

## Class XII

### Flamingo

#### THE LAST LESSON

1. What was Franz's reaction when he learnt that he was attending his French lesson for the last time?

**Answer:** He felt sorry that he had not learnt his lessons and wasted his time in seeking birds' eggs and going sliding on the Saar. He felt that his books, which were such a nuisance a while ago and heavy to carry, were now like old friends that he didn't want to give up at all.

2. What did Franz notice that was unusual about the school that day?

**Answer:** Franz noticed a crowd in front of the bulletin board. Nobody seemed to be in a hurry to reach the school. Everything was still. There was no commotion that day and everything was as quiet as on a Sunday morning. Even Mr. Hamel was not annoyed when Franz walked into the classroom late.

3. What was Franz expected to be prepared with for the school that day?

**Answer:** That particular day, Franz was expected to be prepared with 'participles' as Mr. Hamel, the French teacher, was going to question the students on this topic in grammar.

4. What had been put up on the bulletin board?

**Answer:** The crowd in front of the bulletin board indicated the display of some important news item on it. Later, Franz realised that the news was about an order sent from Berlin to teach only German in the schools of Alsace and Lorraine. Mr. Hamel announced that he would be teaching his last French lesson that day since German language would be taught from the next day onward.

5. What was Hamel's reaction when Franz could not answer his question in the class correctly?

**Answer:** Franz was scared of Mr. Hamel's reaction when he was unable to answer the question. His heart started beating and he dared not look up. Mr. Hamel, instead, told Franz that he would not scold him. He blamed all Frenchmen for not knowing how to speak or write their own mother tongue.

#### LOST SPRING: THE STORIES OF STOLEN CHILDHOOD

1. Savita is a symbol of innocence and efficiency'. Comment.

**Answer:** Savita is a young girl. She is wearing a drab pink dress. She is soldering pieces of glass. Her hands move mechanically like the tongs of a machine. She is innocent and does not understand the sanctity of the bangles that she is making. She is very efficient in her work.

2. The bangle makers are ignorant of something. What is it? What would happen if law were enforced strictly?

**Answer:** The bangle-makers are unaware of the fact that child labour is illegal and has been banned by law. The industry is hazardous to their health. Many children become blind before reaching their adulthood. If the law were enforced strictly, 20000 children would be released from working hard throughout the day at hot furnaces with high temperatures.

3. Explain 'For children, garbage has a meaning different from what it means to their parents'.

**Answer:** The small rag pickers scrounge heaps of garbage for some coin, note or valuable things. Sometimes they do find a rupee or even a ten rupee note. Then they hope to find more. They search excitedly. For children, garbage is wrapped in wonder. For the grown-ups it is a means of survival. So, the attitudes of these two generations differ. The children finds it mysteriously wonderful package as their continuous search leads them to grab a small fortune. But for the adults, it is a means of livelihood and is a compulsion to search through the garbage. Hence, garbage has two different meanings.

4. What could be some of the reasons for the migration of people from villages to cities?

**Answer:** The people migrate from villages to cities because of natural disasters and resulting poverty. City life holds more opportunities of earning livelihood and at the same time it provides more of basic amenities than what the villages can offer. In this story, Saheb and his family left Dhaka to become ragpickers in Seemapuri.

5. Would you agree that promises made to poor children are rarely kept? Why do you think this happens in the incidents narrated in the text?

**Answer:** I agree that promises made to poor children are rarely kept. It is easy to say to poor children that they should be in school but will we ever be in a position to start a school. It is easier said than done, as they are lured to give votes, expecting to get some favours in return.

### **DEEP WATER**

1. Many people don't dare to try to conquer fear after experiencing terrible adversities in life. They live their entire life as slaves of fear. It is with great perseverance and will power that we can conquer fear. Comment on this statement in reference to Deep Waters.

**Answer:** Many people live their entire life as slaves of terror because they don't have the will power or perseverance to win over their fear. But the experience which William Douglas narrates in his autobiography teaches us that with strong determination and perseverance people can win over their fears.

He was hydrophobic from childhood onwards but he tried to win over it by trying to learn

swimming in the YMCA pool. There he had a horrible drowning experience in which he had almost died. This experience has created a gripping fear in him. He did not overcome that fear in a single day but by practicing several months with the help of his instructor. Finally he was able to cross even lakes by swimming. He was able to beat his fear completely and live a completely normal life.

2. How did the swimming instructor 'build a swimmer' out of Douglas?

**Answer:** William Douglas had the most frightening and nightmarish experience at the Y.M.C.A pool where he had a near brush with death. The fear became so deep rooted that Douglas decided to overcome it. The first step he took was to get an instructor. The instructor made him swim five days a week and taught him how to exhale underwater and inhale above water. He made him practice very hard five days a week, an hour each day. His safety was ensured when the instructor put a belt around him which had a hook and a rope attached to it. In about six months, and with a lot of hard-work and determination, Douglas was able to perfect the art of swimming. His instructor had built a swimmer out of him, bit by bit.

3. A big boy threw Douglas into the swimming pool. How did this experience affect Douglas?

**Answer:** William Douglas had the most frightening and nightmarish experience at the Y.M.C.A pool where he had a near brush with death. A big boy about eighteen years of age tossed him into the deep side of the pool. He was almost dead, when he was rescued from the pool. Douglas was shocked when he recovered from this incident. But worse was the fact that his fear turned into a sort of phobia. He could not get into the Cascades or bathe in the Warm Lake. He could not even go for fishing, canoeing, boating or swimming. His fear of water deprived him of all the joys that he wanted to experience in water. He tried hard to overcome his fear, but he became paranoid. The fear had a strong hold on him.

4. What did Douglas experience as he went down to the bottom of the pool for the first time?

**Answer:** The movement towards the bottom of the pool after being tossed in it by 'the big bruiser' of a boy was gradual as he was in the deep side. He felt these nine feet to be like ninety. His lungs were ready to burst before he touched the bottom. He did not lose his presence of mind and tried to make a great jump upwards.

5. What joys did his fear of water deprive him of?

**Answer:** The author's fear of water deprived him of the joy of having fun with his friends during their fishing trips and also the thrill of canoeing, boating or swimming. The moment he would go near water, his fear of water would start haunting him.

## **Poetry**

### **MY MOTHER AT SIXTY-SIX**

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.

1. “But all I said was, see you soon, Amma,  
all I did was smile and smile and smile...”
  - a) Why did the poet say ‘see you soon, Amma’?
  - b) Why did the poet smile and smile?
  - c) ‘Smile and smile and smile’ is a poetic device. Identify it.
  - d) Amma is the fond way of addressing someone. Who is being addressed here?

**Answer:** (a) The poet says this to reassure her mother that she would see her soon. After the pain, there is a mood of acceptance of reality.

(b) The poet tries to put up a brave front in order to hide her true feelings of pain at seeing the old and weak mother.

(c) It is repetition and is used to emphasize the tone of acceptance of the poet and the brave front she puts up.

(d) The poet’s mother is being addressed here. She addresses her as ‘Amma’ and reassures her that she would meet her again.

2. “....and  
looked but soon  
put that thought away, and  
looked out at young  
trees sprinting, the merry children spilling  
out of their homes”

a) What did the poet realize? How did she feel?

b) What did she do then?

c) What did she see outside?

d) Find words from the passage which mean

i) Running fast

ii) Happy

**Answer:** (a) The poet realised that her mother too, was lost in some distant thoughts. It pained her to see that.

(b) She started looking out in order to divert her own attention to something else.

(c) She saw young trees moving fast as if they were sprinting and also saw young children happily running out of their homes to play.

(d) i) Sprinting; ii) Merry

3. “....but after the airport’s security check, standing a few yards. Away , I looked again at her, wan, pale as a late winter’s moon.”

- a) Name the poem and the poet.
- b) What did the poet do after the security check?
- c) Why did the poet compare her mother’s face to a late winter’s moon?

Find words from the extract which mean the same as

- i) Colourless
- ii) Faded yellowish

**Answer:**

- (a) The poem is ‘My Mother at Sixty- six’ and the poet is ‘Kamala Das’.
- (b) The poet stood a few yards away and looked at her mother’s face again.
- (c) The poet’s mother is old, frail and very pale like the moon in late winter. Hence, the comparison is very apt.
- (d) i) Pale; ii) Wan

### **AN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CLASSROOM IN A SLUM**

1. “Break O break open till they break the town  
and show the children to green fields, and  
Run azure on gold sands make their world  
History theirs whose language is the sun.”

- a) What should they break?
- b) What kind of a world does the poet imagine for these children?
- c) What does the word ‘sun’ symbolize?

**Answer:**

- (a) They should break all barriers and obstructions that hinder the school children’s growth.
- (b) The poet imagines a world where these children run around in the fields or on sea beaches in a carefree manner. They should also enjoy freedom of knowledge and expression.
- (c) ‘Sun’ symbolises light and brightness which, comes from education. Proper education alone can improve the lives of these slum children.

2. “Far far from gusty waves these children’s faces  
like rootless weeds, the hair torn around their pallor:  
The tall girl with her weighed-down head. The paper-  
Seeming boy, with rat’s eyes.”
- a) Which children are referred to here?  
b) Explain ‘like rootless weeds’. Identify the literary device.  
c) What is the comparison drawn with rat’s eyes?

**Answer:**

- (a) The slum children who are sitting in an elementary school are being referred to.  
(b) 'Rootless weeds' suggest growth without any nurturing. The slum children’s scattered hair look like the haphazard growth of weeds. The literary device is simile.  
(c) Rat’s eyes suggest eyes searching for food. The poet compares the boy's eyes with that of a rat because the undernourished boy is looking out for food and security.

3. And yet, for these  
Children, these windows, not this map, their world,  
Where all their future’s painted with a fog,

A narrow street sealed in with a lead sky

Far far from rivers, capes, and stars of words.”

Explain in brief.

**Answer:** The world of stinking slums is the world that belongs to these poverty stricken, ill fed and under-nourished children. ‘These windows’ reflect the world exposed on the maps. Education opens doors and windows to the ‘other worlds’ but it has failed in this instance to liberate these children both physically and intellectually from their restricted and impoverished existence. Their world has unpleasant surroundings. The dirty windows figuratively and literally are their world. The fog of uncertainty dominates their future. They are doomed to live in narrow streets (symbolic of restricted life desolation) which do not lead them to a better future. Their landscapes have no rivers or lakes.

à In the second stanza – all the positive symbols are far removed from the lives of the children – cloudless dawn, Belled, flowery, Tyrolese valley. The children’s future is bleak – painted with a fog and covered with a lead sky (of industrialization).

