse/play/content/do_31267986693061836813208?contentType=Resource

Class XII

Subject: Chemistry

Video Links:

Visit link: <https://youtu.be/RcG9e2Bg3eE>

Visit link:

https://diksha.gov.in/play/content/do_312986225899634688191?referrer=utm_source%3Ddiksha_mobile%26utm_content%3Ddo_312986226818449408195%26utm_campaign%3Dshare_content



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Instructions for class 12 Chemistry Students _

- (1). Download the video on Chapter 1 Solid state from you tube through above link.
- (2). Also download study material of this chapter from Diksha app using second link given above.
- (3). Try to understand the different topics of this chapter.
- (4). Note down important points & formulae in your copy.
- (5). Try to solve questions of this chapter given in study material.
- (6). Do questions in your copy.

Class XII
Subject: English

Video Links:

Visit link: <https://youtu.be/gw1CUqKHiYg>

Visit link: <https://youtu.be/z7ZRBC8dUEs>

They have to go through it thoroughly and attempt the questions which follow.



diksha_Flamingo-v2.ecar



JAGAT TARAN GOLDEN JUBILEE SCHOOL

Class XII

Subject: Computer Science

Video Links:

Visit link: <https://youtu.be/zbMHLJ0dY4w>

Link for class 12 Computer Science.

Instructions for the students

1. Open the link provided in YouTube.
2. Go through the explanation content in the video.

Do the following assignment in your computer practical copy

Assignment

Consider a database LOANS with the following table:

NO	NAME	LOAN AMT	INST	RATE	DATE
1	R.K. Gupta	300000	36	12.00	19-07-2009
2	S.P. Sharma	500000	48	10.00	22-03-2008
3	K.P. Jain	300000	36	NULL	08-03-2007
4	M.P. Yadav	800000	60	10.00	06-12-2008
5	S.P. Sinha	200000	36	12.50	03-01-2010
6	P. Sharma	700000	60	12.50	05-06-2008
7	K.S. Dhall	500000	48	NULL	05-03-2008

Write SQL commands for the tasks 1 to 35 and write the output for the SQL commands 36 to 40:

Create Database and use it

1. Create the database LOANS.
2. Use the database LOANS.

Create Table / Insert Into

3. Create the table Loan Accounts and insert tuples in it.

Simple Select

4. Display the details of all the loans.
5. Display the AccNo, Cust_Name, and Loan Amount of all the loans.

Conditional Select using Where Clause

6. Display the details of all the loans with less than 40 installments.
7. Display the AccNo and Loan Amount of all the loans started before 01-04-2009.
8. Display the Int Rate of all the loans started after 01-04-2009.



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Using NULL

9. Display the details of all the loans whose rate of interest is NULL.
10. Display the details of all the loans whose rate of interest is not NULL.

Using DISTINCT Clause

11. Display the amounts of various loans from the table Loan_Accounts. A loan amount should appear only once.
12. Display the number of installments of various loans from the table Loan_Accounts. An Installment should appear only once..

Using Logical Operators (NOT, AND, OR)

13. Display the details of all the loans started after 31-12-2008 for which the number of Installments are more than 36.
14. Display the Cust_Name and Loan_Amount for all the loans which do not have number of installments 36.
15. Display the Cust_Name and Loan_Amount for all the loans for which the loan amount is less than 500000 or int_rate is more than 12.
16. Display the details of all the loans which started in the year 2009.
17. Display the details of all the loans whose Loan_Amount is in the range 400000 to 500000.
18. Display the details of all the loans whose rate of interest is in the range 11% to 12%.

Using IN Operator

19. Display the Cust_Name and Loan_Amount for all the loans for which the number of Installments are 24, 36, or 48. (Using IN operator)

Using BETWEEN Operator

20. Display the details of all the loans whose Loan_Amount is in the range 400000 to 500000. (Using BETWEEN operator)
21. Display the details of all the loans whose rate of interest is in the range 11% to 12%. (Using BETWEEN operator)

Using LIKE Operator

22. Display the AccNo, Cust Name, and Loan Amount for all the loans for which the Cust Name ends with 'Sharma'.
23. Display the AccNo, Cust_Name, and Loan Amount for all the loans for which the Cust_Name ends with 'a'.
24. Display the AccNo, Cust_Name, and Loan Amount for all the loans for which the Cust Name contains 'a'
25. Display the AccNo, Cust_Name, and Loan Amount for all the loans for which the Cust Name does not contain 'P'.
26. Display the AccNo, Cust Name, and Loan Amount for all the loans for which the Cust Name contains 'a' as the second last character.

