SANT NIRANKARI PUBLIC SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT-1 (WEEK -3) JUNE

12TH CLASS ENTREPRENEURSHIP

CH-2

1)-What is Business Plan? What is its importance?

2)- . There is no fixed format for business plan presentation. It varies according to the entrepreneur's goals and audience, especially for start-ups there are four formats that are followed for business plan presentation. Comment

3) What is a production plan? Explain the three stages while framing the production plan?

4) What are the various components of Business plan?

5) If you want to start a venture, what can provide you a road-map for it? Why is this road – map required?

ASSIGNMENT-2

UNIT II -

1. Private individuals could start a venture as:

 (a) Sole-proprietorship (b) Partnership (c) Join Hindu Family Business (d) All of the above

2.It is one of the oldest, simplest and most commonly used forms of business organization .

 (a) Partnership (b) Sole Proprietorship (c) Company (d) Public Sector enterprise

3. Proprietorship means:

 (a) Owner (b) Enterprise (c) Beneficiary (d) Management

4. . Partnership form of organization has developed due to the inherent limitations of Sole Proprietorship i.e.

: (a) Limited capital (b) Limited managerial ability (c) Limited continuity (d) All of the above

5. . Characteristics of Partnership doesn't include:

 (a) Profit sharing (b) Sole beneficiary (c) Unlimited liability (d) Mutual agency

6. Pick the correct sentence in case of Partnership

(a) No partner can sell or transfer his share to anybody else without the consent of the other partners.
(b) The partners are free to sell the shares anytime they want.

(c) The relation of partnership arises from status and not from contract.

(d) Associations can be initiated, to do charity work.

7 . One of the demerits of Sole Proprietorship is :

(a) Limited scope for expansion (b) Ease of closure (c) Direct incentive

8. . Find the odd one out in case with Partnership form of business:

(a) Profit sharing (b) Mutual agency (c) Utmost good faith (d) Easy formation and closure

BUSINESS STUDIES-CLASSXII –ASSIGNMENT -1(week-3)

CHAPTER-2(PRINCIPLES OF MANAGEMENT)

Sr. No.	Knowledge Based	Marks
K1	What does mental revolution imply in scientific management?	1
K2	What is meant by mental revolution?	1
K3	What is meant by fatigue study?	1
K4	Why is it said that principles of management are mainly behavioural in nature?	1
K5	Draw scalar chain using gangplank?	1
K6	How is management principles derived?	1
K7	Explain the principles of scalar chain and gang plank?	3
K8	Explain the principle harmony not discord?	3
K9	Define scientific management state any three of its principles?	3
K10	Explain the principles of unity of command?	3

K11	Describe in brief tailors principle of science not rule of thumb?	3
K12	Write a short note on functional foremanship?	3
K13	'Management principles are dynamic' comment!	3
K14	Why does the principle of unity of command not hold well in case of functional foremanship organization?	3
K15	Distinguish between unity of command and functional foremanship?	3
K16	D/W principles of Fayol's and principle of tailors?	4

ASSIGNMENT-2(WEEK-2)

Understanding Based
In Amul all employees work as an integrated unit. This cooperative society believes in working as a family and has provided continuous milk supply to crores of people. Name the principle of management followed by Amul on the basis of the statement.
Which technique of Taylor violates the applicability of Fayol's s principle of "Unity of Command"?
Name the principle of scientific management which emphasizes on study and analysis of methods rather than estimation.
The manager of an organization believes in retaining power with himself. The subordinates are very talented and efficient, but they are forced to work as per the strict instruction of the manager .As a result of this, there is continuous delay in decision making. Identify the principle of management ignored in given case?
Kanika and priyanka are typists in a company having same educational qualifications. Kanika is getting rs. 16000 per month as salary for the same working hours. Which principle of management is violated in this case?
The production manager of harsh ltd. instructs a salesman to go slow in selling the product, whereas the marketing manager is insisting on fast selling to achieve the target. Which principle of management is being violated in this case?
Which principle of management implies that there should be one head and one plan for a group of activities having the same objective?
If an organization does not provide right place for physical and human resources in an organization which principle is violated? What are the consequences of it?

Which principle of management suggests that employees should not leave the organization frequently? Give two adverse effects if this principle is violated?
In an organization Rajesh, a global operation officer, was also given the task of looking after domestic market. Which principle of management is disregarded and briefly explains the principle?