**Vistas**

**THE TIGER KING**

1. What were the two outside forces that restricted the kings in those days from doing exactly what they wished?

**Answer:** The eccentric kings of pre partition India were afraid of two things. Firstly, they were afraid of the British Officers. They could lose their kingdom if they annoyed the Britishers. Secondly, they were afraid of their subjects and wanted them to be happy. The rulers feared that they would follow the Indian National Congress.

2. Do you agree with the Maharaja's statement, 'You may kill even a cow in self defence'?

**Answer:** The Maharaja killed the tigers not in self defence but to change his destiny as predicted by the astrologers. He went in search of tigers with the intention of killing a hundred of them. This statement of the Maharaja is not justified by his actions.

3. What was the miracle that happened when the astrologers predicted about the death of the new born child?

**Answer:** The new born ten day old child uttered a phrase after hearing the astrologer's prediction. The phrase shocked and surprised everyone. The child said, 'O Wise Prophets!'. When everyone was stunned into shock and silence, the baby said again 'O Wise Prophets! It was I who spoke'.

4. Why did the chief astrologer put his finger on his nose in wonder?

**Answer:** The chief astrologer reacted thus, because a baby barely ten days old could not open its lips in speech and not only that, it raised intelligent questions. This was incredible and rather like the bulletins issued by the war office, than facts.

5. What did the astrologers predict about the child when he was born?

**Answer:** The astrologers predicted that the child would grow to become the warrior of warriors, hero of heroes, champion of champions. They also foretold that the child born under this star will one day have to meet its death.

6. What is the matter of vital importance that the author wants to disclose in the beginning of the story? Why?

**Answer:** The author wants to disclose in the very beginning, the fact that the Tiger King has reached the final abode of all living creatures. The author wants to clarify this matter because he is sure that everyone who reads about him would naturally want to meet this man of indomitable courage face to face.

7. What reason did the astrologer give in support of his answers?

**Answer:** The astrologer fixed his eyes upon the little prince and explained that the prince was born in the hour of the bull. The bull and the tiger are enemies; therefore, death comes from the tiger.

## **HISTORY**

What was the case when the king did not have a successor?

**Answer:**

In case the king did not have a son, he was succeeded by one of his brothers. Many times, other kinsmen claimed the throne and it was a very exceptional case that women succeeded or exercised power.

What is Manusmriti?

**Answer:**

Manusmriti is considered as a foundational work of Hindu law and ancient Hindu society. It was compiled and written in c. 200 CE. Manusmriti is one of the 18 Smritis of the Dharmashastras. It is important to note that unlike the Vedas which are considered to be eternal or of divine origin, the Smritis are considered to be of human origin and therefore susceptible to the flaws of humans.

Define Patrilineal system.

**Answer:**

Under Patrilineal system, children, particularly sons have claims to their father's wealth to the extent that after the death of the father, the eldest son is in charge of the father's wealth and even succeeds the father as the head of the household.

What were the rules followed for the marriage of the daughters?

Marrying daughters into families outside the kin was considered desirable. This system, called exogamy (literally, marrying outside), meant that the lives of young girls and women belonging to families that claimed high status were often carefully regulated to ensure that they were married at the "right" time and to the "right" person. This gave rise to the belief that kanyadana or the gift of a daughter in marriage was an important religious duty of the father.

What do Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras say about marriages ?

**Answer:**

Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras recognised as many as eight forms of marriage. Of these, the first four were considered as "good" while the remaining were condemned. It is possible that these were practised by those who did not accept Brahmanical norms.

## **CHAPTER 4**



By how many *Tirthankaras* was Mahavira preceded? What is meant by a *Tirthankara*?

**Answer:**

According to Jaina tradition, Mahavira was preceded by 23 tirthankars. The term *Tirthankara* literally means an individual who guided men and women across the river of existence.

What did Mahavira and Buddha question? On what did they emphasise? How was it different from the Brahmanical position?

**Answer:**

Mahavira and Gautama Buddha questioned the authority of Vedas. They emphasized on individual agency, suggesting that men and women could strive to attain liberation from trials and tribulations of worldly existence. This differed from the Brahmanical position, which believed that an individual's existence was determined by his or her birth in a specific caste or gender.

What does the Rigveda contain?

**Answer:**

The Rigveda, which was compiled between circa 1500 and 1000 BC, consists of hymns in praise of a variety of deities, especially Agni, Indra, and Soma. These hymns were chanted when sacrifices were performed and people prayed for cattle, sons, good health, long life, etc.

What was a *Kutagarashala*?

**Answer:**

According to Buddhist texts, travelling teachers tried to convince one another and laypersons about the validity of their philosophy. These debates took place in a *Kutagarashala*, which literally means hut with a pointed roof - or in groves where travellers halted. If a philosopher convinced a rival, the latter's followers became his disciples.

How did the Buddhist *Sangha* function?

**Answer:**

The Buddhist *Sangha*, which comprised of bhikkhus and bhikkhunis, functioned on the lines of *Ganas* and *Sanghas*, where a consensus was reached at through discussions. If discussions failed to bring a consensus, then decisions were taken by a vote on that subject.

What was the important contribution of Buddha's disciple Ananda?

**Answer:**

According to Buddhist texts, the contribution of Ananda, one of the Buddha's dearest disciples, was to persuade his master to allow women into the *Sangha*. Initially, only men were allowed into the Buddhist *Sangha*. But after women were allowed into the *Sangha*, many women became teachers of *Dhamma* and became *Theris* (respected women who attained liberation).

What were the problems encountered by the European scholars while studying Indian sculptures? How did they understand them?

**Answer:**

During 19th century, when European scholars first saw some sculptures of gods and goddesses, they could not understand them. They were horrified by these 'grotesque' figures, with multiple arms and heads, or with combinations of human and animal forms. They tried to understand them by comparing them with sculptures of ancient Greece, with which they were familiar. While they considered early Indian sculpture inferior to ancient Greek sculpture, they were excited upon finding images of the Buddha and Bodhisattas that were based on Greek models, usually in the northwest, where Indo-Greek rulers had ruled in 2nd century BCE. As these images were closest to 'familiar' Greek statues, they were considered as best examples of early Indian art.

What were the reasons for the spread of Buddhism?

**Answer:**

Buddhism grew rapidly both during and after the Buddha's lifetime due to the following reasons:

1. It appealed to many people who were unhappy with the prevalent religious practices and confused by rapid social changes that were taking place around them.
2. Rather than laying claims of birth-based superiority, Buddhism gave greater importance to conduct and values. It also emphasised on *metta* (fellow feeling) and *karuna* (compassion), especially to younger and weaker people. Such ideas that drew men and women to Buddhist teachings.

What are the five vows taken by Jaina monks and nuns?

**Answer:**

According to Jaina teachings, the cycle of birth and rebirth is shaped through *karma*. To liberate oneself from this cycle, asceticism and penance are required. This is possible only through renunciation of the world. Hence, monastic existence is a necessary condition for attaining salvation. In order to acquire salvation, Jaina monks and nuns must take the following Five Vows:

- (i) To abstain from killing

- (ii) To abstain from stealing
- (iii) To abstain from lying
- (iv) To observe celibacy
- (v) To abstain from possessing property

Why is the mid-first millennium BC regarded as a turning point in world history?

**Answer:**

This period of mid-1st millennium BC was a turning point in the world history because it was during this time that great thinkers like Zarathustra in Iran, Kong Zi in China, Socrates, Plato and Aristotle in Greece; Mahavira and Gautama Buddha in India emerged. They tried to understand the mysteries of existence and relationship between humans and the cosmic order. In India, this was also the time when cities were developing and social and economic life was changing in a variety of ways in Ganga Valley. These thinkers of India attempted to understand these developments.

Discuss the changes within Hindu traditions by around 1st century CE.

**Answer:**

During 1<sup>st</sup> century CE, while the notion of a saviour was developing in Buddhism, similar ideas were being developed within Hindu traditions as well, including Vaishnavism (worship of Vishnu as the principal deity) and Shaivism (worship of Shiva as the chief god), in which emphasis grew on the worship of a chosen deity. In such a worship, the bond between a devotee and God was visualised as one of love and devotion (*Bhakti*).

In Vaishnavism, cults developed around a deity's various avatars or incarnations. Ten avatars were recognised within the tradition. These were forms that the deity was believed to have assumed to save the world whenever it was threatened by disorder and destruction due to the dominance of evil forces. Apparently, different avatars were popular in different parts of the country. Recognising each of these local deities as a form of Vishnu was a way to create a more unified religious tradition. Some of these forms, as well as other deities, were represented in sculptures. E.g.: Shiva, was symbolised by the *linga*, although he was occasionally represented in human form also.

Such representations depicted a complex set of ideas about deities and their attributes through symbols like headdresses, ornaments and *ayudhas* – weapons or auspicious objects held by deities in their hands – how they are seated, etc.

To understand the meanings of these sculptures historians have to understand the stories behind them – many of which are contained in the Puranas, which were compiled by Brahmanas (c. mid-1<sup>st</sup> millennium CE). They contained much that had been composed and been in circulation

for centuries, including stories about gods and goddesses. Generally, they were written in simple Sanskrit, and were read aloud to all, including women and Shudras, who could not access Vedic learning.

Much of what is contained in the Puranas evolved through interaction amongst people – priests, merchants, and ordinary men and women who travelled from place to place, sharing ideas and beliefs. For instance, Vasudeva-Krishna was an important deity in the Mathura region. Over centuries, his worship spread to other parts of the country as well.

## Class XII

### Geography

1. What is truck farming?

Growing of vegetable around the urban centers to meet the daily demand of the people is known as truck farming.

2. Distinguish between Kharif and Rabi Crops.

Kharif Crops	Rabi Crops
1. Kharif crops are sown in June or early July and harvested at the end of monsoon.	1. Rabi crops are sown in November and are harvested in April and May.
2. Kharif crops include rice, millets, maize groundnut, jute and cotton. Pulses are also grown during this season.	2. The major crops are wheat, gram and oilseeds like mustard and rape seeds.
3. Kharif crops are of the tropical climate.	3. Rabi crops are of temperate climate.

3. What is truck farming?

Growing of vegetable around the urban centers to meet the daily demand of the people is known as truck farming.