Using ORDER BY clause



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27. Display the details of all the loans in the ascending order of their Loan_Amount.
28. Display the details of all the loans in the descending order of their Start Date.
29. Display the details of all the loans in the ascending order of their Loan_Amount and within Loan_Amount in the descending order of their Start Date.

Using UPDATE, DELETE, ALTER TABLE

30. Put the interest rate 11.50% for all the loans for which interest rate is NULL.
31. Increase the interest rate by 0.5% for all the loans for which the loan amount is more than 400000.
32. For each loan replace Interest with $(\text{Loan_Amount} * \text{Int_Rate} * \text{Instalments}) / 12 * 100$.
33. Delete the records of all the loans whose start date is before 2007.
34. Delete the records of all the loans of 'K.P. Jain'
35. Add another column Category of type CHAR(1) in the Loan table.

Class XII

Subject: History

Video Links:

See Themes in Indian History Part-I on DIKSHA at

Visit link:

https://diksha.gov.in/play/content/do_312986228846944256187?referrer=utm_source%3Ddiksha_mobile%26utm_content%3Ddo_312986228967170048136%26utm_campaign%3Dshare_content

Get DIKSHA app from:

https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=in.gov.diksha.app&referrer=utm_source%3D20707c9f24072d832c562e29915577cc0f40d410%26utm_campaign%3Dshare_app



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**Important
Questions Chapter
1**

**Bricks breads and
bones
(2 MARKS)**

1. List the raw materials required for craft production in the Harappan civilisation and discuss how these might have been obtained.

Ans. The variety of materials used to make beads is remarkable: stones like carnelian (of a beautiful red colour), jasper, crystal, quartz and steatite; metals like copper, bronze and gold; and shell, faience and terracotta or burnt clay.

Two methods of procuring materials for craft production:

1. They established settlements such as Nageshwar, Shortughai and Balakot.
2. They might have sent expeditions to areas such as the Khetri region of Rajasthan (for Copper) and south India (for gold).

2. “Our knowledge about the Indus Valley Civilization is poorer than that of the other Civilizations”. Explain it by your arguments?

Ans. Yes, our knowledge about the Indus Valley Civilization is poorer than that of the other because of the following reasons:



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1. The script of that age has hitherto not been deciphered.
2. The easy method behind seeking knowledge about other Civilizations such as that of Egypt, Mesopotamia, China etc. was the deciphering of their scripts. Scripts is that sole basis through which we can gather through knowledge about the art, literature, customs, dresses, function and religion etc. of any Civilizations

3. What were the confusions in the mind of Cunningham while studying Harappan civilization?

Ans: He used the accounts left by Chinese Buddhist pilgrims who had visited the subcontinent between the fourth and seventh centuries CE. He thought that Indian history began with the first cities in the Ganga valley. In fact, Cunningham's main interest was in the archaeology of the Early Historic (c. sixth century BCE fourth century CE) and later periods.

4. What were the differences in the techniques adopted by Marshall and Wheeler in studying Harappan civilization?

Ans. Marshall tended to excavate along regular horizontal units, measured uniformly throughout the mound, ignoring the stratigraphy of the site. This meant that all the artefacts recovered from the same unit were grouped together, even if they were found at different stratigraphic layers. As a result, valuable information about the context of these finds was irretrievably lost. R.E.M. Wheeler rectified this problem. Wheeler recognized that it was necessary to follow the stratigraphy of the mound rather than dig mechanically along uniform horizontal lines.



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5. "Burials is a better source to trace social differences prevalent in the Harappan civilization".

Discuss.

Ans.1. Studying burials is a strategy to find out social differences.

2. At burials in Harappan sites the dead were generally laid in pits. Sometimes, there were differences in the way the burial pit was made - in some instances; the hollowed-out spaces were lined with bricks.

3. Some graves contain pottery and ornaments, perhaps indicating a belief that these could be used in the afterlife. Jewellery has been found in burials of both men and women.

