



# Sri Guru Harkrishan Public School,

Dugri Road Ludhiana

# HOLIDAYS HOMEWORK

Relax ♥

Explore ☀

Learn 📖

Have Fun 😊

“Holidays are the perfect time to relax, explore, and grow. ♥

Come back refreshed, recharged and ready to *shine!*”

Use this time to do what makes your *soul happy* and your future bright. ♥

**KEEP LEARNING, KEEP GROWING, KEEP SMILING!**



**Accountancy**

Dear Students,

Utilize your summer vacations in a productive and creative manner. Complete the following work neatly and sincerely as per CBSE guidelines. All work must be done in a proper file/fair notebook with neat presentation and creativity.

**1. PROJECT FILE (Compulsory)**

Prepare ONE specific project based on Financial Statement Analysis of a Company covering ANY TWO aspects from the following:

Comparative and Common Size Financial Statements

Accounting Ratios

Segment Reports

Cash Flow Statements

□ Guidelines for Project Work

Step 1: Select ONE Company

Choose any well-known company such as:

Tata Motors

Reliance Industries

Infosys

HDFC Bank

Maruti Suzuki

ITC Ltd. etc.

Step 2: Collect Company Information

Include the following details in your project:

□ Introduction of the Company

□ About the Company

□ Vision & Mission

□ Board of Directors

□ Products/Services Offered

□ Company Logo and Pictures

Step 3: Financial Statements

Attach printouts/copies of:

Consolidated Balance Sheet

Consolidated Statement of Profit & Loss

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

(Use latest available Annual Report)

Step 4: Financial Analysis

Prepare analysis based on the two selected aspects.

Examples:

Comparative Statements

Common Size Statements

Ratio Analysis

Cash Flow Analysis

Segment Reporting Analysis

Use proper calculations, tables, charts, and conclusions.

## □ Presentation Instructions

- Use an A4 size project file.
- Decorate the cover page creatively.
- Use coloured headings and proper margins.
- Attach relevant pictures/graphs/charts.
- Write index, acknowledgement and conclusion properly.
- Maintain neatness and accuracy.

## □ 2. ASSIGNMENT WORK

Solve the attached assignment neatly in your fair notebook.

Instructions:

- Write all answers in proper format.
- Use headings and subheadings.
- Attempt all questions carefully.
- Maintain neat handwriting.

## □ 3. REVISION WORK

Revise all the chapters completed till date thoroughly.

Focus Areas:

- Important Concepts
- Financial Statements
- Ratios and Cash Flow Statements
- Case Study Questions
- MCQs and Assertion–Reason Questions
- General Instructions

Homework should be completed before reopening of school.

Submit work on time.

Maintain discipline and originality in your work.

Avoid copying from others.

Creativity and presentation will be appreciated.

□ “Success comes to those who work hard even during holidays.” □

## ASSIGNMENT

**1. Opening Inventory ₹30,000; Revenue from Operations ₹2,00,000; Closing Inventor Gross Profit is 25% of cost. Inventory Turnover Ratio will be:**

- (a) 6 Times
- (b) 5 Times
- (c) 4 Times
- (d) 3 Times

**2. During the year ended 31.03.2025, Soma Ltd. earned Net Profit after tax ₹6.00.000 has a long-term 10% Debt of ₹50,00,000. The tax rate is 40%. The Interest Coverag company will be:**

- (a) 2 Times.
- (b) 3 Times
- (c) 1.2 Times.
- (d) 1.5 Times

**3. The Debt-Equity Ratio of a company is 2:1. Which of the following transactions will Debt-equity Ratio?**

- (a) Issue of 9% Debentures of ₹ 4,00,000**
- b) issue of shares 100,000**
- (c) Issue of bonus shares ₹3,00,000**
- (d) Payment of creditors 50,000**

**4. Which one of the following statement is incorrect?**

- (a) Liquidity ratios are calculated to measure the short-term solvency of the business**
- (b) Current Ratio is also known as Acid Test Ratio.**
- (c) Solvency Ratios are calculated to determine the ability of the business to survive the long run.**
- (d) Proprietary Ratio expresses the relationship between Proprietor's Funds and Total**

**5. Revenue from Operations 12,50,000; Gross Profit 25% on Cost of Goods Sold is \_\_\_\_\_ 10,00,000/₹9,37,500).**

**6. Operating Profit Ratio is the relationship between Gross Profit and Revenue from Operations (True/False)**

**7: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct**

**Assertion (A): A lower operating ratio indicates a favourable position.**

**Reason (R): Lower operating ratio leaves a high margin to meet non-operating expenses**

- a) Both (A) and (R) are True and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).**
- b) Both (A) and (R) are True and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).**
- C) (A) is True but (R) is False.**
- D) (A) is False but (R) is True.**

**8. Read the following statements carefully and choose the correct alternative from the following**  
**Statement 1: Non-operating incomes and expenses are incurred for the operating activities.**

**Statement 2: Details of Non-operating income and expenses are generally given in the Notes to accounts**

- a) Both the Statements are True.**
- (b) Both the Statements are False.**
- C) Statement 1 is True & Statement 2 is False.**
- (d) Statement 2 is True & Statement 1 is False.**

**9. Under which heads and sub-heads will the following items appear in the Balance Sheet of a company as per Schedule III, Part I of the Companies Act, 2013?**

- (i) Unclaimed Dividend**
- (ii) Shares in State Bank of India**
- (iii) Loose Tools**

**10. Under which main heads and sub-heads of Equity and Liabilities part of the Balance Sheet as per Schedule III, Part I of the Companies Act, 2013, are the following items shown:**

- (i) Debenture Redemption Reserve**
- (ii) Provision for Tax**
- (iii) Trade Payables**
- (iv) Calls-in-Advance;**
- (v) Premium on Redemption of Debentures**
- (vi) Equity Share Capital**

**11. Under which major head/sub-head will the following items be presented in the Balance Sheet of a company as per Schedule III, Part I of the Companies Act, 2013?**

- (i) Capital Advances**
- (ii) Income Received in Advance**
- (iii) Capital Work-in-Progress**
- (iv) Motor Vehicles**
- (v) Stores and Spare Parts**
- (vi) 9% Debentures**

**12.State under which major headings the following items will be presented in the Balance Sheet of a company as per Schedule III, Part I of the Companies Act, 2013:**