4. What are the salient characteristics of the Indian cities?

#### **Answer**

Following are six salient characteristics of the Indian cities:

1. Most towns and cities are over-grown villages, which has resulted into the crowding and congestion.
2. Several cities have slums caused by migration of rural people without the improvement in infrastructure.
3. Social segregation of population is based either on caste, religion, income or occupation.
5. Thus, for India, development is a mixed bag of opportunities as well as neglect and deprivations. There are a few areas like the metropolitan centres and other developed enclaves that have all the modern facilities available to a small section of its population. At the other extreme of it, there are large rural areas and the slums in the urban areas that do not have basic amenities like potable water, education and health infrastructure available to majority of this population. The situation is more alarming if one looks at the distribution of the development opportunities among different sections of our society. (Source: NCERT, India People and Economy, Page No.24) Read the above paragraph and answer the following:

#### **Answer**

Development in India brings with it a lot of problems. It is being widely considered the prime cause of the social distributive injustices, deterioration in the quality of life and

human development, ecological crisis and communal unrest. Due to development, the problems like poverty, pollution, unemployment, social discrimination, regional disparity, etc., are increasing in India.

6. What are rural settlements? Write about any four factors of rural settlement.

**Answer**

Rural settlements are most closely and directly related to land. They are dominated by primary activities such as agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing etc. The settlements size is relatively small.

(a) Water Supply

Usually rural settlements are located near water bodies such as rivers, lakes, and springs where water can be easily obtained. 'Wet point' settlements have many advantages such as water for drinking, cooking and washing.

(b) Land

People choose to settle near fertile lands suitable for agriculture. Early settlers chose fertile land along with availability of water.

(c) Upland

Upland, which is not prone to flooding, prevents damage to houses and loss of life. Thus, in low-lying river basins people chose to settle on terraces and levees, which are "dry points".

(d) Building Material

The availability of building materials- wood, stone near settlements is another advantage. Early villages were built in forest clearings where wood was plentiful.

7. Africa has immense natural resources and yet it is industrially the most backward continent. Comment.

**Answer**

Africa has immense natural resources like copper, manganese, mineral oil, coal and yet it is industrially the most backward continent. These countries are backward because:

**Climate:** The climate in most of the countries where mineral based industries can be set up is not favorable.

**Shortage of labour:** The adverse conditions of the climate hinder the labourers to work in the industries.

**Lack of transport facilities:** African countries could not develop sufficient transport and communication services which are the base to modern industrialisation.

**Energy source:** Some African countries export their wealth to other countries. But due to lack of technology they could not convert their resources into power.

**Modern Technology:** African countries don't have the modern technology, therefore are backward in industrialisation.

8. Compare the distributional pattern of Scheduled Caste population with that of Scheduled Tribe population in India. 5x1=5

**Answer**

Scheduled Caste Population	Scheduled Tribe Population
1. In the northern plains of India, the scheduled caste population is very high in comparison to scheduled tribe population. In Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal they are found in abundance.	1. The scheduled tribe population is not found in the northern plains. Some amount of tribal population is found here but it is very less in comparison to the scheduled caste population.
2. In the coastal plains, the scheduled caste population is higher because here fertile soil is available for agriculture.	2. In some part of the coastal areas, less amount of scheduled tribe population is found.
3. In the middle of the country, scheduled caste population is low because of unavailability of fertile land.	3. Scheduled tribe population is higher in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh state of India because dense forests fulfill the basic requirement of the tribal people there.
4. In the north-eastern states of the country scheduled caste population is less.	4. The number of scheduled tribe population is higher in the north-eastern states.
5. The distributional map of scheduled caste people in India shows that Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have high amount of their percentage.	5. The distribution of the scheduled tribe population shows that they are higher in the Nagaland, Mizoram and Meghalaya states of India.

9. Explain in detail the process of demographic transition and define the major characteristic. 5x1=5

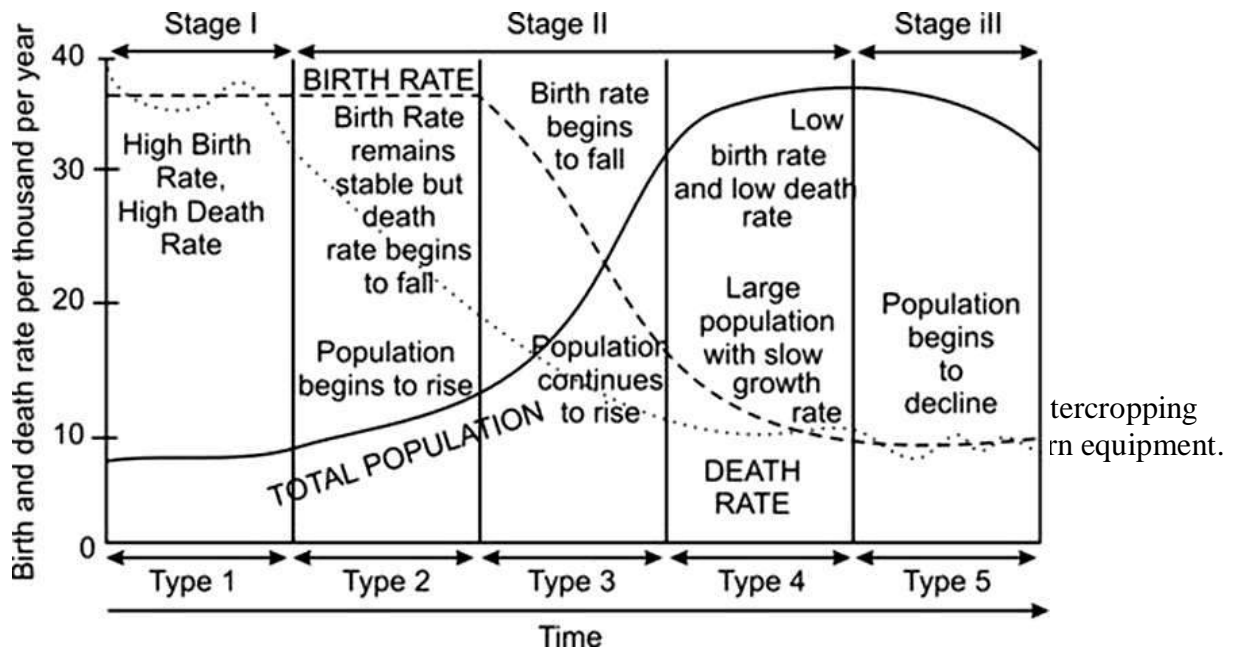
**Answer**

The first stage has high fertility and high mortality rate. The population growth is slow and most of the people are engaged in agriculture where large families are an asset. People are illiterate and have less of technology. About 200 years back, all the countries of the world was in this stage.

In the second stage, fertility remains high in the beginning but declines with time. Mortality rate also declines because of improved health and sanitation facilities. Because of this net addition to population is high.

In the third stage, both fertility and mortality rate declines. The population is either stable or grows very slowly. The population becomes literate, urbanized and has high technical know-how and they control the family size.

In the present day, different countries are at different stages of demographic transition.



10. What is Mixed farming?

**Answer:** Mixed farming is form of agriculture in which crop rotation and intercropping is practiced. Crop cultivation with livestock farming is also done with modern equipment.

11. What is Co-operative Farming?

**Answer:**

Co-operative Farming is a type of farming to cope up with the problems like uneconomic size of holding, evil of acute fragmentation and sub-division of land, low productivity of the soil, traditional methods of cultivation, etc. In this type of farming, group of farmers form a co-operative society utilising their resources voluntarily for more efficient and profitable farming. It helps them to farm in more efficient and profitable way and also procure all important modern inputs of farming, sell the products at the most favourable terms. This has been successful in many western European countries.

12. How can urban agglomeration be identified?



**Answer:** Urban agglomeration be identified consisting of any one of the following three

- (i) a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths,
- (ii) two or more contiguous towns with or without their outgrowths, and
- (iii) a city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths together forming a contiguous spread.

Examples of urban outgrowth are railway colonies, university campus, port area, military cantonment, etc. located within the revenue limits of a village or villages contiguous to the town or city.

13. What are the streams of internal migration? What are the factors responsible for migration?

**Answer:** Under the internal migration, four streams are identified as:

- (a) Rural to Rural (R-R);
- (b) Rural to Urban (R-U);
- (c) Urban to Urban (U-U); and
- (d) Urban to Rural (U-R).

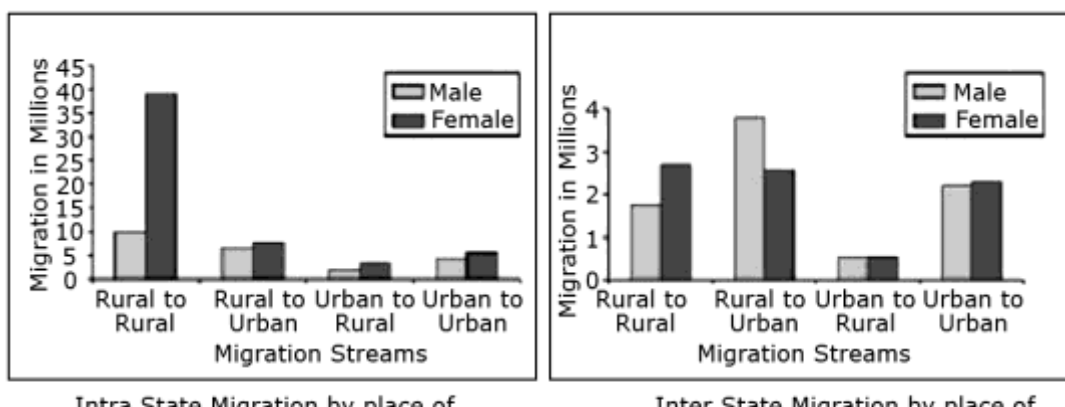
Internal migration can also be classified as inter migration and intra migration.

The distribution of male and female migrants in different streams of intra-state and Inter -state migration is shown in the figure given below.

Females predominate the streams of short distance rural to rural migration in both types of migration. Whereas, men predominate rural to urban stream of inter-state migration due to economic reasons.

Migration takes place because of two major factors:

- (i) push factor, these cause people to leave their place of residence or origin; For eg. poverty, high population pressure on the land, lack of basic infrastructural facilities like health care, education, natural disasters etc.
- (ii) pull factors, which attract the people from different places. The most important pull factor are the better opportunities, availability of regular work and relatively higher wages, better opportunities for education, better health facilities and sources of entertainment, etc.



14. Explain Agro-based Industries and Mineral based example with some example?

On the basis of the raw materials used, the industries are classified as: (a) agro-based; (b) mineral based; (c) chemical based; (d) forest based; and (e) animal based.

(a) Agro based Industries

Agro processing involves the processing of raw materials from the field and the farm into finished products for rural and urban markets. Major agro-processing industries are food processing, sugar, pickles, fruits juices, beverages (tea, coffee and cocoa), spices and oils fats and textiles (cotton, jute, silk), rubber, etc.