6. Write a note on the Drainage system of the Harappans.

Ans. One of the striking features of this town was a well-planned drainage system. The drains were made of mortar, lime and gypsum. They were covered with big bricks and stones which could be lifted easily to clean the drains. Smaller drains from houses on both the sides of the streets came and joined a brick laid main channel. Bigger drains which cleared the rain water were 2 and half feet to 5 feet in circumference. For sewage from the houses, pits were provided at either side of the street. All this shows that the Indus valley people took great care to keep their cities clean.



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CBSE Class 12

History Part-I:

Chapter 1

BRICKS, BEADS AND BONES: The Harappan Civilisation

Revision Notes

Key concepts in nutshell

1. Period:-

- i. Early Harappan culture - Before 2600 BCE
- ii. Mature Harappa culture - 2600 BCE to 1900 BCE
- iii. Late Harappa culture - After 1900 BCE
- iv. Extent of Harappan civilisation:-
 - i. Northern boundary- Manda Southern Boundary- Daimabad
 - ii. Eastern boundary- Alamgirpur Western boundary- Sutkagendor Characteristics of the Harappan Civilisation.

Time Line 1 Major Periods in Early Indian Archaeology	
2 million BP (Before Present)	Lower Palaeolithic
80,000	Middle Palaeolithic
35,000	Upper Palaeolithic
12,000	Mesolithic
10,000	Neolithic (early agriculturists and pastoralists)



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6,000	Chalcolithic (first use of copper)
2600 BCE	Harappan civilization
1000 BCE	Early iron, megalithic burials
600 BCE – 400 CE	Early Historic

I. Subsistence strategies

- i. The Harappans ate wide range of plants and animal products.
- ii. Animal bones found at Harappan sites include those of cattle, sheep, goat, buffalo and pig.
- iii. The bones of wild species found suggest the Harappans hunted these animals themselves or obtained meat from other hunting communities. Bones of fish and fowl are also found.

iv. Agricultural technologies

Representations on seals and terracotta sculpture indicate that the bull was known, and archaeologists extrapolate from this that oxen were used for ploughing.

- Terracotta models of the plough have been found at sites in Cholistan and at Banawali. Evidence of a ploughed field at Kalibangan has also been found. Traces of irrigation canals have been found at Shortughai in Afghanistan.
- Traces of rainwater harvesting found in Dholavira in Gujarat through water reservoirs.

II. MOHENJODARO: A planned urban

city Two Sections of settlement:-

- I. The Citadel
 - These were constructed on mud brick platforms and were walled, which meant that it was physically separated from the Lower Town
 - These include the warehouse - a massive structure of which the lower brick portions remain.
 - The upper portions, probably of wood, was - the Great Bath. It was a large



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rectangular tank in courtyard surrounded by a corridor on all four sides.

II. The Lower Town

- It had carefully planned drainage system. The roads and streets were laid out along an approximate “grid” pattern.
- It provides examples of residential buildings. Many were centred on a courtyard, with rooms on all sides.
- Every house had its own bathroom paved with bricks, with drains connected through the wall to the street drains.
- The uniqueness of the structure, as well as the context in which it was found (the Citadel, with several distinctive buildings), has led scholars to suggest that it was meant for some kind of a special ritual bath.

III. Social differences

Burials: At burials in Harappan site, the dead were generally laid in pits. Sometimes, there were differences in the way the burial pit was made. Some graves contain pottery and ornaments, perhaps indicating a belief that these could be used in the afterlife. Jewellery has been found in burials of both men and women.

- **Looking for “luxuries”:** The artefacts are classified as utilitarian and luxuries by the archaeologists. Utilitarian objects are of daily use made fairly easily out of ordinary material such as stone or clay. Luxuries are those items if they are rare or made from costly, non-local materials or with complicated technologies. The situation becomes more complicated when we find what seem to be articles of daily use, such as spindle whorls made of rare materials such as faience.

IV. Craft Production

- Chanhu daro is a settlement exclusively devoted to craft production, including bead-making, shell-cutting, metal-working, seal-making and weight-making.
- The variety of materials used to make beads is remarkable. Techniques for making beads differed according to the material.
- Nodules were chipped into rough shapes, and then finely flaked into the final form.



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- Specialised drills have been found at Chanhudaro, Lothal and more recently at Dholavira.
- Nageshwar and Balakot were specialised centres for making shell objects – including bangles, ladles and inlay.
- **Centres of production:** Archaeologists identified centres of production by looking for raw materials and tools used.
 - Waste is one of the best indicators of craftwork. Sometimes, larger wastepieces were used up to make smaller objects.
 - These traces suggest that apart from small, specialised centres, craft production was also undertaken in large cities such as Mohenjodaro and Harappa.