- (1) Trademarks;**
- (ii) Income Received in Advance;**
- (iii) Design;**
- (iv) Calls-in-Advance;**
- (v) Mining Rights;**
- (vi) Livestock;**
- (vii) Public Deposits;**
- (viii) Capital Advances;**
- (ix) Prepaid Expenses.**

**13.Classify the following items under Major Head and Sub-Head (if any) in the Balance Sheet of a company as per Schedule III, Part I of the Companies Act, 2013.**

- (i) Capital Work-in-progress**
- (ii) Provision for Warranties**
- (iii) Income received in advance**
- (iv) Capital Advances**

**14.Calculate Revenue from Operation, Other Income and Total Income of Star Ltd., a manufacture concern for the year ended 31st March, 2025.**

- (1)Sales 12,00,000; Sales Return ₹2,40,000.**
- (ii) Rent Received ₹ 30,000.**
- (v) Interest received on FDs in Banks 70,000.**
- (iv) Profit on sale of plant 10,000**

**15.Prepare Notes to Accounts on Finance Costs of Pioneer Ltd. for the year ended 31st March, 2025**

- (1) Bank Charges ₹10,000.**
- (ii) Discount on issue of Debentures 45,000.**
- (iii) Interest Received on Fixed Deposits ₹ 40,000.**
- (iv) Interest on Bank Overdraft ₹ 11,000.**
- (v) Interest paid on 14% Debentures 80,000.**
- (vi) Dividend Paid 60,000**

## **ENGLISH**

### **Writing skills**

Write at least (five) of the following

-Notice

-Job applications

-Article Writing

Prepare a project (15-20) pages on any one of the topic

1. Impact of social media on youth
2. Importance of Mental Health Awareness
3. Women Empowerment
4. Environmental Conservation
5. Role of Technology in Education

Include-

Cover page

Index

Introduction

Survey/ Research

Pictures

Conclusion

Bibliography

## **SUBJECT: BUSINESS STUDIES**

### **1. Project Work (Any One)**

As part of your academic learning, prepare a project file on any one of the following topics:

1. Business Environment
2. Principles of Management
3. Stock Exchange
4. Marketing Management

Instructions for Project Work

- Prepare the project in a neat and well-organized file.
  - The project should be handwritten.
  - Add a creative and attractive cover page.
- Conclusion
- Bibliography
- Use coloured sheets/charts wherever required.
  - Maintain proper headings and subheadings.
  - Avoid copying directly from the internet or guide books.
  - Submit the project on the first working day after summer vacation.

### **Note**

Students are expected to complete the work sincerely and neatly.  
Incomplete work will not be accepted.

2. You are instructed to solve the attached Business Studies assignment carefully in your notebook/file. Read all the questions properly and write neat and complete answers with proper headings.

## **Assignment**

1. Rishitosh Mukerjee has recently joined AMV Ltd., a company manufacturing refrigerators. He found that his department was under-staffed and other departments were not cooperating with his department for the smooth functioning of the organisation. Therefore, he ensured that his department has the required number of employees and its cooperation with other departments is improved.

a) Identify the level at which Rishitosh Mukerjee was working.

(b) Also, state three more functions required to be performed by Rishitosh Mukerjee at this level.

2. XYZ Power Ltd. set up a factory for manufacturing solar lanterns in a remote village as there was no reliable supply of electricity in rural areas. The revenue earned by the company was sufficient, so the company decided to increase production to generate higher sales. For this they decided to employ people from the nearby villages as very few job opportunities were available in that area. The company also decided to open schools and creches for the children of its employees.

Identify and explain the objectives of management discussed above.

3.. The management of Shivam Ltd. strongly believes that the members of an organisation should work towards fulfilling the common organisational goals. This requires team work and integration of efforts of individuals, departments and specialists. This is because all the individuals and departments depend upon each other for information and resources to perform their respective activities. Manager needs to reconcile differences in approach, timing, efforts or interests. At the same time, it should enable all its members to grow and develop. Thus, there is a need to harmonise individual goals and organisational goals.

a) identify the concept of management discussed above

b) explain any five features of the concept and identified in part a.

4. Wardrobe India Limited is a chain of ladies' garment boutiques where most of the work is done manually. Due to the arrival of international brands in India, the company is finding it difficult to compete on two fronts finishing and embroidery work. The production manager realised that without modern machines it would not be possible for them to survive for long. The company purchases new hi-tech modern machines from Germany. During the production process, the manager observes that the quality of production is not as per standards and very often production is disrupted due to breakdown of machines. The workers get frustrated by continuous rejection of output and start showing resistance towards new technology. To increase the efficiency of the workers, the company decides to train their workers on-the-job under the able guidance of specialists. The workers who are able to pick the skills are promoted and made in-charge of the not-so-trained groups. This creates positive impact and everybody wants to learn. Suggestions from the workers are valued and workers are encouraged to communicate freely.

Identify and explain the importance of management highlighted here by quoting the lines from the above.

5.. "Management is a science like Physics or Chemistry". Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons in support of your answer.

6. Pawan is working as a 'Production Manager' in CFL Ltd. engaged in manufacturing of CFL bulbs. There is no class conflict between the management and workers. The working conditions are very good. The company is earning huge profits. As a policy matter, management is sharing the gains

with the workers because they believe that prosperity of the company cannot exist for a long time without the prosperity of its employees.

State its principle of management described in the above para.

7. Seema, a student of management, likes to relate what she learnt in the class to real life situation. She observed many situations. While watching educational programmes, factories manufacturing components for products like automobiles, computers and mobile phones were shown. Name the concept of Scientific Management that should be adhered to, while manufacturing components for such products.

8. Aapka Vidyalaya' believes in holistic development of students and encourages team building through a mix of curricular, co-curricular and sports. A committee of ten prefects was constituted to plan different aspects of an upcoming programme. They all decide to use recycled paper for decoration. There was a spirit of unity and harmony and all members supported one another. With mutual trust and belongingness, the programme was systematically planned and executed. Kartik, one of the prefects, realised that unknowingly the group had applied one of the principles of management while planning and executing the programme. He was so inspired by the success of the function that he asked his father to apply the same principle in his business. His father replied that he was already using the principle.

(a) Identify the principle of management applied for the success of the programme.

(b) State any two features of management highlighted in the above Para.

