Sub: History

Assignment for 12th history 09.01.2026

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 khanqah was the centre of social life. We know about Shaikh Nizamuddin's hospice (c. fourteenth century) on the banks of the river Yamuna in Ghiyaspur, on the outskirts of what was then the city of Delhi. It comprised several small rooms and a big hall (jama'at khana) where the inmates and visitors lived and prayed. The inmates included family members of the Shaikh, Pilgrimage, called *ziyarat,* to tombs of sufi saints is prevalent all over the Muslim world. This practice is an occasion for seeking the sufi's spiritual grace

(*barakat*). For more than seven centuries' people of various creeds, classes and social backgrounds have expressed their devotion at the *dargahs* of the five great Chishti saints. It was not just in *sama'that* the Chishtis adopted local languages. In Delhi, those associated with the Chishti *silsila* conversed in Hindavi, the language of the people. Other sufis such as Baba Farid composed verses in the local language, which were incorporated in the *Guru Granth Sahib*. A major feature of the Chishti tradition was austerity, including maintaining a distance from worldly power. However, this was by no means a situation of absolute isolation from political power. The sufis accepted unsolicited grants and donations from the political elites. The Sultans in turn set up charitable trusts (*auqaf*) as endowments for hospices and granted tax-free land (*inam*).

2. The message of Baba Guru Nanak is spelt out in his hymns and teachings. These suggest that he advocated a form of *nirguna* bhakti. He firmly repudiated the external practices of the religions he saw around him. He rejected sacrifices, ritual baths, image worship, austerities and the scriptures of both Hindus and Muslims. For Baba Guru Nanak, the Absolute or "*rab*" had no gender or form. He proposed a simple way to connect to the Divine by remembering and repeating the Divine Name, expressing his ideas through hymns called "*shabad*" in Punjabi, the language of the region. Baba Guru Nanak would sing these compositions in various *ragas* while his attendant Mardana played the *rabab*. Baba Guru Nanak organised his followers into a community. He set up rules for congregational worship (*sangat*) involving collective recitation. He appointed one of his disciples, Angad, to succeed him as the preceptor (*guru*), and this practice was followed for nearly 200 years. It appears that Baba Guru Nanak did not wish to establish a new religion, but after his death his followers consolidated their own practices and distinguished themselves from both Hindus and Muslims. The fifth preceptor, Guru Arjan, compiled Baba Guru Nanak's hymns along with those of his four successors and other religious poets like Baba Farid, Ravidas (also known as Raidas) and Kabir in the *Adi Granth Sahib*. These hymns, called *"gurbani",* are composed in various languages.

1. "Of the groups of Sufis who migrated to India in the late twelfth century, the Chishtis were the most influential." Explain the statement in the context of The Chishtis in the Subcontinents.
2. "Guru Nanak ji was a revolutionary saint." Explain the statement in the context of Guru Nanak and the Sacred Word.
3. Link for quiz
   https://wayground.com/join?gc=02029798

Sub: English

Key Points: "A Thing of Beauty"

1. A thing of beauty gives everlasting joy and its beauty increases with time.

2. Beautiful things provide peace, comfort, and relief from sorrow and suffering.

3. Human life is full of pain, disappointment, and negativity, but beauty helps us survive these hardships.

4. Examples of beauty include nature (sun, moon, trees, flowers), myths, and noble deeds of the past.

5. Beauty acts like a healing force, binding humans to life despite misery.

6. The poet believes beauty is immortal and leaves a permanent impact on the human soul.

7. Keats emphasizes that art, nature, and literature nourish the human spirit.

Competency-Based Questions (Unsolved)

1. How does the poet justify the idea that beauty has the power to remove human suffering? Support your answer with examples from the poem.

2. Explain how "a thing of beauty" acts as a source of motivation for human beings in difficult times.

3. Why does the poet call beauty a "bower quiet for us"? What human need does it fulfill?

4. Analyze how Keats connects beauty with immortality. What message does this convey about human life?

5. In today's stressful world, how can the poet's idea of beauty help individuals maintain

emotional balance?

Sub: Political Science
Class 12 – Political Science
Chapter: Environment and Natural Resources

- Learning Points

1. Meaning of Environment
Environment includes land, water, air, flora, fauna, and the relationship between them and human life.

2. Natural Resources
Natural resources such as forests, water, minerals, and energy resources are essential for economic development and human survival.

3. Environmental Degradation
Over-exploitation of resources, industrialization, deforestation, and pollution have led to serious environmental problems.

4. Global Environmental Concerns
Climate change, global warming, ozone layer depletion, and loss of biodiversity are major global environmental issues.

5. North–South Divide
Developed countries (Global North) consume more resources, while developing countries (Global South) face greater environmental degradation.

6. Sustainable Development
Development that meets present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

7. International Cooperation
Environmental problems are global in nature and require international cooperation and agreements.

8. Key Environmental Movements
Movements like Chipko Movement and Narmada Bachao Andolan highlight people's participation in environmental protection.

9. Environmental Governance
Governments and international organizations frame policies and laws to protect the environment.

10. Role of Civil Society
NGOs, activists, and citizens play an important role in environmental awareness and conservation.

*Written Work

 Questions (6 Marks Each)

Q1. Explain the concept of sustainable development. Why is it important in the present times?