Class XII Informatics Practices

Week 3 Assignment-1

Topic :MYSQL

1. What is the use of group by command?
2. What is the use of distinct clause?
3. Which keyword is used to sort the values of a table?
4. Write SQL query to create table(s) from the given data.
5. Write insert command to put data in the table (5 record each)

Student

Column Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint
ADMN_NO	Integer	4	Primary Key
SNAME	Varchar	20	Not Null
AGE	Integer	2	

Employee

Column Name	Data Type	Size
EMP_NO	Integer	4
NAME	Varchar	20
SALARY	Integer	5
DEPARTMENT	INTEGER	4

Answer the following Questions:

1. Which command is used to create a database?

2. Which command is used to open a specific database?

3. Which command is used to modify existing data in the table?

4. Which command is used to delete row of a table?

5. Which command is used to delete the table permanently?

6. Which command is used to show data from the particular column?

7. Which command is used to show the structure of a table?

8. Which command is used to arrange the records of a table alphabetically?

9. How we can add new column in the existing table?

10. Which command is used to show unique records of a table?

ASSIGNMENT - 1 (MATHEMATICS)

WEEK 3 (CLASS XII)

1. **Prove that** $\tan^{-1}\left(\dfrac{\sqrt{1+x^2}+\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}-\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right) = \dfrac{\pi}{4}+\dfrac{1}{2}\cos^{-1}x^2$

2. **Prove that** $\tan^{-1}\left(\dfrac{\sqrt{1+x^3}+\sqrt{1-x^3}}{\sqrt{1+x^3}-\sqrt{1-x^3}}\right) = \dfrac{\pi}{4}+\dfrac{1}{2}\cos^{-1}x^3$

3. **Prove that** $\tan^{-1}\left(\dfrac{\sqrt{1+x^4}+\sqrt{1-x^4}}{\sqrt{1+x^4}-\sqrt{1-x^4}}\right) = \dfrac{\pi}{4}+\dfrac{1}{2}\cos^{-1}x^4$

4. **Prove that** $\tan^{-1}\left(\dfrac{\sqrt{1+x^n}+\sqrt{1-x^n}}{\sqrt{1+x^n}-\sqrt{1-x^n}}\right) = \dfrac{\pi}{4}+\dfrac{1}{2}\cos^{-1}x^n$

5. **Find the simplest Form** $\cos^{-1}(\frac{3}{5}\cos x + \frac{4}{5}\sin x)$

6. **Prove that** $\sin^{-1}\frac{8}{17} + \sin^{-1}\frac{3}{5} = \sin^{-1}\frac{77}{85}$

7. **Prove that** $\sin^{-1}\frac{5}{13} + \cos^{-1}\frac{3}{5} = \tan^{-1}\frac{63}{16}$

ASSIGNMENT - 2 (MATHEMATICS)

WEEK 3 (CLASS XII)

1. *Prove that* $\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{4} + \tan^{-1}\frac{2}{9} = \sin^{-1}\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$

2. *Find the value of* $4\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{4} + \tan^{-1}\frac{1}{239}$

3. *Find the value of* $2\tan^{-1}(-3) = -\frac{\pi}{2} + \tan^{-1}\frac{1}{239}$

4. *Find the value of* $\tan^{-1}(\tan\frac{2\pi}{3})$

5. *Find the value of* $\tan^{-1}(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) + \cot^{-1}\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \tan^{-1}(\sin\frac{-\pi}{2})$

ENGLISH ASSIGNMENT- JUNE (2021-22) - CLASS XII

THIRD WEEK – ASSIGNMENT 1

Poem 2- An Elementary School Classroom in a Slum

Reference to Context:-

1. *Far far from gusty waves these children's faces.*
   Like rootless weeds, the hair torn round their pallor.
   The tall girl with her weighed-down head. The paper-
   Seeming boy. With rats eyes.

   a. Who is the poet talking about?
   b. What does picture of children depict ?
   c. Explain weighed down head.
   d. Explain far far from gusty waves.
   e. Explain like rootless weeds.

f.   Explain rat's eyes.

2. **The stunted , unlucky heir of twisted bones, reciting a father's gnarled disease,**
    His lesson from his desk. At back of the dim class
    One unnoted, sweet and young. His eyes live in a dream,
    Of squirrel's game, in tree room , other than this.

a.   What has the unlucky heir inherited?
b.   Who sits at the back of dim classroom?

3. **On sour cream walls , donations. Shakespeare's head.**
    Cloudless at dawn, civilized dome riding all cities.
    Belled , flowery, Tyrolese valley. Open handed map
    Awarding the world its world.

a.   What does the color of a classroom suggested?
b.   What does 'Shakespeare's head' suggest ?
c.   Explain 'civilised dome riding all cities'.
d.   Explain awarding the world its world.