9. Sanchit, after completing his entrepreneurship course from Sweden returned to India and started a coffee shop 'Aroma Coffee Can' in a famous mall in New Delhi. The speciality of the coffee shop was the special aroma of coffee and a wide variety of flavours to choose from. Somehow, the business was neither profitable nor popular. Sanchit was keen to find out the reasons. He appointed Sandhya, an MBA from a reputed college, as a manager to find out the causes for the same.

Sandhya took feedback from the clients and found out that they loved the special unique aroma of coffee but were not happy with the long waiting time being taken to process the order. She analysed and found out that there were many unnecessary obstructions in between which could be eliminated. She fixed a standard time for processing the order. She also realised there were some flavours whose demand was not enough. So, she also decided to stop the sale of such flavours. As a result, within a short period of time, Sandhya was able to attract the customers.

Identify and explain any two techniques of scientific management used by Sandhya to solve the problem.

10. Arnav, a manager of Micro Ltd., does not distribute the work amongst his subordinates, according to their capabilities. He has given the work on the basis of favouritism. Which principle of management is overlooked? Give some of its violating effects.

11. Hina has been appointed as the Chief Organiser of a week-long cultural event. Being a staunch follower of scientific management, she decides to execute her work by putting into practice the various techniques of scientific management. On the basis of several observations, she is able to determine that the standard time taken by the security officer at the gate to check the credentials of each visitor is 30 seconds. So, she decides to employ two persons on this job for every function along with the other necessary support staff. She considers the fact that every day, the functions will take place in three shifts of four hours each, therefore it is important to give breaks to the support staff even in a single shift to take her/his lunch etc. Moreover, on introspection, she determines that the best way to distribute refreshment boxes to the visitors will be to hand them over to them at the exit gate as it would help to save time and eliminate any kind of confusion.

In the context of the above case, identify and explain the various techniques of work study which have been put into practice by Hina.

12. 'Make in India' is an initiative launched by the Government of India to encourage national and multinational companies to manufacture their products in India. It focuses on job creation and skill enhancement and is in twenty five sectors of the economy. Under the initiative, brochures on these sectors and a web portal were released. The initiative aims at high quality standards and minimising the impact on the environment. It also seeks to attract foreign capital investment in India.

In context of the above case:

Identify and explain the various dimensions of business environment being referred to in the paragraph.

13. Just after declaration of Lok Sabha election 2014 results, the Bombay Stock Exchange price index (sensex) rose by 1000 points in a day.

(a) Identify the environmental factor which led to this rise by giving reason.

b) Also, explain any two other dimensions of business environment.

14. The Government has launched a single debit-cum-credit card to increase the ease and usage for the consumers. The card which is called the "National Common Mobility Card" having unique advantages for making payments in metro, buses, parking and making transactions during visits abroad. After hearing this news, Mega Bank decided to launch a "Mega Mobility Card" on similar lines so that they might be the first to exploit the opportunity, arising due to the increasing trend of digitisation. In order to improve their performance, they laid down a plan to hire more people in their marketing department and prepared guidelines to train their sales force to market the new card facility being launched by the bank. By quoting the lines, identify and explain any two points of importance of understanding Business Environment discussed above.

15. 'Konark Ltd.' is an electronic goods manufacturing enterprise situated in Shivpuri, Madhya Pradesh. It is earning a very low revenue in comparison to a competing electronic goods manufacturing enterprise, 'Nova Ltd.' situated in Mumbai. Both Konark and Nova Ltd. operations are affected directly by the investors, customers, competitors and suppliers, which are unique to their respective locations. In addition to this, individual firms of this field are affected indirectly by the factors like the money supply in the economy, composition of the families, the technological changes, etc.

(i) Identify and state the feature of the concept discussed in the above paragraph.

(ii) Also, state any four points of importance of this concept.

16. In a major step to check black money, Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi on 8 November, 2016 announced that 500 and ₹1000 currency notes with the effect from midnight, would be invalid. It was a major assault on black money, fake currency and corruption. In his televised address to the nation, Modi said people holding notes of ₹500 and 1000 could deposit the same in their Bank and Post Office Accounts from November 10 till December 30. This big-bang announcement is likely to have the impact on sectors such as real estate, where the highest component of black money exists.

On the basis of the above information, answer the following questions-

(i) Identify and state the important concept affecting business environment.

(ii) State the features of the concept identified in part (i).

(iii) State the aim of the concept identified in the part (i).

18. Demonetisation was announced on November 8 in 2016 by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi. The RBI and the currency printing presses were unprepared to replace the volume of the recalled currency notes. The banknotes constituted 86.4 per cent of the total money in circulation. When demonetisation was announced, the new ones were introduced. The designs were markedly different from the recalled ones. This escalated the cost of printing and currency printing machinery

had to run overtime to meet the targets. The RBI spent close to ₹13,000 crore over the next two years to remonetise Indian money market in post-demonetisation phase. New notes of ₹ 500 and ₹2,000 had several new features.

In the context of the above case-

- (a) What do you understand by the term 'demonetisation'?
- (b) Why is demonetisation considered to be an expensive process?
- (c) Briefly outline the features of demonetisation.

19. It is heartening that the implementation of compliance requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 has progressed substantially with NIFTY 500 companies. Data shows a significant increase in women's participation in the top management of Indian Companies from 5% few years ago to 13% now. Even companies which are not in NIFTY 500 have undertaken drives to increase women's participation across different areas of work. The government had also announced that it would support such companies. Identify and explain the dimensions of business environment discussed above which brought about the change.

20. The Production Manager of an automobile company asked the foreman to achieve a target production of 200 units per day. But, he did not give him the authority to procure requisite tools and materials from the store. Can the Production Manager blame the foreman if he is not able to achieve the target? Explain briefly the principle relating to this situation.

## Music

Complete your Music practical file with the help of this pdf.

Make a collage of time theory of RAGA.

SHOW all parts of Tanpura on A3 sheet.

How to tune Tanpura, Make a assignment about its question/answer.

Make a chart of Alankar based on your syllabus's Taals.

## Painting

### Instructions

- \* Complete all work neatly in an A3 size file or drawing sheets.
- \* Use proper colouring techniques and clean presentation.
- \* Mention title, medium, and date on every sheet.
- \* Submit the work after holidays in a well-decorated folder.