Food Processing

Agro processing includes canning, producing cream, fruit processing and confectionery. While some preserving techniques, such as drying, fermenting and pickling, have been known since ancient times, these had limited applications to cater to the pre-Industrial Revolution demands.

(b) Mineral based Industries

These industries use minerals as a raw material. Some industries use ferrous metallic minerals, which contain ferrous (iron), such as iron and steel industries but some use non-ferrous metallic minerals, such as aluminium, copper and jewellery industries. Many industries use non-metallic minerals such as cement and pottery industries.

15. How is determinism different from possibilism?

**Answer:**

Determinism	Possibilism
It refers to the point of view of supporting environment control on human action.	It refers to the exploitation of environment by the humans for their benefits.
It emphasizes on humans as passive agents.	Here emphasis is given to humans rather than nature.
The scholars who supported determinism were from Greek and Roman Schools	The School of possibilism is advocated and developed systematically

16. What are hamleted settlements?

These settlements are fragmented into several units physically separated from each other bearing a common name.

17. Discuss three types of changes that an economy undergoes, which affect land-use.

he three types of changes affecting land-use are:

(i) Size of the economy : It grows over time as a result of increasing population, change in income levels, available technology. Pressure on land increases and marginal lands come under use.

(ii) Composition of the economy: The secondary and the tertiary sectors grow much faster than the primary sector. This results in a gradual shift of land from agricultural uses to non-agricultural uses.

(iii) Contribution of the agricultural activities: Though the contribution of the agricultural activities reduces over time, the pressure on land for agricultural activities does not decline.

18. What is human development and what are its indicators? On the variation of Human Development Index, how can the countries be classified?

The human development report by UNDP (1990) defined human development as the process of enlarging people's choices. There are four indicators for human development.

1) Health indicator- It is measured in terms of birth rate and death rate.

2) Life Expectancy- Longevity is measured by life expectancy at birth.

3) Social indicator- Education attainment is measured by a combination of adult literacy.

4) Economic indicator- It can be assessed with the help of gross national product and per capita income.

On the variation of the Human Development Index (HDI) the countries can be classified as follows:

1) High HDI- Out of 174 countries, 46 are developed where HDI is more than 0.8. Norway is at the top of the list.

2) Medium HDI- 93 countries are in the category of medium category i.e. from 0.5-0.79. These countries are of South-Asia, Latin America, Arab States and Eastern Europe.

3) Low HDI- 35 countries are in this category and include Sub-Saharan Africa, West – Africa.

19. Write any five economic consequences of migration in India?

The economic consequences of migration in India are:

1) The remittance/money sent by migrants, particularly foreign exchange from international migrants is a major benefit for the source region.

2) People migrating from place of low opportunity and low safety to the place of higher opportunity and better safety creates benefit and problems for the areas that people migrate from and to.

3) The money remitted by migrants play an important role in the growth of economy of the source region and is used for food, repayment of debts, treatment, marriages, children's education etc.

4) Unregulated migration to urban metropolitan areas has resulted in over crowding and pressure on the infrastructure.

5) Migration from rural areas of East UP, Bihar, MP, Orissa to rural areas of Punjab, Haryana and Western UP has helped in the success of Green Revolution in these areas.

20. What does Age Structure imply?

Age structure represents the number of people of different age groups. This is an important indicator, since a large size of population in the age group of 15-59 indicates a large working population. A greater proportion of population above 60 years represents an ageing population, which requires more expenditure on the health care facilities. Large population in lower age groups indicates high birth rate.

21. Explain Ageing Population.

- Population ageing is the process by which the share of older population becomes proportionally larger. This is a new phenomenon of the twentieth century. In most of developed countries of the world, population in higher age group has increased due to increased life expectancy. With a reduction in the birth rates, the proportion of the children and population has declined.

22. How does literacy indicate socio - economic developments?

The proportion of literate population of a country is an indicator of its socio-economic development as it reveals the standard of living, social status of females, availability of education facilities and policies of government. The level of economic development is both a cause and consequence of literacy in India. Literacy rate denotes the percentage of population above seven years of age, who is able to read, write and have the ability to do arithmetic calculations with understanding.

23. What do you mean by occupational structure of population?

Occupational structure of population means the economic activities which are performed by the people of a region and these activities are proportionally distributed over an area. Occupational structure can be divided into following types (according to U.N.):

1. Primary occupations: Hunting, agriculture, mining, forestry, fishing.
2. Secondary occupations: Manufacturing, industry and power generation.
3. Tertiary occupations: These include services like transport, communication and banking.
4. Quarternary occupations: It includes knowledge-based occupations i.e, research development, information technology, and consultancy services.

The proportion of working population engaged in these four sectors is a good indicator of the levels of economic development of a nation. This is because only a developed economy with industries and infrastructure can accomodate more workers in the secondary, tertiary and quaternary sector. If the economy is still in the primitive stages, then the proportion of people engaged in primary activities would be high as it involves extraction of natural resources.

24. Distinguish between rural population and urban population.

Rural Population	Urban Population
1. Rural population is mostly engaged in agricultural and other primary occupations.	1. Urban population is engaged in secondary and tertiary occupations.
2. Share of the rural population is 55% of the whole population of the world.	2. Share of the urban population is 45% of the world population.
3. Population growth is lower in rural population in comparison to cities.	3. Population growth is higher due to migration in cities.
4. Rural life is slow and social relations are informal and homely.	4. City life is fast and social relations are formal.
5. Rural population has no problem of housing and transportation.	5. Urban population faces problems of housing, health and drinking water.

rural Population	Urban Population
1. Rural population is mostly engaged in agricultural and other primary occupations.	1. Urban population is engaged in secondary and tertiary occupations.
2. Share of the rural population is 55% of the whole population of the world.	2. Share of the urban population is 45% of the world population.
3. Population growth is lower in rural population in comparison to cities.	3. Population growth is higher due to migration in cities.
4. Rural life is slow and social relations are informal and homely.	4. City life is fast and social relations are formal.
5. Rural population has no problem of housing and transportation.	5. Urban population faces problems of housing, health and drinking water.

How does literacy indicate socio - economic developments?.

What do you mean by occupational structure of population?

Distinguish between rural population and urban population.

What does rural - urban composition indicate?

---

**Questions 1 to 5 Carrying 1 Mark:**

1. How will you calculate interest on the drawings of equal amounts on the first day of every month of a calendar year?
2. How is interest on drawings calculated, if the drawings are made at regular intervals as on the fifteenth day of each month?
3. How is interest on drawings calculated if the drawings are made at regular intervals as on the last day of each month?
4. Give the average period in months for charging interest on drawings for the same amount withdrawn at the beginning of each quarter.
5. How would you calculate interest on drawings on unequal amounts drawn at unequal intervals?

**Questions 6 to 16 Carrying 3 Marks:**

6. Vinod, a partner draws ₹ 2,000 per month for his personal use. As per partnership deed, interest will be charged at 10% per annum. What amount of interest will be charged under the following cases:
  - (i) If drawings are to be made in the beginning of the month.
  - (ii) in the middle of the month
  - (iii) at the end of the month.

7. Mohan, a partner draws ₹ 3,000 per month for his personal use and interest will be charged on it at 10% p.a. what amount will be charged under the following cases:  
 (i) If amount is withdrawn in the beginning of each month.  
 (ii) In the middle of the month. (iii) At the end of the month.
8. Calculate the interest on Ram's drawings @ 10%, if he withdrew ₹ 2,40,000 during the year.
9. Shiv withdrew ₹ 30,000 in 2015. Partnership deed provides for charging the Interest on Drawings @ 15%. Calculate interest on drawings of Shiv.
10. Moni and Soni are two partners whose drawings are ₹ 4,500 and ₹ 3,000. Interest on drawings is to be charged @ 6% p.a. Calculate the interest on drawings.
11. Harish and Manish are partners in a firm. The partnership deed provided that interest on drawings will be charged @ 6% p.a. During the year ended Dec. 31, 2006, Harish withdrew ₹ 6,000 in the beginning of every month and Manish withdrew ₹ 6,000 at the end of each month. Calculate interest on partner's drawings.
12. X and Y started business on 1st April 2013 with capitals of ₹ 2,00,000 and ₹ 1,00,000 respectively. Calculate Interest on Y's drawings @ 6% p.a for the year ended 31st Dec. 2013 if he withdrew ₹ 108 per month at the end of every month.
13. Ram and Shyam started business on 1st may 2014 with capitals of ₹ 2,00,000 and ₹ 1,50,000 respectively. Calculate the interest on drawings of Mr. Ram @ 10% p.a for the year ended 31st Dec. 2014, If he withdrew ₹ 1,000 per month.
14. What amount of interest on drawings will be charged on the drawings of Sajal when it will be charged @ 10% per annum for the year ended 31st March 2012 in each of the following cases :  
 (i) If he withdrew ₹ 1,000 in the beginning of each quarter.  
 (ii) If he withdrew ₹ 750 at the end of each quarter.  
 (iii) If he withdrew ₹ 1,200 during the middle of each quarter.
15. Calculate the interest on drawings of Beena @ 10% p.a for the year ended 31st Dec. 2013, in each of the following cases :  
 (a) If she withdrew ₹ 750 in the beginning of each quarter.  
 (b) If she withdrew ₹ 1,050 at the end of each quarter.  
 (c) If she withdrew ₹ 2,000 during the middle of each quarter.
16. Ajay and Vijay were partners in a firm. The Partnership agreement provided that interest on drawings was to be charged @ 12% p.a. Ajay had withdrawn the following amounts during the year ended 31st Dec. 1999:

Date	Amount (₹)
01-01-1999	12,000
31-03-1999	8,000
01-07-1999	10,000
31-12-1999	8,000

Calculate interest on Ajay's drawings.

**Questions 17 and 18 Carrying 4 Marks:**

17. Manu, Harry and Ali are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses equally. Harry and Ali withdrew the following amounts from the firm, for their personal use, during 2006.