4. **And yet, for these children , these windows, not this map, their world,**
    Where all their future painted with a fog, A narrow street sealed in with a lead sky
    Far far from rivers, capes, and stars of words.

    a.   What does 'these windows' and ' these maps' represensts ?
    b.   What is the future of these children ?
    c.   What does 'lead sky' and narrow street symbolize?
    d.   Explain the phrase 'stars of words'.

5. **Surely, Shakespeare is wicked, the map a bad example,**
    With ships and sun and love tempting them to steal
    For lives that slyly turn in their cramped holes
    From fog to endless night?

    a.   Why is Shakespeare wicked and a map a bad example?
    b.   How do the poet describe the present condition of these children in these lines?
    c.   Explain from fog to endless night.
    d.   What are the things that the slum children are tempted to steal ?

6. **On their slag heap , these children wear skins peeped through by bones and spectacles of steel**
    With mended glass, like bottle bits on stones. All of their time and space are foggy slum.

So blot their maps with slums as big as doom.

a. What does slag heap refers to ?
b. Explain skins peeped through by bones.
c. What is the comparison drawn with bottle bits on stones ?
d. Explain so blot their maps with slums as big as doom.

7. *Unless governor, inspector , visitor,*
This map becomes their window and these windows
That shut upon their lives like catacombs,
Break O break open till they break the town.

a. What is expected of the governor, inspector and visitor and Why ?
b. How can this map will become their window ?
c. Explain the reference to catacombs.
d. Break O Break open—What should they break ?

8. *And show the children to green fields and make their world*
Run azure on gold sands, and let their tongues
Run naked into books the white and green leaves open
History theirs whose language is the sun.

a. What kind of a world does the poet visualize for these children ?
b. What does the green fields and gold sands symbolize ?
c. Explain – let their tongues run naked into books.
d. Explain – History theirs whose language is the sun.

Assignment 2

RAGPICKERS OF SEEMAPURI

1. What does Saheb do for a living?
2. What promise did the writer hold out to Saheb? What explanation did she later give for not fulfilling it?
3. What was Saheb's full name? Was it suitable for him and what is ironic about it?
4. Why did the rag picking children not wear shoes?
5. What did garbage mean to the children of Seemapuri and to their parents?
6. "The steel canister seems heavier than the plastic bag." Explain.

LONG QUESTION :-

1. "Seemapuri is on the periphery of Delhi, yet miles away from it metaphorically". Explain what the author means by this?

BANGLE MAKERS OF FIROZABAD

1. What makes the city of Firozabad famous?
2. Mention the hazards of working in the glass bangles industry?
3. Who is Mukesh? What is his dream?
4. "It is his karam, his destiny." What is Mukesh's family's attitude towards their situation?
5. Why could the bangle makers not organize themselves into co-operatives?

LONG QUESTION
1. **'**Lost Spring' explains the grinding poverty and traditions that condemns thousands of people to a life of abject poverty. Do you agree? Why/Why not?

<u>WORKSHEET NO.1(ACCOUNTS)</u>

Q 1. Rahane Limited **forfeited 200 equity shares** of Rs.20 each **due to non-payment of final call of Rs.4**

per share. After forfeiture, all the shares were **<u>reissued @ Rs.14 per share</u> as fully paid up**.

Pass the required journal entries related to forfeiture and reissue.

Q 2. Rajveer & Ranveer Ltd. forfeited 1,000 equity shares of Rs.100 each for non-payment of first call money

of Rs.2 per share. The second and final call money of Rs.30 per share on these shares has not been made.

The forfeited shares were reissued at Rs.60 per share as Rs.70 paid up.

Pass the required journal entries related to forfeiture and reissue.

Q 3. Vishwa Ltd. forfeited 2,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each due to non-payment of allotment money of Rs.50

per share and first and final call money of Rs.20 per share. **1,200 shares** of the forfeited shares **were resold**

to M/s Rani Enterprises **for Rs.8,400 as fully paid up**.

Pass the required journal entries related to forfeiture and reissue.

Q 4. Shimpala Limited forfeited 100 equity shares of Rs.10 each originally issued at par due to non-payment

of first call and second and final call money at the rate of Rs.2 per share and Rs.1 per share respectively.

Out of the forfeited shares, 75% were reissued for Rs.10.50 per share as fully paid up and the remaining

25% were reissued for Rs.4 per share as fully paid up.