### Part A – Practical Work

#### 1. Nature Study

Make 2 paintings based on nature:

- \* Landscape
- \* Flowers / Trees / Village Scene

Medium: Water colours, poster colours, or acrylic colours.

#### 2. Still Life Composition

Create 1 still life painting using objects available at home:

- \* Bottle
- \* Fruits
- \* Vase
- \* Books

\* Earthen pot etc.

3. Focus on:

\* Light and shade

\* Proportion

\* Colour harmony

4. Folk Art Painting

Make one painting in any Indian folk art style:

\* Madhubani

\* Warli

\* Gond

\* Pattachitra

5. Creative Composition

Prepare one imaginative composition on any one topic:

\* Save Environment

\* Digital India

\* Festival Celebration

\* Women Empowerment

\* Unity in Diversity

#### Part B – Theory Work

1. Write Short Notes (50–60 words each)

Prepare handwritten notes on:

1. Rajasthani School of Painting

2. Mughal School of Painting

3. Bengal School of Art

### PUNJABI

ਗਰਮੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਛੁੱਟੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਮੇਲੇ ਦੇ ਤਿਉਹਾਰਾਂ ਉੱਤੇ ਤਸਵੀਰਾਂ ਸਹਿਤ ਸੁੰਦਰ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਫਾਈਲ ਤਿਆਰ ਕਰੋ।

ਜਾਂ

ਸੋਸ਼ਲ ਮੀਡੀਆ ਦੇ ਚੰਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਮਾਰੂ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਿਆਨ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋ ਤਸਵੀਰਾਂ ਸਹਿਤ ਇਕ ਸੁੰਦਰ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਫਾਈਲ ਤਿਆਰ ਕਰੋ।

ਬਜ਼ੁਰਗਾਂ ਦਾ ਘੱਟ ਰਿਹਾ ਸਤਿਕਾਰ (ਕਾਰਨ ਅਤੇ ਸੁਝਾਅ) ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਤੇ ਇੱਕ ਸੁੰਦਰ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਫਾਈਲ ਤਸਵੀਰਾਂ ਸਹਿਤ ਤਿਆਰ ਕਰੋ।

ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਇੱਕ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਤੇ ਸਵੈ ਰਚਨਾ ਲਿਖੇ ਅਸਲ ਜੀਵਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਾਪਰੀ ਹੋਈ ਘਟਨਾ, ਚੁਟਕਲਾ, ਸੰਦੇਸ਼, ਕਵਿਤਾ, ਗੀਤ ਆਦਿ।

5. ਪੋਰਟਫੋਲੀਓ ਬਣਾਓ

1 ਸਕੂਲ ਯੂਨੀਫਾਰਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਤਸਵੀਰ ਚਿਪਕਾ ਕੇ ਆਪਣਾ ਨਾਂ ਲਿਖੋ।

2. ਜਨਮ ਮਿਤੀ

3. ਜਮਾਤ ਸੈਕਸ਼ਨ

4. ਰੋਲ ਨੰਬਰ

5. ਸਕੂਲ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ

6. ਕੱਦ

7 ਸਕੂਲ ਦਾ ਦਾਖਲਾ ਨੰਬਰ

8 ਬਲੱਡ ਗਰੁੱਪ

9 ਆਧਾਰ ਕਾਰਡ

ਪਿਤਾ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ

11 ਮਾਤਾ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ

12 ਫੋਨ ਨੰਬਰ

13 ਪਰਿਵਾਰਕ ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ

14 ਘਰ ਦਾ ਪਤਾ

15 ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਪਸੰਦ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ।

- 16 ਮੇਰੀ ਤਾਕਤ
- 17 ਮੇਰੀ ਕਮਜ਼ੋਰੀ
- 18 ਮੇਰੀ ਮਨ ਪਸੰਦ ਖੇਡ
- 19 ਮੇਰਾ ਸ਼ੌਂਕ
- 20 ਮਾਤਾ ਪਿਤਾ ਬਾਰੇ
- 21 ਮੇਰੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦਾ ਉਦੇਸ਼
- 22 ਮੈਨੂੰ ਡਰ ਲੱਗਦਾ ਹੈ
- 23 ਮੇਰਾ ਪੱਕਾ ਮਿੱਤਰ

## Physical Education

### Grounds

1. Athletics [ 1 to 7 Pages ]
2. Volleyball [ 1 to 7 Pages ]
3. Basketball [ 1 to 7 Pages ]
4. Kabaddi [ 1 to 7 Pages ]
5. Any Choice [ 1 to 7 Pages ]

### Test

1. Sai Khelo India Fitness Test [ 1 to 7 Pages ]
2. Procedure for Asanas, Benefits and Contraindication for any two Asanas for each lifestyle disease [ 1 to 7 Pages ]

## HINDI

‘पर्यावरण बचाओ’ वषिय पर प्रोजेक्ट फ़ाइल बनाइए।

वषिय-

प्रदूषण के प्रकार

पेड़-पौधों का महत्व

जल संरक्षण

पर्यावरण बचाने के उपाय

चार्ट, चित्र और स्लोगन भी लगाइए।

## MATHS

### WORKSHEET-1

#### SECTION – A

Questions 1 to 10 carry 1 mark each.

1. The value of  $\tan^{-1}(\sqrt{3}) + \cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$  corresponding to principal branches is

- (a)  $-\frac{\pi}{12}$                       (b) 0                      (c)  $\pi$                       (d)  $\frac{\pi}{3}$

2. The value of  $\sin^{-1}\left(\cos\frac{\pi}{9}\right)$  is

- (a)  $\frac{\pi}{9}$                       (b)  $\frac{5\pi}{9}$                       (c)  $\frac{-5\pi}{9}$                       (d)  $\frac{7\pi}{18}$