Date	Harry (₹)	Ali (₹)
January 1 <sup>st</sup>	5,000	7,000
April 1 <sup>st</sup>	8,000	4,000
September 1 <sup>st</sup>	5,000	5,000
December 1 <sup>st</sup>	4,000	10,000



Calculate interest on drawings if the rate of Interest to be charged is 10% p.a. and the books are closed on Dec. 31 every year. [NCERT]

18. Verma and Kaul are partners in a firm. The partnership agreement provides that interest on drawings should be charged @ 6% p.a. Verma withdraws ₹ 2,000 per month starting from April 1, 2006 to March 31, 2007. Kaul withdrew ₹ 3,000 per quarter, starting from April 1, 2006. Calculate interest on partner's drawings. [NCERT]

### Answers

$$1. \text{Interest on drawings} = \text{Total drawings} \times \frac{\text{Rate}}{100} \times \frac{6.5}{12}$$

$$2. \text{Interest on drawings} = \text{Total drawings} \times \frac{\text{Rate}}{100} \times \frac{6}{12}$$

$$3. \text{Interest on drawings} = \text{Total drawings} \times \frac{\text{Rate}}{100} \times \frac{5.5}{12}$$

$$4. 7\frac{1}{2} \text{ months.}$$

5. Interest on drawings is charged at an agreed rate per annum and is calculated on the basis of time. Simple method or product method is used to calculate the interest.

$$6. (i) \text{ Vinod's drawings} = 2,000 \times 12 = ₹ 24,000$$

$$\text{Average period} = \frac{\text{Total Time} + \text{Interval}}{2} = \frac{12 + 1}{2} = 6\frac{1}{2} \text{ months}$$

$$\text{Interest on drawings} = \frac{24,000 \times 10 \times 6.5}{100 \times 12} = ₹ 1,300$$

$$(ii) \quad \text{Average period} = \frac{\text{Total Time}}{2} = \frac{12}{2} = 6 \text{ months}$$

$$\text{Interest on drawings} = \frac{24,000 \times 10 \times 6}{100 \times 12} = ₹ 1,200$$

$$(iii) \quad \text{Average period} = \frac{\text{Total Time} - \text{Interval}}{2} = \frac{12 - 1}{2} = 5\frac{1}{2} \text{ months}$$

$$\text{Interest on drawings} = \frac{24,000 \times 10 \times 5.5}{100 \times 12} = ₹ 1,100$$

$$7. (i) \text{ Interest on drawings } ₹ 1,950.$$

$$(ii) \text{ Interest on drawings } ₹ 1,800.$$

$$(iii) \text{ Interest on drawings } ₹ 1,650.$$

$$8. \text{ Ram's drawings} = ₹ 2,40,000$$

$$\text{Interest on drawings} = \frac{2,40,000 \times 10}{100} = ₹ 24,000$$

**Note:** Interest will be calculated for the whole year because p.a. word is not given with the rate of interest on drawings.

$$9. \text{ Interest on drawings } ₹ 4,500.$$

$$10. \text{ Moni's drawings} = ₹ 4,500$$

$$\text{Average period} = \frac{\text{Total Time}}{2} = \frac{12}{2} = 6 \text{ months}$$

$$\text{Interest on drawings} = \frac{4,500 \times 6 \times 6}{100 \times 12} = ₹ 135$$

$$\text{Soni's drawings} = ₹ 3,000$$

$$\text{Average period} = \frac{\text{Total Time}}{2} = \frac{12}{2} = 6 \text{ months}$$

$$\text{Interest on drawings} = \frac{3,000 \times 6 \times 6}{100 \times 12} = ₹ 90$$

11. Interest on drawings — Harish ₹ 2,340, Manish ₹ 1,980.

12. Y's drawings =  $108 \times 9 = ₹ 972$

$$\text{Average period} = \frac{\text{Total Time} - \text{Interval}}{2} = \frac{9 - 1}{2} = 4 \text{ months}$$

$$\text{Interest on drawings} = \frac{972 \times 6 \times 4}{100 \times 12} = ₹ 19.44$$

13. Interest on drawings of Ram ₹ 267.

14. (i) Sajal's drawings =  $1,000 \times 4 = ₹ 4,000$

$$\text{Average period} = \frac{\text{Total Time} + \text{Interval}}{2} = \frac{12 + 3}{2} = 7\frac{1}{2} \text{ months}$$

$$\text{Interest on drawings} = \frac{4,000 \times 10 \times 7.5}{100 \times 12} = ₹ 250$$

(ii) Sajal's drawings =  $750 \times 4 = ₹ 3,000$

$$\text{Average period} = \frac{\text{Total Time} - \text{Interval}}{2} = \frac{12 - 3}{2} = 4\frac{1}{2} \text{ months}$$

$$\text{Interest on drawings} = \frac{3,000 \times 10 \times 4.5}{100 \times 12} = ₹ 112.50$$

(iii) Sajal's drawings =  $1,200 \times 4 = ₹ 4,800$

$$\text{Average period} = \frac{\text{Total Time}}{2} = \frac{12}{2} = 6 \text{ months}$$

$$\text{Interest on drawings} = \frac{4,800 \times 10 \times 6}{100 \times 12} = ₹ 240$$

15. (i) Interest on drawings ₹ 187.50.

(ii) Interest on drawings ₹ 157.50.

(iii) Interest on drawings ₹ 400.

16.

Date	(a) Amount (₹)	(b) No. of Months	(a × b) (₹)
01-01-1999	12,000	12	1,44,000
31-03-1999	8,000	9	72,000
01-07-1999	10,000	6	60,000
31-12-1999	8,000	0	0
			2,76,000

$$\text{Interest on drawings} = \frac{2,76,000 \times 12 \times 1}{100 \times 12} = ₹ 2,760$$

17. Harry = ₹ 1,300, Ali = ₹ 1,250.

18. Interest on drawings – Verma ₹ 780, Kaul ₹ 450.

**Illustration 7.** A and B are partners in the ratio of 5 : 4. They admit C for 1/10th share, which he acquires in equal proportions from both. Find new profit sharing ratio. [Delhi 2009]

**Solution.** C will get 1/10 share equally from A and B it means each partner will sacrifice =  $\frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{20}$  in favour of C.

$$\text{A's new share} = \frac{5}{9} - \frac{1}{20} = \frac{91}{180}$$

$$\text{B's new share} = \frac{4}{9} - \frac{1}{20} = \frac{71}{180}$$

$$\text{C's share} = \frac{1}{10} \text{ or } \frac{18}{180}$$

$$\text{New profit sharing ratio} = 91 : 71 : 18$$

**Illustration 8.** Das and Sinha are partners in a firm sharing profits in 4 : 1 ratio. They admitted Pal as a new partner for 1/4th share in the profits, which he acquired wholly from Das. Determine the new profit sharing ratio of the partners.

**Solution.** Pal gets his share entirely from Das, it means only Das has sacrificed.

$$\text{Das's new share} = \frac{4}{5} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{11}{20}$$

$$\text{Sinha's new share} = \frac{1}{5} \text{ or } \frac{4}{20}$$

$$\text{Pal's new share} = \frac{1}{4} \text{ or } \frac{5}{20}$$

$$\text{New profit sharing ratio} = 11 : 4 : 5$$

**Illustration 3.** (When goodwill is withdrawn by old partners)

Ajit and Baljit share profits as 4 : 1. They admit Charanjit and give him  $\frac{1}{4}$ th share in profits. Their balance sheet as on March 31, 2006 was as follows:

**Balance sheet**

Liabilities		Amount (₹)	Assets		Amount (₹)
Capitals:			Cash		15,000
Ajit	80,000	1,60,000	Debtors		40,000
Baljit	80,000		Stock		50,000
Creditors		1,00,000	Machinery		1,20,000
		2,60,000	Furniture		35,000
					2,60,000

The terms of admission were as follows:

1. Charanjit will bring in ₹ 60,000 as capital and ₹ 15,000 as goodwill of his share and assume that goodwill is withdrawn by old partners.
2. There is a claim for damage for ₹ 1,000 not shown in the balance sheet.
3. Depreciate machine and furniture by 10%.
4. One creditor for ₹ 500 is not likely to claim the money.

Prepare necessary ledger accounts and balance sheet of the new firm.

**Solution.**

**Dr.**

**Books of the Firm  
Revaluation Account**

**Cr.**

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To Claim for Damage	1,000	By Creditors	500
To Machine	12,000	By Old partners' Capital A/cs: (Loss on Revaluation)	
To Furniture	3,500	Ajit	12,800
		Baljit	3,200
	16,500		16,000
			16,500

**Dr.**

**Capital Accounts**

**Cr.**

Date	Particulars	Ajit (₹)	Baljit (₹)	Charanjit (₹)	Date	Particulars	Ajit (₹)	Baljit (₹)	Charanjit (₹)
2006					2006				
March 31	To Cash A/c (Goodwill withdrawn)	12,000	3,000	-	March 31	By Balance b/d	80,000	80,000	-
March 31	To Revaluation A/c (loss)	12,800	3,200	-	March 31	By Premium A/c (Goodwill in sacrificing ratio)	12,000	3,000	-
March 31	To Balance c/d	67,200	76,800	60,000	March 31	By Cash A/c			60,000
		92,000	83,000	60,000			92,000	83,000	60,000

## Cash Account

Dr.		Cr.	
Date	Particulars	Date	Particulars
2006		2006	
March 31	To Balance b/d	March 31	By A/c (C/W withdrawal)
March 31	To Charge	March 31	By Bal/ce (C/W withdrawal)
March 31	To Premium A/c (C/W)	March 31	By Balance c/d
	15,000		12,000
	60,000		3,000
	15,000		15,000
	90,000		75,000
			90,000

Balance sheet as at March 31, 2003

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
<b>Capital:</b>			
Ajit	67,200	Cash	75,000
Bhaji	76,800	Debtors	40,000
Chauhan	60,000	Stock	50,000
		Machinery (Less: Depreciation)	1,08,000
Creditors (1,00,000 – 500)	2,04,000	Furniture (Less: Depreciation)	31,500
99,500	1,000		
1,000			
3,04,500			
			3,04,500

**Note:** It is assumed that the old partners have withdrawn the goodwill.

### Working Notes:

- ### 1. Calculation of new ratio

$$\text{Channing's share} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{Remaining share} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Ajit's share} = \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{8}{15}$$

$$\text{Bajji share} = \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{15}$$

$$\text{New ratio} = \frac{8}{15} : \frac{2}{15} : \frac{1}{3} = \frac{8 : 2 : 5}{15} = 8 : 2 : 5$$

2. Sacrificing ratio = Old ratio - New ratio

$$A_{jit} = \frac{4}{5} - \frac{8}{15} = \frac{12-8}{15} = \frac{4}{15}$$

$$\text{Bajit} = \frac{1}{5} - \frac{2}{15} = \frac{3-2}{15} = \frac{1}{15}$$



On that date, B decided to retire from the firm and was paid for his share in the firm subject to the following:

- Buildings to be appreciated by 20%.
- Provision for bad debts to be increased to 15% on debtors.
- Machinery to be depreciated by 20%.
- Goodwill of the firm is valued at ₹ 72,000 and the retiring partner's share is adjusted through the capital account of remaining partners.
- Capital of the new firm be fixed at ₹ 1,20,000.

Prepare revaluation account, partners' capital accounts, and the balance sheet of the firm after B's retirement.

