

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.

Abdur Razzaq, an ambassador sent by the ruler of Persia to Calicut (present-day Kozhikode) in the fifteenth century, was greatly impressed by the fortifications, and mentioned seven lines of forts. These encircled not only the city but also its agricultural hinterland and forests. The outermost wall linked the hills surrounding the city. The massive masonry construction was slightly tapered. No mortar or cementing agent was employed anywhere in the construction. The stone blocks were wedge shaped, which held them in place, and the inner portion of the walls was of earth packed with rubble. Square or rectangular bastions projected outwards. Why do you think agricultural tracts were incorporated within the fortified area? Often, the objective of medieval sieges was to starve the defenders into submission. These sieges could last for several months and sometimes even years. Normally rulers tried to be prepared for such situations by building large granaries within fortified areas. The rulers of Vijayanagar adopted a more expensive and elaborate strategy of protecting the agricultural belt itself.

They were also probably meant as reminders of the power of kings, able to command the resources, techniques and skills needed to construct these towering gateways. Other distinctive features include *mandapas* or pavilions and long, pillared corridors that often ran around the shrines within the temple complex. Let us look at two temples more closely – the Virupaksha temple and the Vitthala temple. The Virupaksha temple was built over centuries. While inscriptions suggest that the earliest shrine dated to the ninth-tenth centuries, it was substantially enlarged with the establishment of the Vijayanagara Empire. The hall in front of the main shrine was built by Krishnadeva Raya to mark his accession. This was decorated with delicately carved pillars. The halls in the temple were used for a variety of purposes. Some were spaces in which the images of gods were placed to witness special programmes of music, dance, drama, etc. Others were used to celebrate the marriages of deities, and yet others were meant for the deities to swing in. Special images, distinct from those kept in the small central shrine, were used on these occasions. Another shrine, the Vitthala temple, is also interesting. Here, the principal deity was Vitthala, a form of Vishnu generally worshipped in Maharashtra. The introduction of the worship of the deity in Karnataka is another indication of the ways in which the rulers of Vijayanagara drew on different traditions to create an imperial culture. As in the case of other temples, this temple too has several halls and a unique shrine designed as a chariot

1. “Before we examine the different parts of the city in detail let us look at what enclosed them all the great fortress walls.” Explain the statement about the fortifications of Vijayanagar Empire.
2. “In terms of temple architecture, by this period certain new features were in evidence.” Explain the statement with the context of gopurams and mandapas.
3. Link for quiz

<https://wayground.com/join?gc=44637926>

Sub: English

Key Points: “Keeping Quiet”

1. The poet asks everyone to pause and remain silent for a moment.
2. Silence helps people introspect and understand themselves better.
3. The poet condemns violence, wars, and exploitation caused by human greed.
4. Keeping quiet does not mean inactivity or death, but peaceful reflection.
5. A moment of silence can bring unity and universal brotherhood.
6. Nature teaches humans the importance of stillness and renewal.
7. The poet believes silence can help humans break the cycle of destruction.

Competency-Based Questions (Unsolved)

1. Why does the poet ask everyone to count up to twelve and remain quiet? What change does he expect from this act?
2. How does silence help human beings overcome violence and misunderstanding, according to the poem?
3. Explain the difference between “keeping quiet” and inactivity as highlighted by the poet.
4. What lesson does the poet draw from nature to explain the importance of stillness in human life?
5. How can the message of the poem be applied to reduce conflicts in today’s world?

Sub: Political Science

Class 12 – Political Science

Chapter: Recent Developments in Indian Politics

Link for Quiz

<https://www.proprofs.com/quiz-school/ugc/story.php?title=ndu2mzm0nwmk3f>

Some Important Learning Points

1. Era of Coalition Politics

After 1989, no single party could secure a clear majority at the Centre, leading to the formation of coalition governments involving multiple political parties.

2. Decline of One-Party Dominance

The dominance of the Congress party reduced, and regional as well as national parties emerged as significant political forces.