3. The domain of the function defined by  $\sin^{-1}\sqrt{x-1}$  is  
 (a) [1, 2] (b) [-1, 1] (c) [0, 1] (d) none of these
4. The value of  $\tan^2(\sec^{-1}2) + \cot^2(\operatorname{cosec}^{-1}3)$  is  
 (a) 5 (b) 11 (c) 13 (d) 15
5. The value of  $\tan^{-1}\left(\sin^{-1}\frac{3}{5} + \tan^{-1}\frac{3}{4}\right)$  is  
 (a)  $\frac{7}{24}$  (b)  $\frac{24}{7}$  (c)  $\frac{3}{2}$  (d)  $\frac{3}{4}$
6. If  $\alpha \leq 2\sin^{-1}x + \cos^{-1}x \leq \beta$ , then  
 (a)  $\alpha = \frac{-\pi}{2}, \beta = \frac{\pi}{2}$  (b)  $\alpha = 0, \beta = \pi$  (c)  $\alpha = \frac{-\pi}{2}, \beta = \frac{3\pi}{2}$  (d)  $\alpha = 0, \beta = 2\pi$
7. If  $\sin^{-1}x + \sin^{-1}y = \frac{\pi}{2}$ , then the value of  $\cos^{-1}x + \cos^{-1}y$  is  
 (a)  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  (b) 0 (c)  $\pi$  (d)  $\frac{2\pi}{3}$
8. If  $3\tan^{-1}x + \cot^{-1}x = p$ , then x equals  
 (a) 0 (b) 1 (c) -1 (d) 1/2

For Q9 and Q10, a statement of assertion (A) is followed by a statement of reason (R). Choose the correct answer out of the following choices.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
 (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
 (c) A is true but R is false.  
 (d) A is false but R is true.

9. Assertion (A): Range of  $\cot^{-1}x$  is  $(0, \pi)$   
 Reason (R): Domain of  $\tan^{-1}x$  is R.

10. Assertion (A): Principal value of  $\tan^{-1}(-\sqrt{3})$  is  $\frac{\pi}{3}$ .

Reason (R):  $\tan^{-1}: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$  so for any  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\tan^{-1}(x)$  represents an angle in  $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

### SECTION – B

Questions 11 to 14 carry 2 marks each

11. Find the value of  $\sin^{-1}\left(\cos\left(\frac{33\pi}{5}\right)\right)$

12. Find the domain of  $\sin^{-1}(x^2 - 4)$

13. Find the value of  $\sin^{-1}\left(\sin\left(\frac{13\pi}{7}\right)\right)$

14. Find the value of  $\cos^{-1}\left(\cos\frac{7\pi}{6}\right)$

### SECTION – C

Questions 15 to 17 carry 3 marks each

15. Find the values of  $\tan^{-1}(1) + \cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + \sin^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$

$$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{1+x}-\sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{1+x}+\sqrt{1-x}}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\cos^{-1}x$$

16. Prove that

$$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\cos x}{1-\sin x}\right), -\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

17. Express in the simplest form.

**SECTION – D(Questions 18 carry 5 marks.)**

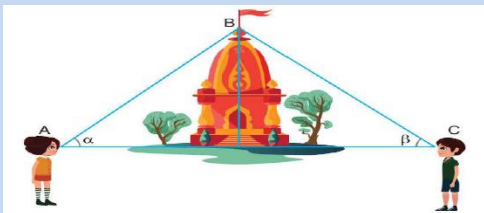
$$\cot^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{1+\sin x}+\sqrt{1-\sin x}}{\sqrt{1+\sin x}-\sqrt{1-\sin x}}\right) = \frac{x}{2}, x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

18. Prove that

**SECTION – E (Case Study Based Questions)**

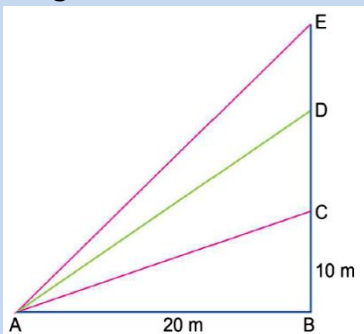
Questions 19 to 20 carry 4 marks each.

19. Two men on either side of a temple of 30 metres high from the level of eye observe its top at the angles of elevation  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  respectively. (as shown in the below figure). The distance between the two men is  $40\sqrt{3}$  metres and the distance between the first person A and the temple is  $30\sqrt{3}$  metres.



- (i) Find the measure of  $\angle CAB$  in terms of  $\sin^{-1}$  and  $\cos^{-1}$ . (ii) Find the measure of  $\angle ABC$ .

20. The Government of India is planning to fix a hoarding board at the face of a building on the road of a busy market for awareness on COVID-19 protocol. Ram, Robert and Rahim are the three engineers who are working on this project. “A” is considered to be a person viewing the hoarding board 20 metres away from the building, standing at the edge of a pathway nearby. Ram, Robert and Rahim suggested to the firm to place the hoarding board at three different locations namely C, D and E. “C” is at the height of 10 metres from the ground level. For the viewer A, the angle of elevation of “D” is double the angle of elevation of “C” The angle of elevation of “E” is triple the angle of elevation of “C” for the same viewer. Look at the figure given and based on the above information answer the following:



- (i) Find the measure of  $\angle DAB$ . (ii) Find the measure of  $\angle EAB$

**WORKSHEET- 2**

**SECTION – A( Questions 1 to 10 carry 1 mark each)**

21. If A is a square matrix such that  $A^2 = A$ , then  $(I + A)^2 - 3A$  is

(a) I (b) 2A (c) 3I (d) A

22. The diagonal elements of a skew symmetric matrix are  
 (a) all zeroes (b) are all equal to some scalar  $k(\neq 0)$   
 (c) can be any number (d) none of these

23. If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & x \\ y & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $A = A'$  then  
 (a)  $x = 0, y = 5$  (b)  $x = y$  (c)  $x + y = 5$  (d)  $x - y = 5$

24. If  $2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & x \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} y & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$ , then write the value of x and y.  
 (a)  $x = 3, y = 3$  (b)  $x = 3, y = 2$  (c)  $x = 2, y = 2$  (d)  $x = 2, y = 3$

25. A is a skew-symmetric matrix and a matrix B such that  $B'AB$  is defined, then  $B'AB$  is a:  
 (a) symmetric matrix (b) skew-symmetric matrix  
 (c) Diagonal matrix (d) upper triangular symmetric

26. If  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 11 \\ k & 23 \end{bmatrix}$ , then write the value of k.  
 (a) 17 (b) -17 (c) 13 (d) -13

27. If  $x \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} + y \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$ , find the value of x.  
 (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

28. The matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2b & -2 \\ 3 & 1 & 3 \\ 3a & 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$  is a symmetric matrix. Then the value of a and b respectively are:  
 (a)  $\frac{-2}{3}, \frac{3}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{-1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$  (c) -2, 2 (d)  $\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$

For Q9 and Q10, Choose the correct answer out of the following choices.  
 (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
 (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
 (c) A is true but R is false.  
 (d) A is false but R is true.

