

5th January 2026

Class 12th Arts

Subject wise

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. Some of these inscriptions were on stone, but most were on copper plates which were probably given as a record of the transaction to those who received the land. The records that have survived are generally about grants to religious institutions or to Brahmanas. Most inscriptions were in Sanskrit. In some cases, and especially from the seventh century onwards, part of the inscription was in Sanskrit, while the rest was in a local language such as Tamil or Telugu. Let us look at one such inscription more closely. Prabhavati Gupta was the daughter of one of the most important rulers in early Indian history, Chandragupta II (c. 375-415 CE). She was married into another important ruling family, that of the Vakatakas, who were powerful in the Deccan. According to Sanskrit legal texts, women were not supposed to have independent access to resources such as land. However, the inscription indicates that Prabhavati had access to land, which she then granted. This may have been because she was a queen (one of the few known from early Indian history), and her situation was therefore exceptional. It is also possible that the provisions of legal texts were not uniformly implemented.
2. Between the sixth and the fourth centuries BCE, Magadha (in present-day Bihar) became the most powerful mahajanapada. Modern historians explain this development in a variety of ways: Magadha was a region where agriculture was especially productive. Besides, iron mines (in present-day Jharkhand) were accessible and provided resources for tools and weapons. Elephants, an important component of the army, were found in forests in the region. Also, the Ganga and its tributaries provided a means of cheap and convenient communication. However, early Buddhist and Jaina writers who wrote about Magadha attributed its power to the policies of individuals: ruthlessly ambitious kings of whom Bimbisara, Ajatasattu and Mahapadma Nanda are the best known, and their ministers, who helped implement their policies. Initially, Rajagaha (the Prakrit name for presentday Rajgir in Bihar) was the capital of Magadha. Interestingly, the old name means "house of the king" Rajagaha was a fortified settlement, located amongst hills. Later, in the fourth century BCE, the capital was shifted to Pataliputra, present-day Patna, commanding routes of communication along the Ganga.
 1. "From the early centuries of the Common Era, we find grants of land being made, many of which were recorded in inscriptions." Explain the statement in the context of Land grants and new rural elites.
 2. "Magadha was a powerful janapadas amongst all the sixteen mahajanapadas" comment on this statement.
 3. Link

<https://wayground.com/join?gc=03455590>

Sub : English

Assignment Class 12th English 05.01.2026 Journey to the End of the Earth –

Key Points • The lesson is written by Tishani Doshi. • It describes the author's journey to Antarctica, the coldest and most isolated continent on Earth. • Antarctica is called the "end of the world" because it is far away from human civilization. • The author travels as part of a Students on Ice expedition to learn about climate change. • Antarctica is free from human population, making it a perfect place to study Earth's past. • The continent helps scientists understand how life evolved and how continents were formed. • Antarctica once had a warmer climate and supported vegetation and animals. • The author explains Gondwana land, a supercontinent that existed about 650 million years ago. • Human activities have disturbed the natural balance of the Earth. • Climate change has led to global warming, melting glaciers, and rising sea levels. • Antarctica plays a crucial role in maintaining the Earth's climate balance. • The author feels a sense of humility and responsibility towards nature. • The lesson highlights the need to protect the environment for future generations. • Even small human actions can have long-term impacts on the planet. • The journey makes the author realize that Earth is a shared and fragile home.

Quiz <https://forms.gle/Zyf66mh9oMLBM5nZ9>

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.

CHAPTER: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

1. Meaning

Systematic record of all economic transactions between residents of a country and the rest of the world during a given period (usually one year)

2. Structure of Balance of Payments

A. Current Account

- Merchandise Trade
 - Exports of goods (+)
 - Imports of goods (-)
- Services
 - Shipping, banking, insurance, tourism, IT services
- Income
 - Compensation of employees
 - Investment income (interest, dividend)
- Current Transfers
 - Remittances, gifts, grants, aid

→ Current Account Balance (CAB)

B. Capital Account

- Foreign Investment
 - FDI (Foreign Direct Investment)
 - FPI (Foreign Portfolio Investment)
- Loans
 - External commercial borrowings
- Banking Capital
- Other Capital
 - NRI deposits
- Change in Foreign Exchange Reserve
- → Capital Account Balance (KAB)

3. Balance of Trade (BoT)

Difference between exports and imports of goods only

- Favourable BoT: Exports > Imports
- Unfavourable BoT: Imports > Exports

4. Balance of Payments Position

- BoP Surplus: Receipts > Payments
- BoP Deficit: Payments > Receipts
- Balanced BoP: Receipts = Payments

5. Disequilibrium in Balance of Payments

- Cyclical – due to business cycles

- Secular (Long-term) – structural changes
- Secular Trend – population, income growth
- Random – wars, natural disasters

6. Measures to Correct BoP Deficit

A. Expenditure-Reducing Policies

- Monetary policy (credit tightening)
- Fiscal policy (reduce public expenditure)

B. Expenditure-Switching Policies

- Depreciation of currency
- Exchange control
- Import duties & quotas

7. Important Terms

- Autonomous Transactions – independent of BoP position
- Accommodating Transactions – to correct BoP imbalance
- Visible Items – goods
- Invisible Items – services, income, transfers

8. Accounting Principle

Balance of Payments is based on Double Entry System

Every credit has a corresponding debit

Important to note

Balance of Payments always balances in accounting sense but may show surplus or deficit in practice. Students you have to 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://forms.gle/E755j8BDk4d5Lmeg8>

Sub: Political Science

International Organisations – Learning Points (Class 12)

1. Meaning of International Organisation

An international organisation is an institution created by cooperation among states to achieve common objectives like peace, security, development, and cooperation.

2. Need for International Organisations

They help manage global problems such as wars, economic crises, climate change, health issues, and human rights violations.

3. Types of International Organisations

Inter-governmental Organisations (IGOs): UN, WTO, IMF, World Bank

Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs): Amnesty International, Red Cross

4. United Nations (UN)

Established in 1945 after World War II to prevent future wars and promote international peace and security.

5. Objectives of the UN

Maintain international peace and security

Promote friendly relations among nations

Encourage social and economic development

Protect human rights

6. Principal Organs of the UN

General Assembly

Security Council

Economic and Social Council

International Court of Justice

Secretariat

Trusteeship Council (inactive)

7. UN Security Council

Responsible for maintaining international peace

Has 5 permanent members: USA, UK, France, Russia, China

Permanent members enjoy veto power

8. Reforms in the UN

Many countries demand reforms to make the UN more democratic, representative, and effective, especially reform of the Security Council.

9. Bretton Woods Institutions

IMF: Ensures international monetary cooperation and financial stability

World Bank: Provides loans for development and poverty reduction

10. World Trade Organization (WTO)

Formed in 1995 to regulate international trade and promote free and fair trade among nations.

11. Role of International Organisations in Peacekeeping

UN peacekeeping forces help maintain peace in conflict zones with the consent of the concerned countries.

12. Criticism of International Organisations

They are often criticized for being dominated by powerful countries and for being slow in decision-making.

13. India and the UN

India is an active member of the UN and has contributed significantly to peacekeeping operations.

*Doing work

Quiz Link given

<https://www.proprofs.com/quiz-school/ugc/story.php?title=ndu1njmxoai5nd>