3. Rise of Regional Parties

Regional parties like DMK, TDP, SP, BSP, and others began playing an important role in national politics and government formation.

4. Role of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)

The BJP emerged as a major national party and led coalition governments, especially under the National Democratic Alliance (NDA).

5. United Progressive Alliance (UPA)

The UPA, led by the Congress, formed governments in 2004 and 2009, showing the continued relevance of coalition politics.

6. Politics of Social Justice

Issues related to caste, backward classes, minorities, and social justice became central, especially after the Mandal Commission recommendations.

7. Growing Role of Media and Technology

Media, social media, and technology have increased political awareness and public participation in democratic processes.

*Written Work

Six-Mark Questions

Q1. Explain the significance of coalition politics in India after 1989.

Answer (Points):

1. Coalition governments became common due to fragmented electoral verdicts.
2. Regional parties gained influence at the national level.
3. Decision-making involved consensus among allies.
4. Federalism was strengthened by greater state representation.
5. Smaller parties could raise regional issues nationally.
6. It reflected India's political and social diversity.

Q2. Discuss the role of regional political parties in recent Indian politics.

Answer (Points):

1. Regional parties represent local interests and aspirations.
2. They influence national policies through coalition support.
3. Many regional leaders became key national figures.
4. They strengthened federal structure of India.
5. They reduced dominance of national parties.
6. They increased political participation at the grassroots level.

Q3. How did the Mandal Commission affect Indian politics?

Answer (Points):

1. It recommended reservations for Other Backward Classes (OBCs).
2. Social justice became a major political issue.
3. New political parties and leaders emerged.
4. Caste-based politics gained prominence.
5. Political awareness among backward classes increased.
6. It reshaped electoral politics in many states.

Q4. Evaluate the changing nature of party competition in India.

Answer (Points):

1. Shift from single-party dominance to multi-party system.
2. Increased role of alliances and coalitions.
3. Rise of issue-based and identity-based politics.
4. Stronger competition at both national and state levels.
5. Greater voter choice among parties.
6. Enhanced democratic participation and accountability.

Subject : Math

General Instructions:

- (i) Do all questions neatly in the fair notebook.

(ii) Mention Date, and Day on each day's work.

(iii) All steps must be shown clearly.

(iv) Each question carrying 3 marks.

1. Find the Shortest distance between the lines: $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-2}{-1} = \frac{z-1}{1}$

and $\frac{x-2}{2} = \frac{y+1}{1} = \frac{z+1}{2}$

2. Show that the lines: $\frac{x+3}{-3} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-5}{5}$

and $\frac{x+1}{-1} = \frac{y-2}{2} = \frac{z-5}{5}$ are coplanar. Also find the equation of the plane.

3. Solve the differential equation:

$x \frac{dy}{dx} + (y-x^3) = 0$

4. Show that $(x^2+xy) \frac{dy}{dx} = (x^2+y^2) \frac{dy}{dx}$

Is homogenous and solve it.

5. Solve the following differential equation:

$xy \log\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) dx + (y^2 - x^2 \log\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)) dy = 0$

