

6th Jan,2025
Class : 12th Arts
Subject Wise work

Sub: History

Instructions for Students-

The quiz will be based only on the prescribed chapter covered in class.

Students must read the chapter thoroughly before participating.

Students should read carefully to the question before answering.

I am sending you assignment of 2 questions. You have to solve this work in your notebook in a neat and clean way.

You have to submit this work after the opening of school to me.

1. The growth of the Mahabharata did not stop with the Sanskrit version. Over the centuries, versions of the epic were written in a variety of languages through an ongoing process of dialogue between peoples, communities, and those who wrote the texts. Several stories that originated in specific regions or circulated amongst certain people found their way into the epic. At the same time, the central story of the epic was often retold in different ways. And episodes were depicted in sculpture and painting. They also provided themes for a wide range of performing arts – plays, dance and other kinds of narrations.
2. You are probably familiar with the term caste, which refers to a set of hierarchically ordered social categories. The ideal order was laid down in the Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras. Brahmanas claimed that this order, in which they were ranked first, was divinely ordained, while placing groups classified as Shudras and “untouchables” at the very bottom of the social order. Positions within the order were supposedly determined by birth. The Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras also contained rules about the ideal “occupations” of the four categories or varnas. Brahmanas were supposed to study and teach the Vedas, perform sacrifices and get sacrifices performed, and give and receive gifts. Kshatriyas were to engage in warfare, protect people and administer justice, study the Vedas, get sacrifices performed, and make gifts. The last three “occupations” were also assigned to the Vaishyas, who were in addition expected to engage in agriculture, pastoralism and trade. Shudras were assigned only one occupation – that of serving the three “higher” varnas. The Brahmanas evolved two or three strategies for enforcing these norms. One, as we have just seen, was to assert that the varna order was of divine origin. Second, they advised kings to ensure that these norms were followed within their kingdoms. And third, they attempted to persuade people that their status was determined by birth.
 1. “Mahabharata is a dynamic text.” Explain the statement in your views.
 2. “You are probably familiar with the term caste, which refers to a set of hierarchically ordered social categories.” Explain the statement in eight points.
 3. Link for quiz

<https://wayground.com/join?gc=12195430>

Sub: English

Parents may consider giving their teenagers mobile phones for security purposes but it results in "possible mis use and side effects." You are Amrit /Amrita. Write an article for your school magazine on 'Possible Misuse and Side Effects of Mobile Phones'.

Sub : Political Science

Globalisation – Some Important Learning Points

1. Meaning of Globalisation

Globalisation refers to the growing interconnectedness of the world through the flow of goods, services, capital, technology, ideas, and people across national boundaries.

2. Economic Dimension

It includes liberalisation of trade, foreign direct investment (FDI), role of multinational corporations (MNCs), and integration of national economies with the global economy.

3. Political Dimension

Globalisation affects the sovereignty of states and increases the role of international organisations like the IMF, World Bank, WTO, and United Nations.

4. Cultural Dimension

Globalisation leads to cultural exchange but also raises concerns about cultural homogenisation and loss of local cultures.

5. Technological Role

Advances in communication and information technology (internet, satellites, mobile phones) have accelerated globalisation.

6. Supporters of Globalisation

They argue that it promotes economic growth, employment opportunities, technological advancement, and global cooperation.

7. Criticism of Globalisation

Critics say it increases inequality, weakens developing countries, harms local industries, and benefits rich nations more.

8. Impact on India

In India, globalisation began mainly after 1991 economic reforms, leading to growth in services, IT sector, and foreign trade.

9. Resistance to Globalisation

Many social movements oppose globalisation due to environmental damage, labour exploitation, and loss of national autonomy.

10. Globalisation is Not Uniform

Its impact varies across countries and sections of society; not everyone benefits equally.

Doing work

Short Answer Questions (4 Marks)

1. Mention any four features of globalisation.
2. How does technology contribute to globalisation?
3. State any four criticisms of globalisation.
4. Write four impacts of globalisation on Indian economy.

Long Answer Questions (6 Marks)

1. Explain the economic and political dimensions of globalisation.
2. Discuss the positive and negative impacts of globalisation on developing countries.
3. How has globalisation affected India since 1991? Explain.
4. "Globalisation has widened the gap between rich and poor." Examine the statement.

Link for Quiz

<https://www.proprofs.com/quiz-school/ugc/story.php?title=ndu1odmymqk024>

Sub: Economics

Continuing with the same topic, today's Quiz is based on Assertion Reason based questions only. So read all the key details of chapter once again carefully and at the end there is quiz related to topic. It is mandatory to solve all quiz questions.

<https://forms.gle/pjiognLPL3SMnTZx9>