Pass the required journal entries related to forfeiture and reissue.

WORKSHEET NO.2 (ACCOUNTS)

Q 1. Liability of a shareholder is limited to _____ of the shares allotted to him:

(a) Paid up Value **(b)** Called up Value **(c)** Face Value **(d)** Reserve Price

Q 2. A company issued 4,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each at par payable as Rs.3 on application; Rs.2 on

allotment; Rs.4 on first call and Rs.1 on final call. Applications were received for 10,000 shares.

Allotment was made on pro-rata basis. How much amount will be received in cash on allotment?

(a) Rs.8,000 **(b)** Rs.12,000 **(c)** Nil **(d)** None

Q 3. Which of the following items is not a part of subscribed capital?

(a) Equity Shares **(b)** Preference Shares **(c)** Forfeited Shares **(d)** Bonus Shares

Q 4. Following amounts were payable on issue of shares by a company:

Rs.3 on application; Rs.3 on allotment; Rs.2 on first call and Rs.2 on final call. X, holding 500 shares,

paid only application and allotment money whereas Y, holding 400 shares did not pay final call. Amount

of calls-in-arrears will be:

(a) Rs.2,800; **(b)** Rs.3,800; **(c)** Rs.6,200; **(d)** Rs.1,800

Q 5. The subscribed capital of a company is Rs.80,00,000 and the nominal value of the share is Rs.100 each.

There were no calls in arrear till the final call was made. The final call made was paid on 77,500 shares

only. The balance in the calls in arrear amounted to Rs.62,500. Calculate the final call on shares.

(a) Rs.7 (b) Rs.22 (c) Rs.20 (d) Rs.25

Q 6. X Ltd. forfeited 400 shares of Rs.20 each, Rs.15 called-up, on which application and allotment money

of Rs.11 per share has been received. Of these, 100 shares were re-issued as fully paid-up for Rs.24 per

share. What is the amount to be transferred to Capital Reserve Account?

(a) Rs.1,500 (b) Rs.1,100 (c) Rs.4,400 (d) Rs.3,500

Q 7. Z Ltd. forfeited 300 shares of Rs.10 each issued at 20% premium, Rs.9 called-up, on which allotment

of Rs.4 (including premium) and first call of Rs.2 has not been received. Out of these, 100 shares were

re-issued as fully paid-up for Rs.9 per share. Amount transferred to Capital Reserve Account will be:

(a) Rs.300 (b) Rs.600 (c) Rs.400 (d) Rs.500

Q 8. Metcalf Ltd. issued 50,000 shares of Rs.100 each payable as Rs.20 on application (on 1st May 2017);

Rs.30 on allotment (on 1st January 2018); Rs.20 on first call (on 1st July 2018) and the balance on final

call (on 1st February 2019). Shanky, a shareholder holding 5,000 shares did not pay first call on the due

date. The second call was made and Shanky paid the first call amount along with the second call. All

sums due were received. Total amount received on 1st February was:

(a) Rs.10,00,000 (b) Rs.11,00,000 (c) Rs.15,00,000 (d) Rs.16,00,000

Q 9. Z Ltd. forfeited 300 shares of Rs.10 each issued at 20% premium, Rs.9 called-up, on which allotment

of Rs.4 (including premium) and first call of Rs.2 has not been received. Out of these, 100 shares were re-issued as fully paid-up for Rs.9 per share. What is the net balance left in Forfeited Shares Account?

(a) Rs.900 (b) Rs.1,000 (c) Rs.1,400 (d) Rs.1,500

JUNE WEEK-3 (ASSINGMENT 1)

1.Explain fat soluble vitamin.

2.Define Nutrition.

3.what is balance diet.

4 what is Protein?

5.How many type of carbohydrates are there?

6.Enlist minerals present in food.

7.Explain nutritive components of diet.

8.Explain fibre or roughage in brief.

9.Name any five food Myth.

10.Explain the importance of wat

ASSIGNMENT 1- JUNE 21
CLASS-XII –PAINTING

Answer the following questions-

1. Which human life-values and emotions are shown by unknown artist of the Guler subschool in his famous miniature painting 'Bharat Worshipping Charan-Padukas of Rama'? Explain in short.
2. Evaluate the artistic achievements of any of the following painters with reference to his Particular painting included in your course of study. (i) Nihalchand (Rajasthani School- Kishangarh) (ii) Shahibdin (Rajasthani School- Mewar)

3. Bharat worshipping charan padukas of Rama is painted by:
4. Who painted Chaugan players?
5. How many polo stick have been shown in the painting Chaugan player?
6. Why do we call Rajasthani arts as Rajput arts?
7. What are the 3 parts of a landscape in art?
8. What is art?
9. What is a sculpture?
10. What is objective art?