Sub:Punjabi

ਅੱਜ ਕੱਲ ਦੀ ਜਿੰਦਗੀ ਇੱਕ ਹੁੱਲੜ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਹਲੇ ਕਿੱਥੇ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਹਲੀਆਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਦਾ ਮੌਕਾ ਕਿੱਥੇ ਸਿਆਣੇ ਧਾਰਮਿਕ ਲਿਖਾਰੀ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਆਗੂ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਦੇ ਵਿਰੁੱਧ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਕੋਈ ਕੀਮਤੀ ਸਮਾਂ ਗੱਪਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਿਤਾਇਆ ਜਾਏ। ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਨੇ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਅਸਾਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਹਰ ਕਰਮ ਦਾ ਜਵਾਬ ਦੇਣਾ ਹੈ। ਉਥੇ ਹਰ ਕਥਨ ਦਾ ਵੀ ਗਿਣ ਕੇ ਲਿਖ ਦੇਣਾ ਪਵੇਗਾ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਹਰ ਇੱਕ ਆਦਮੀ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਜੀਭ ਨੂੰ ਲਗਾਮ ਪਾ ਕੇ ਰੱਖਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ। ਸਿਰਫ ਲੋੜ ਪੈਣ ਤੇ ਹੀ ਮੁੰਹ ਖੋਲਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਦ ਮਤਲਬ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਪੂਰੀ ਹੋ ਜਾਏ ਤਾਂ ਝੱਟ ਜਿੰਦਗਾ ਲਾ ਕੇ ਚੁੱਪ ਵੱਟ ਲੈਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ। ਚੁੱਪ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਚੀਜ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੋਈ ਚੀਜ਼ ਨਹੀਂ। ਚੁੱਪ ਸੁਨਿਹਰੀ ਅਤੇ ਬੋਲ ਰੁਹਿਰੀ। ਕਈਆਂ ਨੇ ਤਾਂ ਚੁੱਪ ਦੇ ਮਜ਼ਬੂਨ ਉੱਤੇ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਲਿਖ ਮਾਰੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਇਹ ਤਾਂ ਇਉਂ ਹੋਇਆ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕੋਈ ਆਰਾਮ ਲੱਭਣ ਲਈ ਸੌਂ ਕੇ ਪੈਡਾਂ ਮਾਰੇ ਤਾਂ ਜਾਂ ਵਰਤ ਦੀ ਤਿਆਰੀ ਲਈ ਰੋਟੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਕੇਠਾ ਭਰ ਲਵੇ। ਚੁੱਪ ਦੇ ਇੰਨੇ ਗੁਣ ਗਾਏ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਹੁਣ ਹਰੇਕ ਸਿਆਣੇ ਆਦਮੀ ਨੂੰ ਚੁੱਪਦਾ ਅਭਿਆਸ ਕਰਨਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਹਫਤੇ ਭਰਦੇ ਲੈਕਚਰਾਂ ਤੇ ਇੰਟਰਵਿਊਆਂ ਮਹਾਤਮਾ ਗਾਂਧੀ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਪਾਸਚਿਤ ਵਜੋਂ ਇੱਕ ਦਿਨ ਮੌਨ ਵਰਤ ਰੱਖਣਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਸੀ। ਜਿੰਨਾ ਕੋਈ ਆਦਮੀ ਧਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਜਾਂ ਉੱਚੀ ਸ਼ਾਨ ਵਾਲਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਨਾਂ ਹੀ ਚੁੱਪ ਅਤੇ ਖੁੱਲ੍ਹੀਆਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਕਰਨ ਤੋਂ ਸੰਗਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਹਰ ਵਕਤ ਖਤਰਾ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਮੇਰੀ ਗੱਲ ਤੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਗਲਤ ਫਾਇਦਾ ਨਾ ਉਠਾ ਲਵੇ।

1 ਸੁਨਿਹਰੀ ਅਤੇ ਰੁਹਿਰੀ ਦਾ ਅਰਥ ਦੱਸੋ ?

1 ਚੰਨ ਤੇ ਧਰਤੀ ਵਰਗੀ 2 ਸੁਰਜ ਅਤੇ ਚੰਨ ਵਰਗੀ 3 ਸੋਨੇ ਤੇ ਚਾਂਦੀ ਵਰਗੀ 4 ਇਹਨਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਨਹੀਂ

2 ਕੌਣ ਕੌਣ ਵਿਹਲੀਆਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਿਰੁੱਧ ਹਨ ?

1 ਆਦਮੀ ,

ਲੈਕਚਰ , ਧਰਮਾਤਮਾ 2 ਅਧਿਆਪਕ , ਗੁਰੂ , ਆਮ ਲੋਕ ,

3 ਸਿਆਣੇ ਧਾਰਮਿਕ ਮਨੁੱਖ , ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਆਗੂ , ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਸਾਰੇ ,

4 ਇੱਕ ਦਿਨ ਦਾ ਮੌਨ ਕਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਰੱਖਣਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਸੀ?