29. Assertion (A): Let  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 \\ 4 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \\ 5 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ , product of the matrices A and B is not defined.  
 Reason (R): The number of rows in B is not equal to number of columns in A.

30. Assertion (A): The matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  is a skew symmetric matrix.  
 Reason (R): For the given matrix A we have  $A' = A$ .

**SECTION – B** (Questions 11 to 14 carry 2 marks each.)

31. Find the value of a, b, c and d from the equation:  $\begin{bmatrix} a-b & 2a+c \\ 2a-b & 3c+d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 13 \end{bmatrix}$

32. Find X and Y, if  $X + Y = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $X - Y = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x+y+z \\ x+z \\ y+z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 5 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

33. Find the values of  $x$ ,  $y$  and  $z$ , if

34. Find the values of  $x$  and  $y$  from the following equation:

$$2 \begin{bmatrix} x & 5 \\ 7 & y-3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 6 \\ 15 & 14 \end{bmatrix}$$

**SECTION – C (Questions 15 to 17 carry 3 marks each.)**

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

35. If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ , prove that  $A^3 - 6A^2 + 7A + 2I = 0$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\tan \frac{\alpha}{2} \\ \tan \frac{\alpha}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

36. If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\tan \frac{\alpha}{2} \\ \tan \frac{\alpha}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $I$  is the identity matrix of order 2, show that

$$I + A = (I - A) \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & -4 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

37. Express the matrix  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & -4 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$  as the sum of a symmetric and a skew symmetric matrix.

**SECTION – D (Questions 18 carry 5 marks.)**

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & -4 \\ -4 & 2 & -4 \\ 2 & -1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

38. Given  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & -4 \\ -4 & 2 & -4 \\ 2 & -1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ , verify that  $BA = 6I$ , how can we use the result to find the values of  $x$ ,  $y$ ,  $z$  from given equations  $x - y = 3$ ,  $2x + 3y + 4z = 17$ ,  $y + 2z = 17$

**SECTION – E (Case Study Based Questions)**

Questions 19 to 20 carry 4 marks each.

39. To promote the usage of house toilets in villages, especially for women, are organisations tried to generate awareness among the villagers through (i) house calls (ii) letters, and (iii) announcements.



The cost for each mode per attempt is given. (i) ₹ 50 (ii) ₹ 20 (iii) ₹ 40

The number of attempts made in villages X, Y, and Z is given below:

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
X	400	300	100
Y	300	250	75
Z	500	400	150

The chance of making toilets corresponding to one attempt of given modes is: (i) 2% (ii) 4% (iii) 20.

Let A, B, and C be the cost incurred by organisation in three villages respectively.

(i) Form a required matrix on the basis of the given information. [1]

(ii) From a matrix, related to the number of toilets expected in villagers X, Y, and Z after the promotion campaign. [1]

(iii) What is the total amount spent by the organisation in all three villages X, Y, and Z? [2]  
OR

What is the total no. of toilets expected after the promotion campaign? [2]

40. Two farmers Ankit and Girish cultivate only three varieties of pulses namely Urad, Masoor and Mung. The sale (in Rs.) of these varieties of pulses by both the farmers in the month of September and October are given by the following matrices A and B.



September sales (in Rs.)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \text{Urad} & \text{Masoor} & \text{Mung} \\ 10000 & 20000 & 30000 \\ 50000 & 30000 & 10000 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \text{Ankit} \\ \text{Girish} \end{matrix}$$

October sales (in Rs.)

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} \text{Urad} & \text{Masoor} & \text{Mung} \\ 5000 & 10000 & 6000 \\ 20000 & 30000 & 10000 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \text{Ankit} \\ \text{Girish} \end{matrix}$$

(i) Find the combined sales of Masoor in September and October, for farmer Girish. [1]

(ii) Find the combined sales of Urad in September and October, for farmer Ankit. [1]

(iii) Find a decrease in sales from September to October. OR. (iii) If both the farmers receive 2% profit on gross sales, then compute the profit for each farmer and for each variety sold in October.

## Economics

### 1 Project Work

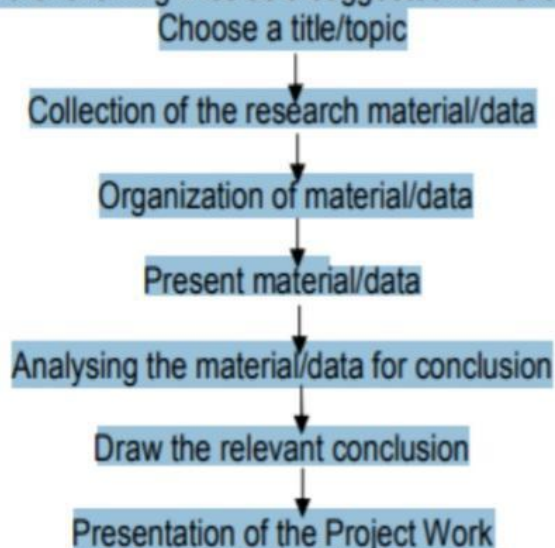
Prepare a Project Report on any of the topics Below. The Project must cover the below ( in the same order).