V. Strategies for procuring material

- **Procured from the subcontinent and beyond:** The Harappans procured materials for craft production in various ways.
 - Terracotta toy models of bullock carts suggest that this was one important means of transporting goods and people across land routes.
- Another strategy for procuring raw materials may have been to send expeditions, which established communication with local communities.
 - **Contact with distant lands:** archaeological finds suggest that copper was also probably brought from Oman, on the southeasterntip of the Arabian peninsula. Mesopotamian texts date to the third millennium BCE refer to copper coming from a region called Magan, perhaps a name for Oman.
 - Other archaeological finds include Harappan seals, weights, dice and beads which suggests contacts with regions named Dilmun (probably the island of Bahrain), Magan and Meluhha, possibly the Harappan region.
 - It is likely that communication with Oman, Bahrain or Mesopotamia was by sea. Mesopotamian texts refer to Meluhha as a land of seafarers. Besides, we find depictions of ships and boats on seals.

I. Seals, Script, Weights

- **Seals and sealings** were used to facilitate long distance communication. The sealing also



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conveyed the identity of the sender.

- **An enigmatic script:** Harappan seals usually have a line of writing, probably containing the name and title of the owner. Scholars have also suggested that the motif (generally an animal) conveyed a meaning to those who could not read.

- Most inscriptions are short, the longest containing about 26 signs. Although the script remains undeciphered to date, it was evidently not alphabetical as it has just too many signs – somewhere between 375 and 400. The script was written from right to left.

- **Weights:** Exchanges were regulated by a precise system of weights, usually made of a stone called **Chert** and generally cubical, with no markings.

- Metal scale-pans have also been found.

II. Ancient Authority

- There are indications of complex decisions being taken and implemented in Harappan society.

- **Palaces and kings:** A large building found at Mohenjodaro was labelled as a palace by archaeologists but no spectacular finds were associated with it. A stone statue was labelled and continues to be known as the “priest-king”.

- Some archaeologists are of the opinion that Harappan society had no rulers, whereas other archaeologists feel that there was no single ruler but several rulers, Mohenjodaro had a separate ruler, Harappa another. While some believe that there was a single state.

I. The End of the Civilisation

There is evidence that by c. 1800 BCE most of the Mature Harappan sites in regions such as Cholistan had been abandoned. Simultaneously, there was an expansion of population into new settlements in Gujarat, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh.

- Several explanations for the decline of Harappan civilisation are climatic changes, deforestation, excessive floods, the shifting and/or drying up of rivers.

- The end was evidenced by the disappearance of seals, the script, distinctive beads and pottery, the shift from a standardised weight system to the use of local weights; and the decline and abandonment of cities.



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II. Discovering the Harappan Civilisation

- When Harappan cities fell into ruin, people gradually forgot all about them.
- **Cunningham's confusion:** The first Director-General of the ASI, Cunningham used the accounts left by Chinese Buddhist pilgrims who had visited the subcontinent between the fourth and seventh centuries CE to locate early settlements. A site like Harappa, which was not part of the itinerary of the Chinese pilgrims and was not known as an Early Historic city.
- A Harappan seal was given to Cunningham by an Englishman. He noted the object, but unsuccessfully tried to place it within the time-frame with which he was familiar. It is not surprising that he missed the significance of Harappa.
- **A new old civilisation:** In 1924, John Marshall, Director-General of the ASI, announced the discovery of a new civilisation in the Indus valley to the world. It was then that the world knew not only of a new civilisation, but also of one contemporaneous with Mesopotamia.
- Marshall tended to excavate along regular horizontal units, measured uniformly throughout the mound, ignoring the stratigraphy of the site. This meant that all the artefacts recovered from the same unit were grouped together.
- **New techniques and questions:** Since the 1980s, there has also been growing international interest in Harappan archaeology.
- Specialists from the subcontinent and abroad have been jointly working at both Harappa and Mohenjodaro.
- They are using modern scientific techniques including surface exploration to recover traces of clay, stone, metal and plant and animal remains as well as to minutely analyse every scrap of available evidence. These explorations promise to yield interesting results in the future.