**Solution.**

### Revaluation Account

**Dr.**

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To Machinery A/c	10,000	By Building A/c	20,000
To Provision for bad debts A/c	2,000		
To Profit transferred to:			
A's Capital A/c	4,000		
B's Capital A/c	2,000		
C's Capital A/c	2,000		
	8,000		
	20,000		20,000

### Partners' Capital Accounts

Dr.	Particulars	A (₹)	B (₹)	C (₹)	Cr.	Particulars	A (₹)	B (₹)	C (₹)
	To B's Capital A/c	12,000	-	6,000		By Balance b/d	80,000	40,000	40,000
	To Bank A/c	-	65,000	-		By General Reserve	10,000	5,000	5,000
	To Bank A/c	2,000	-	1,000		By Revaluation A/c	4,000	2,000	2,000
	To Balance c/d	80,000	-	40,000		By A's Capital A/c	-	12,000	-
						To C's Capital A/c	-	6,000	-
		94,000	65,000	47,000			94,000	65,000	47,000

### Balance Sheet

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Creditors	21,000	Building	1,20,000
Bank Overdraft	54,000	Machinery	4,000
Capital A/cs:		Stock	18,000
A	80,000	Debtors	20,000
C	40,000	Less: Provision	3,000
	1,95,000		17,000
			1,95,000

**Working Note:** Determination of amount of bank overdraft.

### Bank Account

Dr.	Particulars	Amount (₹)	Cr.	Particulars	Amount (₹)
	To Balance b/d	14,000		By A's Capital A/c	2,000
	To Balance c/d	54,000		By B's Capital A/c	65,000
				By C's Capital A/c	1,000
		68,000			68,000

**Illustration 7.** Naresh, David and Aslam are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 7. Naresh gave a notice to retire from the firm. David and Aslam decided to share future profit in the ratio 2 : 3. The adjusted capital accounts of David and Aslam show a balance of ₹ 33,000 and ₹ 70,500 respectively. The total amount to be paid to Naresh is ₹ 90,500. This amount is to be paid by David and Aslam in such a way that their capitals become proportionate to their new profit sharing ratio. Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of the firm. Show your working clearly.

**Solution.**

### Journal

Dr.	Date	Particulars	L.F.	Debit Amount (₹)	Cr.	Credit Amount (₹)
		Cash A/c	Dr.	90,500		
		To David's Capital A/c				44,600
		To Aslam's Capital A/c				45,900
		(Being the amount brought in by the remaining partners to pay off the retiring partner)				
		Naresh's Capital A/c	Dr.	90,500		
		To Cash A/c				90,500
		(Being the amount paid to retiring partner)				



### Working Notes:

(i) Calculation of total capital of new firm after Naresh's retirement:

	Amount (₹)
(a) Adjusted old Capital of David	33,000
(b) Adjusted old Capital of Aslam	70,500
(c) Shortage of Cash to be brought in to make payment to Naresh	90,500
Total Capital of new firm after Naresh's retirement	1,94,000

(ii) Calculation of actual cash to be paid off or brought in:

	David (₹)	Aslam (₹)
(a) New Capital (₹ 1,94,000 in the ratio 2 : 3)	77,600	1,16,400
(b) Adjusted old Capital	33,000	70,500
(c) Cash to be brought in (paid off)	44,600	45,900

It means David will bring ₹ 44,600 and Aslam will bring ₹ 45,900 to maintain the new capitals of ₹ 77,600 and ₹ 1,16,400 respectively.

**Illustration 8.** The balance sheet of X, Y and Z who were sharing profits in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2 as at 31st March, 2007.

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Creditors	50,000	Cash at bank	40,000
Employees Provident fund	10,000	Sundry Debtors	1,00,000
Profit and Loss A/c	85,000	Stock	80,000
Capitals:		Fixed Assets	60,000
X	40,000		
Y	62,000		
Z	33,000		
	1,35,000		
	2,80,000		2,80,000

X retired on the same date and Y and Z decided to share profits in future in the ratio of 2 : 3 respectively. The other terms on retirement were as follows:

- Goodwill of the firm is to be valued at ₹ 80,000, fixed assets are to be depreciated to ₹ 57,500.
- Make a provision for doubtful debts at 5% on debtors.
- A liability for claim, included in creditors for ₹ 10,000 are paid ₹ 8,000 in full settlement.
- The amount to be paid to X by Y and Z in such a way that their capitals are proportionate to their profit sharing ratio and leave a balance of ₹ 15,000 in the bank account.

Prepare the profit and loss adjustment account and Partners' Capital accounts.

**Solution.**

### Profit and Loss Adjustment Account

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To Fixed Assets A/c	2,500	By Sundry creditors A/c	2,000
To Provision for doubtful debts A/c	5,000	By Loss transferred to:	
		X's Capital A/c	2,750
		Y's Capital A/c	1,650
		Z's Capital A/c	1,100
	7,500		5,500
			7,500

### Partners' Capital Accounts

Dr.							Cr.
Particulars	X (₹)	Y (₹)	Z (₹)	Particulars	X (₹)	Y (₹)	Z (₹)
To Profit and Loss adjustment A/c	2,750	1,650	1,100	By Balance b/d	40,000	62,000	33,000
To X's Capital A/c	-	8,000	32,000	By Profit and Loss A/c	42,500	25,500	17,000
To Balance c/d	1,19,750	79,000	1,18,500	By Y's Capital A/c	8,000	-	-
				By Z's Capital A/c	32,000	-	-
				By Bank A/c	-	1,150	1,01,600
	1,22,500	88,650	1,51,600		1,22,500	88,650	1,51,600

#### Working Notes:

##### 1. Calculation of gaining ratio:

$$Y's \text{ gain} = \frac{2}{5} - \frac{3}{10} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$Z's \text{ gain} = \frac{3}{5} - \frac{2}{10} = \frac{4}{10}$$

$$\text{Gaining ratio} = 1 : 4$$

##### 2. Calculation of total capital of new firm after X's retirement:

	Amount (₹)
(a) Adjusted old Capital of Y	77,850
(b) Adjusted old Capital of Z	16,900
(c) Shortage of Cash to be brought in to make payment to X	1,19,750
(d) Bank balance required after X's retirement	15,000
(e) Existing bank balance	(32,000)
Total capital of new firm after X's retirement	1,97,500

##### 3. Calculation of actual cash to be paid off or brought in:

	Y (₹)	Z (₹)
(a) New capital (₹ 1,97,500 in the ratio of 2 : 3)	79,000	1,18,500
(b) Adjusted old capital	77,850	16,900
(c) Cash to be brought in (paid off)	1,150	1,01,600



## Very Short Answer Type Questions [1 Mark]

1. Define management,  
or

NCERT

What do you mean by management?

**Ans.** According to Harold Koontz, 'Management is the process of designing and maintaining an environment in which individuals working together in groups, efficiently accomplish selected aims'.

2. Two managers are conversing that management is broadly divided into two concepts; one is traditional and the other is modern. As per your opinion, are they correct or not?

**Ans.** Yes, they are correct as management is viewed accordingly.

**Modern concept** Management is the process of getting things done with the aim of achieving goals efficiently and effectively.

**Traditional concept** Management is an art of getting things done through others.

3. What is meant by 'effectiveness' in management?

Delhi 2011

**Ans.** It means completing the activities to achieve goals, within the prescribed time limit.

4. Define the term 'efficiency' in management.

**Ans.** Efficiency means doing the task correctly and with minimum cost, least wastage and maximum utilisation of resources.

5. 'Management is the process of getting things done to achieve goals effectively and efficiently'. What is the process referred to, in the definition?

**Ans.** Management as a 'process' refers to a series of steps, which are necessary to get things done, consisting of planning, organising, staffing, directing and controlling.

6. What is meant by management of work?

All India 2014

**Ans.** It is concerned with performance of various activities/tasks in an organisation.

e.g. manufacturing a product in a factory, treating patients in a hospital, etc.

7. What is meant by management of people? Delhi 2014

**Ans.** It refers to management of human resources, which are the most important assets for an organisation. It implies two things:

- (i) Dealing with employees as individuals with diverse needs and behaviour.
- (ii) Dealing with individuals as a group of people.

8. Mention any two important characteristics of management. NCERT

**Ans.** Two important characteristics of management are :

- (i) It is a goal-oriented process.
- (ii) It is an intangible force.

9. Management of an organisation strives to achieve profit and growth. It is associated to which objective of management?

**Ans.** It is associated with organisational objective of management.

10. List any two social objectives of management.

All India 2011

**Ans.** Two social objectives of management are:

- (i) Using environment friendly methods of production.
- (ii) Giving employment opportunities to the disadvantaged sections of the society.

11. Why is it said that 'management is goal-oriented process'?

**Ans.** Because it helps in achieving the organisational goals by using the efforts of different individuals.

12. Why is management said to be all pervasive?

**Ans.** Because the activities involved in managing an enterprise are common to all, whether it is a profit making or non-profit making, social or political, public or private, small or large organisation.

13. Why is management considered as a continuous process?

**Ans.** The process of management is an ongoing process. All the functions i.e. planning, organising, staffing, directing and controlling, are performed continuously. Thus, it is a continuous process.

**29.** Aircel started an earnest awareness campaign 'Save Our Tigers'. The campaign's main agenda was to conserve tigers. This campaign highlights one of the objectives of management. Discuss in brief.

**Ans.** **Social objectives** Aircel took a great step and showed that it is a strong supporter of Corporate Social Responsibility. 'Save Our Tigers', campaign highlights the urgency of the situation faced by our national animal. This objective results in creation of benefits for the society in the following ways:

- (i) Creating employment opportunities for disadvantaged sections of society.
- (ii) Providing good quality products at reasonable prices.
- (iii) Honest and timely payment of taxes.
- (iv) Using eco-friendly techniques of production.
- (v) Contribution towards environment protection.

**30.** Mention briefly any two characteristics of management briefly.

or

Discuss in brief:

- (i) Management is a continuous process.
- (ii) Management is a dynamic function.

**Ans.** Two characteristics of management are:

- (i) **Management is a continuous process** The process of management is an on-going process. All the functions, i.e. planning, organising, staffing, directing and controlling are performed continuously. Thus, it is a continuous function.
- (ii) **Management is a dynamic function** In order to be successful, an organisation must change itself and its goals according to the social, economic, legal, technological and political environment. Thus, it is a dynamic function.

**31.** Reliance Trust contributions to the community, are in the areas of health, education, infrastructure development (drinking water, improving village infrastructure, construction of school, etc), environment protection (effluent treatment, tree plantation, treatment of hazardous waste), relief and assistance in the event of a natural disaster, etc.