ASSIGNMENT 2- JUNE 21

CLASS-XII –PAINTING

Make it on A3 size sheet

ECONNOMICS
CHAPTER 3- NATIONAL INCOME AND ITS
AGGREGATES WORKSHEET – 3

Q.1.   Define the following :

(a)   GDPMP (ii) National Income (iii) Domestic Income

Q.2.   if the GDP deflator is 150% and real GDP is Rs. 1,100 the
nominal GDP will be : (a) Rs. 733   (b) Rs. 1,650   (c)
Rs. 1,300   (d) Rs. 2,750

Q.4.   When can Real GDP be greater than Nominal GDP?

Q.5.   if the real GDP of a country is rising, the welfare of people always rise. (true/false)

Q.6.   Calculate real national income, nominal national income and price index. Also interpret
theresults.

GOODS	PRICE AT CURRENT PRICE (P1)	PRICE AT BASE YEAR (P2)	QUANTITY OF CURRENT YEAR (Q1)	QUANTITY OF BASE YEAR (Q2)
A	20	10	10	5
B	30	30	30	10
C	50	40	5	2

Q.7.   Calculate real GNP ; nominal GNP and GNP Deflator.

GOODS	PRICE AT CURRENT PRICE (P1)	PRICE AT BASE YEAR (P2)	QUANTITY OF CURRENT YEAR (Q1)
A	20	10	100
B	10	5	200
C	30	20	50

Q.8.   if the Nominal Gross Domestic Product = Rs. 4400 crore and the Price Index (base
= 100) = 110, Calculate the real GDP.

Q.9.   Give one example of 'externality' which reduces welfare of the people.

Q.10.   Give an example of negative externality.

Q.11.   Suppose a ban is imposed on consumption of tobacco. Examine its likely
effects on (a) gross Domestic product and (b) welfare.

Q.12.   Government incurs expenditure to popularize yoga among the masses . Analyse
its impact on gross domestic product and welfare of the people.

Q.18. Sale if petrol and diesel cars is rising particularly in big cities. Analyse its impact on gross domestic product and welfare.

Q.19. Explain 'non monetary exchanges ' as a limitation of using GDP as an index of welfare of a country

Q.20 . Write down some of the limitation of using GDP as an index of welfare of a country.

ECONOMICS

CHAPTER 4- CALCULATION OF NATIONAL
INCOME WORKSHEET – 4

Q.1. Calculate GVA at factor cost of a firm:

ITEMS	AMOUNT (IN LAKHS)
i. Indirect taxes	400
ii. Price per unit of output	10
iii. Output sold in units	2,000
iv. Net change in stocks	(-) 50
v. Purchases of raw materials	10,000
vi. Import of raw material	3,000
vii. Import of machines	20,000
viii. Subsidies	100

(Ans. 9,650)

Q.2. Find NVA $_{FC}$ of a firm:

ITEMS	AMOUNT (IN LAKHS)
i. Durable use producer goods with a life span of 10 years	10
ii. Single use producer goods	5
iii. Sales	20
iv. Unsold output produce during the year	2
v. Net indirect taxes	1

(Ans. 15)

Q.3. Calculate 'Sales" from the following :

ITEMS	AMOUNT (IN LAKHS)
i. Subsidies	200
ii. Opening stock	100
iii. Closing stock	600
iv. Intermediate consumption	3000
v. Consumption of fixed capital	700
vi. Profit	750
vii. Net value added at factor cost	2000
viii. Exports	100

(Ans. 5000)

Q.4. Calculate 'Value of Output'

ITEMS	AMOUNT (IN CRORES)
i. Net value added at factor cost	100
ii. Intermediate costs	20

iii.　Subsidy　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　5
　　　iv.　Depreciation　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　10
(Ans. 200 crores)

Q.5.　Calculate Net Value added at factor costs and Gross Value Added at market price.

ITEMS	AMOUNT
i.　Domestic sales	45,900
ii.　Opening stock of inventories	12,800
iii.　Closing stock of inventories	16,500
iv.　Exports	6,780
v.　Consumption of fixed capital	1,500
vi.　Indirect taxes	1,540
vii.　Direct taxes	650
viii.　Purchase of raw materials from domestic market	12,100
ix.　Import of raw materials	3,200

(Ans. GVA at mp --- 38040   and NVA at fc ---- 41080)