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Time Line 2 Major Developments in Harappan Archaeology	
Nineteenth Century 1875	Report of Alexander Cunningham on Harappan seal
Twentieth Century 1921	M.S Vats begins excavations at Harappa
1925	Excavations begin at Mohenjodaro
1946	R.E.M. Wheeler excavates at Harappa
1955	S.R. Rao begins excavations at Lothal
1960	B.B. Lal and B.K. Thapar begin excavations at Kalibangan
1974	M.R. Mughal begins exploration in Bahawalpur
1980	A team of German and Italian archaeologists begins surface exploration at Mohenjodaro
1986	American team begins excavations at Harappa
1990	R.S. Bisht begins excavations at Dholavira

I. Problems of Piecing Together the Past

■ It is not the Harappan script that helps in understanding the ancient civilisation. Rather, it is material evidence that allows archaeologists to better reconstruct Harappan life. This material could be pottery, tools, ornaments, household objects, etc.

- Organic materials such as cloth, leather, wood and reeds generally decompose, especially in



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tropical regions. What survive are stone, burnt clay (or terracotta), metal, etc.

Classifying finds: One simple principle of classification is in terms of material, such as stone, clay, metal, bone, ivory, etc. The second, is in terms of function. Archaeologists have to decide whether, for instance, an artefact is a tool or an ornament, or both, or something meant for ritual use.

Sometimes, archaeologists have to take recourse to indirect evidence. For instance, though there are traces of cotton at some Harappan sites, to find out about clothing we have to depend on indirect evidence including depictions in sculpture.

- **Problems of interpretation:** Early archaeologists thought that certain objects which seemed unusual or unfamiliar may have had a religious significance.
 - Attempts have also been made to reconstruct religious beliefs and practices by examining seals, some of which seem to depict ritual scenes.
 - Others, with plant motifs, are thought to indicate nature worship.
 - Several reconstructions remain speculative at present.

Class XII

Subject: Biology

Video Links:

See Biology on DIKSHA at

Visit link:

https://diksha.gov.in/play/content/do_312986675679068160131?referrer=utm_source%3Ddiksha_mobile%26utm_content%3Ddo_312986678604791808112%26utm_campaign%3Dshare_content

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https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=in.gov.diksha.app&referrer=utm_source%3D7139114c12c8b2003b1735f6bbbf9571941ffc1a%26utm_campaign%3Dshare_app



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Link for class 12 Biology Assignment.

Instructions for the students:

1. Try to understand and learn the different mode of asexual reproduction with proper examples.
2. Try to understand the different stage of sexual reproduction i.e. Pre. Fertilization, fertilization and Post fertilization.
3. Try to solve the questions of the related topics.

Visit link: <https://youtu.be/uLXz1PLgCGg>

Link for class 12 Biology for tutorial.

Instructions for the students of class 12 biology:

1. Open the provided link in YouTube.
2. Go through the explanation content in the video.

Class XII

Subject: Political Science

See Contemporary World Politics on DIKSHA at

Visit link:

https://diksha.gov.in/play/content/do_312986977234468864145?referrer=utm_source%3Ddiksha_mobile%26utm_content%3Ddo_312986977450360832114%26utm_campaign%3Dshare_content



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Get DIKSHA app from:

Visit link:

https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=in.gov.diksha.app&referrer=utm_source%3De96b7424adf34caf122f92999a93eb694df3f5d9%26utm_campaign%3Dshare_app

Instruction for class 12th students.

1. Open the link. Select Political Science. Select class 12. Select Contemporary World Politics
2. Play video. Go through the lesson
3. Try to understand the terms and explanation of the chapter.

Note down different points in your notebook and write answers to the questions given in assignment document.

5. Make a proper record in your notebook.

Visit link: <https://youtu.be/s0lKEoimu0M>

1. Open the link on YouTube.
2. Listen to the explanations and note down important terms.

Chapter 1 The Cold War Era

Answer very short questions.

1. What could be the background of cold war ?
2. Which two powers fought the Second World War and write the names of the countries in the two power groups.
3. What is cold war and hot war ?
4. Why did USSR decide to convert Cuba into a military base ?
5. Who was the leader of Cuba at the time of cold war ? Name the present ruler.
6. What is the logic of deterrence ?