- (i) Which values are portrayed in the above case?
- (ii) Above stated case depicts which objective of an organisation?

**Ans.** (i) This case depicts how Reliance gives values to social issues. Business does not exist in a vacuum, it is a part of society. It cannot survive and grow without the support of society. Business must therefore discharge social responsibilities in addition to earning profits. By offering such programmes to the society, Reliance Trust satisfies the social values as it provides support to social and cultural issues and render services to weaker sections of the society.

- (ii) Above stated case is highlighting social objective of an organisation.

**32.** Management is 'multi-dimensional'. Explain the dimensions of management.

or  
Why is management considered as multi-faceted concept?

**Ans.** Management comprises of three dimensions, viz:



- (i) **Management of work** It is concerned with performance of tasks in an organisation.
- (ii) **Management of people** It implies dealing with employees as individuals and dealing with individuals as a group.
- (iii) **Management of operations** It is interlinked with both management of work and management of people.

**33.** Explain how management increases efficiency and helps in the development of society.

All India 2012

- Ans.** (i) **Increases efficiency** A manager achieves efficiency and reduces costs through proper planning, organising, directing and controlling.
- (ii) **Helps in the development of society** Management contributes to the development of society by producing good quality products at reasonable prices, using eco-friendly methods of production, providing schools, hospitals and creches to the employees.

**34.** Write a short note on the importance of management.

**Ans.** Management helps in achieving group goals by giving proper direction to the efforts of all individuals. It helps in optimum utilisation of resources and reducing costs through proper planning, organising, directing and controlling. Through motivation and leadership, it helps an individual to achieve personal goals and helps in the development of society by providing employment opportunities and using ecofriendly techniques of production.



## Very Short Answer Type Questions (1 Mark)

1. Why is management considered as an art?

**Ans.** Like an art, management is a personalised process, in which a manager applies his acquired knowledge in a personalised and skillful manner in the light of realities of a given situation.

2. Management is an exact science like Physics or Chemistry. Do you agree?

**Ans.** No, I don't agree as management is associated with human beings and it is not possible to study and predict human behaviour under controlled laboratory conditions.

3. Arnav and Pranav are conversing that management is a full-fledged profession. Do you agree with their view point?

or

Is management a 'profession'?

**Ans.** No, I don't agree as management is not considered as full-fledged profession. It is on the path of becoming a profession.

4. Identify the nature of management when it is said to be a systematised body of knowledge that explains certain general truths. **Delhi 2012**

**Ans.** Management as a science.

5. Identify the nature of management when it is practised as personal application of existing knowledge to achieve desired results. **All India 2012**

**Ans.** Management as an art.

6. Why is management described as a soft science?

**Ans.** Management principles and experiments depend on human beings. Because of this factor, there is no hard and fast rule for anything and the principles are also flexible in nature. Thus, it is considered as a soft science.

7. Name a professional association for managers in India.

**Ans.** All India Management Association (AIMA).

8. There has been an increase in corporate form of business. What does it imply?

**Ans.** It implies that management is a profession.

9. How can art of management be acquired?

**Ans.** The art of management can be acquired through regular practice, creativity and training.

10. 'Anyone can be called as a manager, irrespective of the educational qualification possessed'. Why?

**Ans.** Because entry into management is not restricted, as it is not a full-fledged profession.

11. 'Management is the systematised body of knowledge that explains certain general truths'. Explain. **Delhi 2009C**

**Ans.** Management is a science. It is a systematised body of knowledge, which explains certain general truths and it is based on logical observations, of facts and events.

12. Enumerate any two functions of middle level management. **Delhi 2011C**

**Ans.** Two main functions of middle level management are:  
(i) Integrates the efforts of every individual, so that organisational goals could be achieved.  
(ii) Interprets and explains the policies framed by top level management.

13. Raghav is the manager of Eastern zone of a large Corporate house. At what level, does he work in the organisation? State some of the functions, which he performs at this level.

**Ans.** Raghav works at the middle level management. Functions performed by Raghav are:  
(i) Interprets the policies framed by top level management  
(ii) Collects the feedback of lower level and submit it to the top level.

14. Identify the level of management for the following posts:

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (i) CEO               | (ii) COO              |
| (iii) Section officer | (iv) Purchase manager |

**Ans.** The level of management for the given posts are:

- |                       |                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| (i) CEO               | Top level management    |
| (ii) COO              | Top level management    |
| (iii) Section officer | Supervisory level       |
| (iv) Purchase manager | Middle level management |

### Case Study 3

A firm plans in advance and has a sound organisation structure with efficient supervisory staff and control system. On several occasions, it finds that plans are not being adhered to. It leads to confusion and duplication of work.

NCERT

#### 1. Advise a remedy.

**Ans.** As per the case, the problem is in coordination and in communicating the work schedule. Because the duplication of work implies that there is a lack of coordination in between the levels of management as well as there is a problem in communication because confusion only arises when things are not communicated properly.

Following remedies are to be taken:

- (i) Plans and control systems should be coordinated and plans should be revised in the light of actual results achieved.
- (ii) A proper communication pattern with clear cut instructions is to be followed.
- (iii) Proper coordination is to be made between the workers, by guiding them and motivating them to achieve the goals.
- (iv) Time-to-time feedback is to be taken by the managers from the bottom level.
- (v) There should be transparency in the working pattern.
- (vi) Appropriate motivation techniques should be used.

### Case Study 4

Employees of XYZ Ltd are leaving their jobs due to poor management practices. It results in increasing costs and reducing the talent, present in a business. It is mandatory that business owners should understand the importance of management through personal research or formal education, by which they can improve employees' productivity, eliminate redundancy in processes and increase profits.

#### 1. Explain the importance of management in context to the above discussed case study.

**Ans.** All organisations depend upon efforts of individuals. The goals can be achieved effectively only by analysing or realising the importance of management, as it will help in getting optimum utilisation of resources, motivate employees, develop team spirit and lead to smooth functioning in an organisation.

#### 2. What steps should be taken by top level management to retain the interest of employees?

**Ans.** Following steps should be taken:

- (i) Encourage feedback from employees.
- (ii) Conduct qualitative measurement of employees.
- (iii) Administer financial and non-financial techniques to motivate employees.



**24. Define scientific management. State any three of its principles. NCERT**

**Ans.** In the words of Taylor, "Scientific management means knowing exactly what you want men to do and seeing that they do it in the best and the cheapest way".

It emphasises replacement of 'rule of thumb' i.e. personal judgement, by scientific selected methods and tools.

Three principles of scientific management are:

- (i) Science, not rule of thumb.
- (ii) Harmony, not discord.
- (iii) Cooperation, not individualism.

**25. How does the technique of time study help in improving the efficiency level?**

**Ans.** Technique of time study helps in improving the efficiency level in the following ways:

- (i) Setting up the standard target for workers.
- (ii) Determining the number of workers required to perform a job.
- (iii) Categorising the workers into efficient and inefficient categories.

**26. How does the technique of motion study help in improving the efficiency level?**

**Ans.** The technique of motion study helps in improving the efficiency level in the following ways:

- (i) It helps in determining the movements of workers while performing a task.
- (ii) It helps to differentiate between productive and unproductive motions.
- (iii) It helps to eliminate the unnecessary movements and results in saving the time to complete the job.

**27. Name and explain the technique of scientific management, which helps in establishing interchangeability of manufactured parts and products. Delhi 2010; All India 2010**

**Ans.** Standardisation of work is the technique of scientific management, which helps in establishing interchangeability of manufactured parts and products.

It is the process of setting standards for every business activity, process, raw materials, time, machinery and methods to achieve efficiency.

Standardisation of product implies that the size, design, quality, shape, etc of the product should meet the requirements and tastes of consumers.

The objectives of standardisation are:

- (i) To maintain quality standards.
- (ii) To set up performance standards for men and machines.
- (iii) To provide interchangeability of manufactured parts and products.
- (iv) To achieve target production in pre-determined time.

**28. Which technique of scientific management helps in eliminating superfluous varieties and making economical use of machines and tools? Identify and discuss it briefly.**

**Ans.** **Simplification of work** This technique aims at eliminating superfluous varieties, sizes and dimensions. By applying simplification of work, we would be able to eliminate unnecessary diversity of products, which results in savings of cost of machines and tools.

**29. Discuss in brief Taylor's principles of**

- (i) Science, not rule of thumb
- (ii) Harmony, not discord

**Ans.** (i) **Science, not rule of thumb** According to Taylor, each job should be performed in an organisation as per the scientific approach, as there is always one best method to maximise efficiency.

(ii) **Harmony, not discord** According to this principle, there should be complete harmony between management and workers and there should be a transformation in the thinking of both parties, called Mental Revolution.

**30. D and D Ltd Co is a large manufacturing unit. Recently, the company had conducted the time and motion studies and concluded that on an average, a worker could produce 120 units per day. However, it has been noticed that average daily production of a worker is in the range of 80-90 units.**

**What steps will you suggest to ensure that the actual performance is in accordance with the performance as per time and motion studies?**

**HOTS; All India 2008**

**Ans.** Following steps should be taken to ensure that the actual performance is in accordance with the performance as per time and motion studies:

- (i) Deciding how much time is normally required to perform a certain job.
- (ii) Determining a fair day's work.
- (iii) Determining the number of workers to be employed according to the amount of work.
- (iv) Study the movements of an operator of a machine involved in a task with a view to eliminate useless/superfluous movements.
- (v) Apply differential piece wage system to reward efficient workers.

The management of company F Ltd now, realised its folly. In order to rectify the situation, it appointed a management consultant 'M consultants' to recommend a restructure plan to bring the company back on the rails. M consultants' undertook a study of the production process at the plant of the company F Ltd and recommended the following changes:

1. The company should introduce scientific management with regard to production.
2. Production planning including routing, scheduling, dispatching and feedback should be implemented.
3. In order to separate planning from operational management, 'functional foremanship' should be introduced.
4. Work study should be undertaken to optimise the use of resources.
5. 'Standardisation' of all activities should be implemented to increase efficiency and accountability.
6. To motivate the workers 'differential piece rate system' should be implemented.
7. The above changes should be introduced apart from the steps recommended in case problem (as an answer to question number 3 of that case problem)

It was expected that the changes will bring about a radical transformation in the working of the company and it will regain its pristine glory.

NCERT

1. Do you think that introduction of scientific management as recommended by 'M consultants' will result in intended outcome?

**Ans.** I think that introduction of scientific management humanely after due consultations with all stakeholders and obtaining their motivated willingness will result in improvement of company's fortunes.

However, all the changes should not neglect the human factor.