- Cover Page
- List Of content (Index)
- Certificate
- Acknowledgement
- Introduction of the topic
- Relevance with the curriculum
- Conclusion
- Bibliography

Class XII	
• Micro and Small Scale Industries	• Food Supply Channel in India
• Contemporary Employment situation in India	• Disinvestment policy of the government
• Goods and Services Tax Act and its Impact on GDP	• Health Expenditure (of any state)
• Human Development Index	• Inclusive Growth Strategy
• Self-help group	• Trends in Credit availability in India
• Monetary policy committee and its functions	• Role of RBI in Control of Credit
• Government Budget & its Components	• Trends in budgetary condition of India
• Exchange Rate determination – Methods and Techniques	• Currency War – reasons and repercussions
• Livestock – Backbone of Rural India	• Alternate fuel – types and importance
• Sarva Siksha Abhiyan – Cost Ratio Benefits	• Golden Quadrilateral- Cost ratio benefit
• Minimum Support Prices	• Relation between Stock Price Index and Economic Health of Nation
• Waste Management in India – Need of the hour	• Minimum Wage Rate – approach and Application
• Digital India- Step towards the future	• Rain Water Harvesting – a solution to water crises
• Vertical Farming – an alternate way	• Silk Route- Revival of the past
• Make in India – The way ahead	• Bumper Production- Boon or Bane for the farmer
• Rise of Concrete Jungle- Trend Analysis	• Organic Farming – Back to the Nature
• Any other newspaper article and its evaluation on basis of economic principles	• <b>Any other topic</b>

### Scope of the project:

Learners may work upon the following lines as a suggested flow chart:



2. Solve the following questions in your economics register.

#### SET-1

##### A Fill in the Blanks

- \_\_\_\_\_ goods are purchased by one firm from the other for used as a raw material.
- Consumption goods are also called \_\_\_\_\_ goods.
- Change in inventory stock during the year is called \_\_\_\_\_ investment of producers.
- Expenditure on Final Goods = Consumption Expenditure + \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ includes replacement investment.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of stock variable.
- \_\_\_\_\_ flow refers to the flow of money across different sectors of the economy.
- Money flows are the reciprocal of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A hundred rupee note is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.
- ₹2,000 note lying in wallet of Rohini, a student is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ variable.

#### SET-2

##### B. Multiple Choice

- Intermediate goods are those goods \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) which have yet not crossed the boundary line of production  
 (b) which are purchased by one firm from the other firm for resale

- (c) which are not included in the estimation of national product
- (d) all of these

2. Goods that are used by the producers for several years and are of high value are called:

- (a) intermediate goods
- (b) final goods
- (c) capital goods
- (d) both (b) and (c)

3. Electric goods like tubelights and bulbs are examples of:

- (a) durable consumption goods
- (b) semi-durable consumption goods
- (c) non-durable consumption goods
- (d) all of these

4. A car purchased by a household is a \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) single use capital good
- (b) single use consumer good
- (c) durable consumer good
- (d) semi-durable consumer good

5. Expenditure of the producers on the purchase of capital goods causes \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) fixed investment
- (b) inventory investment
- (c) gross investment
- (d) net investment

6. Depreciation is the \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) loss of value of fixed assets in use due to normal wear and tear
- (b) loss of value of fixed assets in use due to normal rate of accidental damages
- (c) loss of value of fixed assets in use due to foreseen obsolescence
- (d) all of these

7. Which of the following is the cause of unexpected obsolescence?

- (a) Natural calamities
- (b) Change in demand
- (c) Change in technology
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

8. Loss of value of fixed assets owing to unexpected obsolescence is called:

- (a) capital formation
- (b) capital loss
- (c) unexpected loss
- (d) depreciation

9. Which of the following are the final users of consumer goods?

- (a) Households
- (b) Non-profit private institutions
- (c) Government
- (d) All of these

10. Quantity measured at a particular point of time is called:

- (a) flow variable
- (b) stock variable
- (c) fixed inventory
- (d) none of these

11. The non-stop continuity of intersectoral flows is called:

- (a) circularity of flows
- (b) real flows
- (c) money flows
- (d) none of these

12. Flow of goods and services across different sectors of the economy is called:

- (a) real flow
- (b) circular flow
- (c) monetary flow
- (d) inventory flow

13. The producer sector depends on the household sector for the supply of:

- (a) goods and services
- (b) factors of production
- (c) both (a) and (b)
- (d) none of these

14. Money flows are the reciprocal of:

- (a) monetary flows
- (b) real flows
- (c) circular flows
- (d) inventory flows

15. Which of the following is not a flow variable?

- (a) Income
- (b) Capital formation
- (c) Supply of money in a country
- (d) Leakage of water from the overhead tank

#### SET-3

C. True or False

1. 'Purchase of machinery by a producer is an intermediate good.' (True/False)
2. Intermediate goods are included in the estimation of national income. (True/False)
3. All producer goods are capital goods. (True/False)
4. Services are tangible in nature. (True/False)
5. Capital goods are used in the production process only once. (True/False)
6.  $\text{Gross Investment} = \text{Net Investment} - \text{Depreciation}$ . (True/False)
7. TV is an example of durable consumer good. (True/False)
8. Households are the owners of the factors of production. (True/False)
9. A stock variable has no time dimension. (True/False)
10. Capital formation is a stock variable. (True/False)

#### SET-4

True-False Alternatives

Alternatives:

- (a) Both the statements are true
- (b) Both the statements are false
- (c) Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false
- (d) Statement 2 is true and Statement 1 is false

1. Statement 1: Expenditure on final goods includes consumption expenditure and investment expenditure.

Statement 2: Expenditure on intermediate goods leads to intermediate consumption.

2. Statement 1: Depreciation reserve fund helps to maintain the existing stock of capital.

Statement 2: Unexpected obsolescence occurs owing to change in demand in the market.

3. Statement 1: Fixed investment raises production capacity of the producers.

Statement 2: Inventory investment primarily consists of investment in terms of the stock of raw material only.

4. Statement 1: Capital goods lead to direct-satisfaction of human wants.

**Statement 2: Higher production of consumption goods leads to higher production capacity of the economy.**

**5.Statement 1: All capital goods are producer goods.**

**Statement 2: All producer goods are capital goods.**

### **SELF-EVALUATION TEST-1**

**( Based on Money and Banking )**

**Introductory Macroeconomics**

**Note: For Assertion-Reason and Statement Based choices, refer to the text.**

**1.Statement 1: Supply of money includes only that stock of money which is held by people other than suppliers of money.**

**Statement 2: Only net demand deposits are the part of money supply.**

**2.If recession is to be controlled:**

**(a) Reverse repo rate should be decreased**

**(b) Bank rate should be decreased**

**(c) Both (a) and (b)**

**(d) Reverse repo rate should be increased and bank rate should be decreased**

**3.'Money is an asset which can be stored for use in future.' In the light of the given statement, identify the function of money.**