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7. Which countries are known as first world countries and second world countries ?
8. What is NAM ? Why was it formed ?
9. When and where was the first NAM conference held ?
10. What is NIEO ?

Answer short Questions.

1. What were the ideologies of USA and USSR ?
2. When did the cold war begin ? Which two nations emerged as super powers ?
3. Which countries joined the western block and which countries joined the eastern block in Europe ?

Answer brief questions

1. Why did the super powers formed military alliances? Name the alliances
2. Why did the super powers have military alliances with smaller countries ?
3. What are the main features of NIEO
4. What were the arenas of cold war ?

Write down all questions and answers in your political science classwork copy.

See Politics in India since Independence on DIKSHA at

Visit link:

https://diksha.gov.in/play/content/do_312986979641851904129?referrer=utm_source%3Ddiksha_mobile%26utm_content%3Ddo_312986980130955264155%26utm_campaign%3Dshare_content

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Instruction for class 12th students.

1. Open the link. Select Political Science. Select class 12. Select Politics in India since Independence
2. Play video. Go through the lesson
3. Try to understand the terms and explanation of the chapter.

Note down different points in your notebook and write answers to the questions given in assignment document.

5. Make a proper record in your notebook.

Visit link: https://youtu.be/H9UzDEqUH_w

1. Open the link on YouTube.
2. Listen to the explanations and note down important terms.

Chapter 1

Challenges of Nation Building

Answer very short questions.

1. When did India become independent?
2. Name the three challenges of nation building after independence.
3. Who was Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan ? What was he also known as?
4. Who was Nathu Ram Godse? Why did he assassinate Mahatma Gandhi?
5. What kind of democracy was adopted by India after independence?
6. What were the three options left by British government for princely states?
7. Name the states that declared independence.
8. Name the cities which were divided as communal zones.
9. Why was States Reorganization Commission set up?
10. Which states did not sign the Instrument of Accession?

Answer short questions.

1. Which areas were decided to form Pakistan?



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2. What do you understand by Lapse of Paramountcy
3. What was Two Nation Theory ? Who opposed it?
4. Who was called the Iron Man of India ? What was the main feature of Instrument of Accession?

Answer brief questions

1. What were the three approach that guided the government regarding integration of princely states?
2. Why was the process of partition difficult? What problems did it create?
3. Why were the leaders afraid of creating states on linguistic basis? How has this fear proved to be wrong today?

Write down all questions and answers in your political science classwork copy.

Political Science class XII

Geography class XII

Visit link: <https://youtu.be/r9wWJCHJM6M>

Visit link: https://youtu.be/fsb_1fU23V4

Instruction for class 12th Geography students.

1. Open the link on YouTube Geography NCERT class 12.
2. See the explanation videos of chapter 1 and 2 of Fundamentals of Human Geography.
3. Try to understand the terms and explanation of the chapters.
4. Note down different points in your notebook and write answers to the questions given.
5. Make a proper record in your notebook.

CLASS –XII GEOGRAPHY ASSIGNMENT
Book- Fundamentals of Human Geography

Chapter 1: Human Geography: Nature and Scope



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Q1- Name the two branches of Geography and mention the sub-division of the two main branches. (Make a flow chart also).

Q2- What is the dualism aspect in the subject Geography?

Q3- What metaphors using symbols from human anatomy are used to describe different physiographic divisions of Nature?

Q4- What is the Nature of Human Geography?

Q5- What are the elements of physical geography and Human geography?

Q6- What is meant by environmental determinism?

Q7- - What is meant by environmental possibilism?

Q8- What is Neodeterminism or stop and go determinism?

Q9- At what point in time is considered as the beginning of Human geography?

Q10- What is meant by Humanizations of Nature?

CLASS –XII GEOGRAPHY ASSIGNMENT

Book- Fundamentals of Human Geography

Chapter 2: The World Population- Distribution, Density and Growth

Q1- What are demographic characteristics?

Q2- Define population density?

Q3- Which are the most densely populated areas of the world?

Q4- Which part of the world are least densely populated areas?

Q5- Explain the factors briefly influencing the distribution of the population grouped under (i) Physical factor (ii) Economic factor and (iii) Social and Cultural factors.

Q6- What are the major components of population change?

Q7- What does Place of origin and Place of destination mean?

Q8- What is meant by positive growth of population?

Q9- What are the Push and Pull factors that effects migration and why?

Q10- What is demographic Transition theory?