Answer:
Sustainable development refers to a form of development that satisfies present needs without harming the ability of future generations to fulfill their needs. It balances economic growth, environmental protection, and social justice. In present times, it is important because natural resources are limited, environmental degradation is increasing, and climate change poses serious threats to life on Earth. Sustainable development ensures long-term economic growth while protecting the environment.

Q2. Discuss the major global environmental issues.

Answer:
Major global environmental issues include climate change, global warming, ozone layer depletion, deforestation, and loss of biodiversity. Climate change leads to rising temperatures and extreme weather events. Ozone depletion increases harmful ultraviolet radiation. Deforestation causes loss of habitat and ecological imbalance. These issues affect all countries and require global cooperation.

Q3. Examine the role of international organizations in environmental protection.

Answer:
International organizations play a crucial role in addressing environmental issues by promoting cooperation among nations. Organizations like the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) create awareness and frame environmental policies. International agreements such as the Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. These organizations help in sharing technology, funding, and knowledge to protect the environment.

Q4. Explain the North–South divide in environmental issues.

Answer:
The North–South divide refers to the unequal relationship between developed and developing countries in environmental matters. Developed countries have historically consumed more natural resources and contributed more to pollution. Developing countries face environmental degradation while trying to achieve economic development. This divide leads to disagreements in international environmental negotiations.

Q5. Describe the role of people's movements in environmental conservation.

Answer:
People's movements play an important role in environmental conservation by creating awareness and resisting harmful development projects. Movements like the Chipko Movement focused on protecting forests, while the Narmada Bachao Andolan opposed large dams that displaced people and damaged the environment. These movements highlight the importance of public participation in environmental protection.
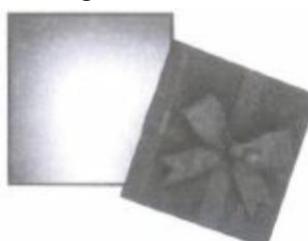
Subject : Math
General Instructions:
- (i)   Do all questions neatly in the fair notebook.
- (ii)   Mention Date, and Day on each day's work.
- (iii)   All steps must be shown clearly.
- (iv)   Each question carrying 4 marks.

1. Mega wants to prepare a handmade gift box for her friend's birthday at home. For making lower part of box, she takes a square piece of cardboard of side 20 cm. Based on the above information answer the following questions.
(I) If x cm be the length of each side of the square cardboard which is to be cut off from corners of the square piece of

side 20 cm,then find the possible value of x.

(II)Find the volume of the open box formed by folding up the cutting corner.

(III) Write the value of x for which $\frac{dv}{dx} = 0$

OR

Find the maximum value of the volume.

2.Logarithmic differentiation is a powerful technique to differentiate functions of the form f(x) =u(x)^v(x), where both u(x) and v(x) are differentiable functions and f and u need to be positive functions.

Let function y=f(x) =(u(x))^v(x), then $y'[(v(x)/u(x)) u'(x) +v'(x). \log[u(x)]]$.On the basis of above information, answer the following questions.

    (I)   Differentiate x^x w. r. t. x

    (II)   Differentiate $x^x + a^x + x^a + a^a$ w.r.t.x

    (III)   If y=(2-x)³$(2 + 3x)^5$ then find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

         OR

  If y=$x^x e^{2x+5}$, then find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

3.A coach is training 3 players.He observes that the player A can hit a target 4 times in 5 shots.Player B can hit 3 times in 4 shots and the player C can hit 2 times in 3 shots.

From this situation answer the following:

    (I)   Let the target is hit by A, B and C . Find the probability that A, B and C all will hit.

    (II)   What is the probability that B, C will hit and A will lose?

    (III)   What is the probability that any two of A, B and C will hit?

           OR

    What is the probability that none of them will hit the target?

Sub:Economics

Dear students

Read all the key details of chapter carefully and solve the following questions

CHAPTER: REVENUE

✳️ REVENUE

→ Money received by a firm from sale of output

◆ 1. TOTAL REVENUE (TR)

Meaning: Total receipts from sale of goods

Formula:

TR = Price × Quantity sold (P × Q)

Behaviour:

TR increases when sales increase

Depends on price elasticity of demand

◆ 2. AVERAGE REVENUE (AR)

Meaning: Revenue per unit of output

Formula:

AR = TR ÷ Q

Important Relationship:

◈ AR = Price

Shape of AR Curve:

Horizontal → Perfect Competition

Downward sloping → Monopoly / Monopolistic Competition

◆ 3. MARGINAL REVENUE (MR)

Meaning: Addition to total revenue by selling one extra unit

Formula:

MR = $TR_n - TR_{n-1}$

Key Features:

MR can be positive, zero or negative

MR curve lies below AR curve

◈ 4. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TR, AR & MR

When TR increases at increasing rate → MR rising

When TR increases at decreasing rate → MR falling

When TR is maximum → MR = 0

When TR decreases → MR is negative

◈ 5. AR & MR UNDER DIFFERENT MARKET CONDITIONS

✔ Perfect Competition

AR = MR = Price

AR & MR curves are horizontal

✔ Monopoly / Monopolistic Competition

AR slopes downward

MR lies below AR

To sell more → firm must reduce price

◈ 6.IMPORTANT POINTS

- AR curve is also demand curve of firm
- MR falls faster than AR
- TR is maximum when MR = 0
- MR < AR due to price reduction on all units

 ONE-LINE SUMMARY

Revenue analysis helps a firm decide output level and profit maximisation.

Now use the following link to solve MCQs:

https://forms.gle/wDBhRMdG4ksMYwLV6