

## Class 12th Commerce

Date - 7.1.26

### English

The Roadside Stand – Key Points

Poet: Robert Frost

Genre: Poem (Social concern)

Central Idea

The poem highlights the suffering and exploitation of poor rural people.

It contrasts the comfort of city people with the misery of villagers.

The roadside stand represents hope, poverty, and helplessness.

Key Points

Poor villagers set up a small roadside stand to earn a little money.

They hope passing city people will stop and buy something.

City people are selfish and insensitive; they rarely stop.

Instead of helping, they complain about:

The stand being ugly

The signboards blocking their view

The villagers' dream of prosperity is shattered.

The poet criticizes false promises made by the government to help villagers.

The poet feels deep sympathy for the villagers.

He wishes to end their suffering, even imagining death as a release (without glorifying it).

The poem ends with the villagers still waiting hopelessly.

Themes / Messages

Rich–poor divide

Exploitation of the rural poor

Insensitivity of modern society

False hopes given to villagers

Need for social justice and empathy

Poetic Devices (Important for Exams)

Alliteration: “pathetic sound”

Metaphor: Roadside stand as symbol of rural poverty

Irony: Help promised but never given

Imagery: Clear picture of the rural setting

Tone of the Poem

Sympathetic

Critical

Sad and thoughtful

Why is the poem relevant today?

Even today, rural people struggle for fair opportunities.

Development often ignores the poor

Poem: The Roadside Stand

### 1. Case-Based Question

The villagers set up a roadside stand to earn money from city travellers.

Question:

If the government truly wanted to improve the villagers' condition, what two practical steps should it take instead of making false promises?

Competency Tested: Problem-solving & real-life application

## 2. Analytical Question

City people complain about the roadside stand spoiling the view.

Question:

What does this complaint reveal about the attitude of urban people towards rural poverty?

Competency Tested: Analysis & interpretation

## 3. Inference-Based Question

The poet says that "greedy good-doers" plan to help villagers.

Question:

Why does the poet use this ironic phrase? What can you infer about such helpers?

Competency Tested: Inference & critical thinking

## 4. Value-Based Question

The poet feels disturbed by the villagers' suffering.

### **Business Studies**

**Revise** case based questions of ch 12 there will be written test on 8.1.26.

### **Accountancy**

**Dear students**

Continuing with the previous topics, today's Quiz includes questions from both Share capital and Issue of Debentures. So read all the key details of both the chapters once again carefully and at the end there is quiz related to topic. It is mandatory to solve all quiz questions.

Now use the following link to start the quiz. After completion of quiz you will get the certificate of participation and grade marks. You have to save it for further assessment in future.

[https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1vDa8nu6HYrUURf7hnwjxZLN\\_vopMfjI5vhr9L3uWWOs/edit](https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1vDa8nu6HYrUURf7hnwjxZLN_vopMfjI5vhr9L3uWWOs/edit)

### **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.

### **RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

#### ◆ **Meaning**

Rural development refers to the overall economic and social development of rural areas with the aim of improving the quality of life of rural people.

It includes development of agriculture, allied activities, non-farm activities and infrastructure.

#### ◆ **Major Issues in Rural Areas**

Low agricultural productivity

Poverty and unemployment

Disguised and seasonal unemployment

Illiteracy and lack of skills

Poor infrastructure (roads, power, irrigation)

#### ◆ **Rural Credit**

**Need for Credit:**

Purchase of seeds, fertilizers, machinery

**Agricultural and non-farm activities**

**Consumption needs during lean seasons**

**Sources of Rural Credit:**

**Institutional Sources**

**Commercial Banks**

**Cooperative Societies**

**Regional Rural Banks**

**NABARD**

**Non-Institutional Sources**

**Moneylenders**

**Traders**

**Relatives**

**Problems:**

**High interest rates**

**Indebtedness of farmers**

**Exploitation by moneylenders**

◆ **Agricultural Development**

**Land reforms**

**Use of modern technology**

**Green Revolution**

**Diversification of crops**

**Organic farming**

◆ **Non-Farm Activities**

**Cottage and village industries**

**Handicrafts**

**Transport services**

**Small-scale processing units**

👉 **Reduce pressure on agriculture and create employment**

◆ **Employment in Rural Areas**

**Disguised unemployment**

**Seasonal unemployment**

**Migration to urban areas**

**Solution: Employment generation programmes**

◆ **Infrastructure Development**

**Roads and transport**

**Irrigation facilities**

**Electricity and power**

**Storage and marketing facilities**

◆ **Poverty Alleviation & Government Programmes**

**MGNREGA – Guaranteed employment**

**NRLM (SHGs) – Self-employment & women empowerment**

**PMGSY – Rural roads**

**MSP – Assured prices to farmers**

◆ **Sustainable Rural Development**

**Protection of environment**

**Use of renewable resources**

**Organic farming**

**Balanced growth for future generations**



**Important points to remember**

- ✓ Rural development is multi-dimensional
- ✓ Institutional credit is safer than moneylenders
- ✓ SHGs play a key role in credit & empowerment
- ✓ Non-farm activities are crucial for employment

**Now attempt the quiz using the following link:**

**<https://forms.gle/vfDhfxDHnMctvYEJ6>**