**(a) A measure of value**

**(b) A standard of deferred payment**

**(c) A store of value**

**(d) A medium of exchange**

**4.Assertion (A): Central bank provides loans to the commercial banks in a situation of financial distress.**

**Reason (R): Central bank can order the government to help the bank facing the financial crisis.**

**5.Read the following figure carefully and choose the correct pair from the alternatives given below:**

**Functions of Money**

**Medium of Exchange**

**Store of Value**

**Alternatives:**

**(a) A – Unit of Account; B – Lack of Divisibility**

**(b) A – Lack of Divisibility; B – Difficulty in storing wealth**

**(c) A – Unit of Account; B – Standard of Deferred Payments**

**(d) A – Standard of Deferred Payments; B – Lack of Divisibility**

**6.The total stock of money in circulation among the public \_\_\_\_\_ is called as 'money supply'.**

**(a) during a period of time**

**(b) during a calendar year**

**(c) during a fiscal year**

**(d) at a particular point of time**

**7.The components of Legal Reserve Ratio (LRR) are:**

**(i) Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR)**

**(ii) Margin Requirements (MR)**

**(iii) Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR)**

**(iv) Open Market Operations (OMOs)**

**Alternatives:**

**(a) (i) and (ii) are correct**

**(b) (iii) and (iv) are correct**

**(c) (i) and (iii) are correct**

**(d) (ii) and (iv) are correct**

8. The Central Bank acts as a banker to the government because:

- (i) it provides short-term credit to the government.
- (ii) it provides foreign exchange to the government to repay external debt.
- (iii) it manages public debt, i.e., to manage all new issues of government loans.
- (iv) it advises the government on banking and financial matters.

Alternatives:

- (a) (i) and (iii) are correct
- (b) (ii) and (iv) are correct
- (c) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
- (d) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct

9. What is selective credit control? Explain Margin requirement and credit rationing as measures of credit control.

10. Explain 'medium of exchange' and 'unit of account' functions of money.

11. Differentiate between 'bank rate' and 'repo rate'.

12. Read the following text carefully and discuss briefly the relevant function of Central Bank as indicated here.

The Reserve Bank of India has imposed a monetary penalty of ₹ 5 crore on private sector lender Axis Bank. The penalty is for contravention of and non-compliance with certain provisions of directions issued by RBI. The penalty has been imposed in exercise of powers vested in RBI under the provisions of section 47 A (1) (c) read with section 46 (4) (i) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (the Act)," the RBI said on Wednesday, adding that the action is based on the deficiencies in regulatory compliance and is not intended to pronounce upon the validity of any transaction or agreement entered into by the bank with its customers.

13. Read the following text carefully and discuss briefly the relevant function of Money as indicated here.

Without money, all transactions would have to be conducted by barter, which involves direct exchange of one good or service for another. The difficulty with a barter system is that in order to obtain a particular good or service from a supplier, one has to possess a good or service of equal value, which the supplier also desires. In other words, in a barter system, exchange can take place only if there is a double coincidence of wants between two transacting parties. Money effectively eliminates the double coincidence of wants problem.

### SELF-EVALUATION TEST (COMBO)

(Based on Chapters 1, 2 and 3)  
Indian Economic Development

Note: For Statement Based choices, refer to the text.

1. An economy wherein there is absence of development is termed as:

- (a) Dis-interrupted
- (b) Stagnant
- (c) Deprived
- (d) Dependent

2. Assertion (A): WTO was established in 1995 to facilitate international trade.

Reason (R): WTO is a successor organisation of General Agreement on Trade and Tariff set up in 1948 with 23 member countries.

3. At present, how many industries are exclusively reserved for public sector in India?

- (a) 2
- (b) 4
- (c) 6
- (d) 8

4. When was NITI Aayog established?

- (a) 2012
- (b) 2013

(c) 2014

(d) 2015

5. In 1951, \_\_\_\_\_ of the working population was dependent on agriculture.

(a) 60%

(b) 72%

(c) 80%

(d) 85%

6. Statement 1: India abolished economic planning in 2014.

Statement 2: The 12th plan was the last FYP in India.

7. When was railways introduced in India?

(a) 1851

(b) 1853

(c) 1854

(d) 1901

8. \_\_\_\_\_ Committee was set up for development and promotion of SSI in India.

(a) Tendulkar

(b) Tapan Majumdar

(c) Karve

(d) Mahalanobis

9. Decay of handicrafts was caused by:

(a) Discriminatory Tariff policy

(b) Competition from British goods

(c) Decline in demand

(d) All of these

10. Assertion (A): Farmers were forced to produce cash crops like cotton or jute instead of commercial crops like rice and wheat during British rule.

Reason (R): Farmers were producing cash crops which were to be used by British Industries in England.

11. Give a quantitative appraisal of India's demographic profile during the colonial rule.

12. Explain the two-fold motive behind systematic deindustrialisation during the British rule.

13. What is occupational structure? Explain its two characteristics under British rule.

14. Why did India adopt mixed economy system?

15. Why was self-reliance adopted as an objective of planning period?

16. Explain the two fold of measures initiated in New Economic Policy 1991.

17. Explain the importance of institutional reforms in agriculture sector under planning period.

18. Why was public sector given a leading role in industrial development under planning period?

19. Why and how was private sector regulated under IPR 1956?

20. Explain some of the failures of Indian planning.

21. There was decline in growth of agricultural sector under reform period. Explain.

**22. Explain any four positive impacts of British rule on Indian economy.**

**23. The given image indicates one of the most crucial outcome of globalization process. Identify and explain the same.**

**24. Read the following text carefully:**

**With Independence, India chose the closed economy model in pursuit of its objective of industrial self-sufficiency as also industrial growth based considerably on import substitution. In the post-independence era, the industrial growth was rapid during the first three decades, especially during the Second and Third Plan period. The Second Plan emphasized industrial development in the country. The main reasons for high rates of industrial growth witnessed during this period were due to:**

- (i) Emphasis on industrialisation in economic policies and plans.**
- (ii) Making industries the main objective in the industrial policy and planning.**
- (iii) Huge investments being made to set up capacity creation in industrial sector.**
- (iv) Growing demands for a wide range of new products on the part of the urban consumers and the revival demand of exports of the sector.**
- (v) Pace of economic expansion gradually slowed setting in minor of resources from agricultural sector.**

**On the basis of the given text and common understanding answer the following questions:**

- (a) State the time period of the Second Five Year Plan of India.**
- (b) Who is considered as the architect of the Second Five Year Plan of India?**
- (c) Discuss briefly any two reasons behind the industrial growth during the Second and Third Five Year Plan of India.**