1 ਧਾਰਮਿਕ ਆਗੂਆਂ ਨੂੰ 2 ਮਹਾਤਮਾ ਗਾਂਧੀ 3 ਆਦਮੀ 4 ਧਰਮਾਤਮਾ

5 ਚੁੱਪ ਦਾ ਅਭਿਆਸ ਕੌਣ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ? 1 ਸਿਆਣੇ 2 ਧਰਮਾਤਮਾ 3 ਆਮ ਲੋਕ 4 ਰਾਜਨੀਤਿਕ ਆਗੂ

6 ਅਜੋਕੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਬੋਲਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ? 1 ਜਦੋਂ ਮਰਜ਼ੀ 2 ਸਿਰਫ ਲੇੜ ਪੈਣ ਤੇ 2 ਬੋਲਣਾ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ 4 ਵਧੇਰੇ ਬੋਲਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ

7 ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਪਹਿਰੇ ਲਈ ਢੁਕਵਾਂ ਸਿਰਲੇਖ ਦੱਸੋ?

1 ਜਿੰਦਗੀ ਇੱਕ ਹੁੱਲੜਬਾਜ਼ੀ 2 ਚੁੱਪ ਸੁਨਿਹਰੀ ਤੇ ਬੋਲ ਰੁਹਿਰੀ 3 ਅਜੋਕਾ ਜੀਵਨ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਹਲੀਆਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ 4 ਆਦਮੀ ਅਤੇ ਅਜੋਕਾ ਜੀਵਨ

8 ਜੀਭ ਨੂੰ ਲਗਾਮ ਪਾਉਣ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ?

1 ਬਹੁਤ ਜਿਆਦਾ ਬੋਲਣਾ 2 ਸੋਚ ਸਮਝ ਕੇ ਬੋਲਣਾ 3 ਗਾਲੜੀ ਹੋਣਾ 4 ਬਿਨਾਂ ਸੋਚੇ ਬੋਲਣਾ

9 ਮਨੁੱਖ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਕਰਮਾਂ ਦਾ ਹਿਸਾਬ ਕਿੱਥੇ ਦੇਣਾ ਹੈ ?

1 ਧੂਰ ਦਰਗਾਹ 2 ਮੰਦਰ ਵਿੱਚ 3 ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰੇ ਵਿੱਚ 4 ਮਸੀਤ ਵਿੱਚ

Sub:Economics

Dear students

Read all the key details of chapter carefully and at the end there is quiz related to topic. It is mandatory to solve all quiz questions.

Human Capital Formation

Meaning of Human Capital

- Stock of skills, knowledge, education, health in people
- Enhances productivity & earning capacity
- Converts population into human assets

Sources of Human Capital Formation

1. Education

- Formal & informal education
- Improves skills and efficiency

- Creates skilled workforce

2. Health

- Nutrition, sanitation, medical facilities
- Healthy worker = higher productivity

3. On-the-job Training

- Learning while working
- Enhances practical skills

4. Migration

- Better job opportunities
- Skill enhancement

5. Information

- Knowledge about jobs, education, health services

Education in India

- Elementary, Secondary & Higher education

Government initiatives: SSA, RTE Act

Role of private sector

 **Health in India**

- Public & private health infrastructure
- Issues: Malnutrition, high IMR, poor sanitation
- Government programmes

Role of Human Capital in Economic Growth

- Increases national income
- Promotes innovation & technology
- Improves standard of living
- Encourages social development

⚠️ Problems of Human Capital Formation in India

- Inadequate funding
- Brain drain
- Poor quality education
- Regional imbalances

□ Difference: Human Capital vs Physical Capital

Human Capital

Physical Capital

Not transferable

Cannot be sold Can be sold

Conclusion

- Human capital is the backbone of economic development
- Investment in people = long-term growth

Now use the following link to solve the Quiz:

<https://forms.gle/Q1feqjpMAqyJknkw8>