The concept of lean manufacturing which is an offshoot of scientific management can be adopted. So, the form of scientific management introduced should be the latest like:

- Lean manufacturing
- Just in time manufacturing
- Kanban
- Kaizen
- Six sigma, etc.

2. What precautions should the company undertake to implement the changes?

**Ans.** The company should introduce the latest form of scientific management, as pointed above with due consideration to human factor in mind and by obtaining their motivated willingness.

- (i) Production planning including routing, scheduling, dispatching and feedback should be implemented keeping in mind the human factor for better compliance.
- (ii) Functional foremanship will be good but it neglects unity of command. It might not be useful for the company, so it should be avoided.
- (iii) Standardisation should be implemented in the right earnest. It will improve productivity and also reduce quality variations. But right training and willingness must be obtained.
- (iv) 'Differential piece rate system', if introduced, should be done with extreme caution. It must not result in unhealthy competition. However, monetary and non-monetary incentives can be introduced in place of differential piece rate system.



An auto company C Ltd is facing a problem of declining market share due to increased competition from other new and existing players in the market. Its competitors are introducing lower priced models for mass consumers who are price sensitive. For quality conscious consumers, the company is introducing new models with added features and new technological advancements.

NCERT

1. Prepare a model business plan for C Ltd to meet the existing challenge. You need to be very specific about quantitative parameters. You may specify which type of plan you are preparing.

**Ans.** Model business plan for 'C' Limited

I. Objectives

- (a) To arrest the declining market share in short-term, and to gradually increase the market share in the long-run.
- (b) To understand and master new auto technology and adopt it.
- (c) To increase the goodwill and brand value.
- (d) To keep the new product affordable.

II. Strategies

- (a) To come out with many variants of the same model with different features and appropriate price differentials.
- (b) Variants should cater to various segments of market.
- (c) Designing marketing strategy for each segment.

III. Policies

- (a) Recruitment policy for attracting and retaining competent people for the company.
- (b) Credit policy for large customers/dealers.
- (c) Purchase policy and vendor policy.
- (d) Corporate governance policy for transparent and ethical managerial decisions.
- (e) Dividend policy to keep the stakeholders happy.

IV. Procedures

- (a) Recruitment procedure.
- (b) Purchase procedure.
- (c) Decision-making procedure.
- (d) payment and collection of receivable procedures.

V. Methods

- (a) Training methods.
- (b) Method of granting discount to a large buyer.

VI. Rules

- (a) Rules for recruitment of people.
- (b) Conveyance, leave rules for the staff.

VII. Programmes

- (a) Marketing programme.

VIII. Budgets

- (a) Sales budget.
- (b) Production budget.
- (c) Marketing budget.
- (d) Master budget.

2. Identify the limitations of such plans.

**Ans.** Limitations of the above strategy are:

- (i) Shortage of funds.
- (ii) Shortage of technical professionals.
- (iii) Top level may not be competent enough to develop a suitable strategy.
- (iv) The company may not be successful in assessing the future plans of the competitors as compared to its own strategy.

### 3. How will you seek to remove these limitations?

**Ans.** The given limitations can be overcome by:

- (i) Arranging funds in advance.
- (ii) Effective methods of recruitment should be adopted to ensure availability of effective staff in all departments.
- (iii) Middle level should be encouraged to propose plans in the form of suggestions. After considering all these, a strategy should be planned.
- (iv) The company should be able to assess the moves of the competitors.

## Case Study 2

Suryodaya Ltd appointed a team of five efficient managers to plan for its new project of building a residential colony. For this, they are paid a huge amount of remuneration also.

### 1. Explain, giving reasons, incurring such huge expenditure on planning is justified for the company.

**Ans.** Planning is certainly important as it tells us where to go. It provides direction and reduces the risk of uncertainty by preparing forecasts. The major benefits of planning are:

- (i) **Planning provides direction** By stating in advance how work is to be done in future, planning provides direction for action. It clearly defines what the employees have to do, when to do, how to do and for whom to do. When employees are aware of what they have to do, departments and individuals are able to work in coordination. If there is no planning, employees would work in different directions and would not be able to achieve its goals.
- (ii) **Planning reduces the risk of uncertainty** It is an activity, which enables a manager to look ahead and anticipate changes. By deciding in advance, planning shows the way to deal with changes and uncertain events. Such changes can only be anticipated but not eliminated altogether.
- (iii) **Planning reduces overlapping and wasteful activities** It serves as the base for coordination by avoiding confusions and misunderstandings. Various activities of different departments and divisions are carried on in an effective manner, which reduces the overlapping and wasteful activities. It ensures clarity in thought and action and work is carried on smoothly by reducing useless and redundant activities.
- (iv) **Planning promotes innovative ideas** It is an intellectual process, which involves finding better ideas and better methods to perform a particular job. In planning, new ideas can take the shape of concrete plans.
- (v) **Planning facilitates decision-making** It helps the manager to look into the future and choose amongst the various alternative courses of action, in order to find out the most viable, economical and suitable plan.
- (vi) **Planning establishes standards for controlling** It provides the standards against which actual performance is measured. It helps in finding deviations between desired and actual results, and take corrective action depending upon the level and type of deviations. Thus, planning facilitates controlling.

### 2. Explain the process that would be followed by the team.

**Ans.** Planning is to decide in advance what to do and how to do. It is an activity, which follows certain logical steps.

- (i) **Setting objectives** Every organisation operates to achieve certain objectives. Objectives specify what the organisation wants to achieve. Therefore, the first step in planning is to define and describe clearly the objectives of the organisation and each department or unit within the organisation. Once decided, these objectives should be communicated to all the units and employees.



- (ii) **Developing premises** Planning is concerned with future, which is uncertain and every planner is using conjecture about what might happen in future.

Therefore, the manager is required to make certain assumptions about future. These assumptions are known as premises. Premises are the base, upon which plans are drawn. They may be forecasts, existing plans or past information.

- (iii) **Identifying alternative courses of action** Once the objectives and planning premises are established, it becomes necessary to discover the various courses of action, which may be used to achieve the established objectives.

These alternatives may be routine or innovative. If the project is an important one, more alternatives should be identified.

- (iv) **Evaluating alternative courses** The next step is to weigh the pros and cons of each alternative. It is necessary to evaluate the positive and negative aspect of each alternative in the light of the objectives to be achieved. This might involve a number of calculations to measure the cost and benefits related to an alternative.

- (v) **Selecting an alternative** This is the real point of decision-making. The best plan has to be adopted and implemented. An ideal plan would be the one which is most profitable, most feasible and has the least negative consequences. Such judgement will depend upon the experience and intuition of the manager.

- (vi) **Implementing the plan** This step is concerned with putting the plan into action and doing what is required. The managers start communicating the plans to employees and initiate them to carry out the activities according to the specifications of plans.

- (vii) **Follow-up action** Planning is a continuous process, so the managers keep on following up the plans to see that activities are performed as per the schedule or not. Monitoring the plans is important to ensure achievement of objectives.



Why superpowers needed allies during the Cold War?

**Answer:**

The superpowers needed allies due to the following reason stated below:

- The smaller states were helpful in providing vital resources such as oil and minerals.
- Territory from where the superpowers could launch their weapons and troops.
- Location from where the super powers could spy on each other.

Why was the tension between U.S.A and USSR after Second World War known as the Cold war?

**Answer:** After the second world war U.S.A and USSR emerged as two superpowers and they both had nuclear power. In spite of that both were aloof from any type of war, instead they kept on fighting verbally on international platform to show their supremacy as they kept themselves in the mode of cold war and not enter in any hot war with each other. Thus, the Cold War.

What do you understand by the Cuban Missile Crisis?

**Answer:** In 1962 when Soviet Union placed nuclear missiles in Cuba, a nation off the coast of the U.S.A, it made U.S.A for the first time a direct threat from U.S.S.R.

U.S warships were ordered to intercept the Soviet ships heading toward Cuba. This clash between the U.S.S.R and U.S.A is known as Cuban missile crisis.

What is the Cold War ?

**Answer:** The end of the Second World War is a landmark in contemporary world politics. In 1945, the allied Forces, led by the US, Soviet Union, Britain and France defeated the Axis Powers led by Germany, Italy and Japan, ending the Second World War (1939-1945). The war had involved all major powers of the world and spread out to regions outside Europe including Southeast Asia, China, Burma.

The end of the Second World war can be said as the beginning of the Cold War. The intention behind dropping bombs on the Japanese cities by the US despite the truth that Japan was ready to surrender was to show Moscow that the United States was supreme and to give warning that Moscow should not go ahead with its military building task with Asia and elsewhere.

The Cold War was an outcome of the emergence of the US and USSR as two superpowers. The two superpowers were keen on expanding their spheres of influence. Most countries of the west sided with the US and those of eastern Europe joined the soviet camp. That is why they were called the 'western' and the 'eastern' alliances.

The western alliance was formalised into an organisation, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation( NATO), which came into existence in April 1949.

Who were the founder members of NAM? What was the motive behind its formation?

**Answer:** The founder members of NAM are - Yugoslavia's Josip Broz Tito, India's Jawaharlal Nehru, and Egypt's leader Gamal Abdel Nasser. Indonesia's Sukarno and Ghana's Kwame Nkrumah supported them.

Motive behind formation of NAM:

To establish peace, not through alignment with any major power or group of powers but through an independent approach to each controversial or disputed issue.

Maintaining the freedom of newly independent states.

Elimination of racial discrimination.

What role did India play during the Cold War?

**Answer:**

India as one of decolonised countries during this period followed a policy of non-alignment. India sided neither with the US nor the USSR. Like India some other countries such as Africa and Latin America followed this policy. India joined hands with other countries such as Yugoslavia, Egypt, Indonesia and Ghana and founded NAM (Non Alignment Movement).

India was very careful in not siding with any power bloc and at the same time it strongly opposed newly decolonised countries becoming part of these power blocs. But India did try to reduce differences between the alliances, thereby it prevented differences from escalating into a full scale war. Indian diplomats and leaders were often used to communicate and mediate between Cold war rivals such as in the Korea war in early 1950s.

During the cold war, India repeatedly tried to activate those regional and international organisations, which were not a part of the alliances led by the US and the USSR to bring peace in the International arena.

State the political system of the Soviet Union?

**Answer:** In the political system of Soviet Union, the makers of the Soviet system gave primary importance to the working class and the institution of the party that supported the poor people. The Soviet political system centered around the communist philosophy, and no other political party, or opposition was allowed.

What is meant by the Second World?

**Answer:** A group of countries, which were allies of the WARSAW pact, a military alliance formed by USSR on the communist and socialist ideology is known as Second World countries or Socialist Blocs.

Why did the Soviet Union disintegrate?

**Answer:** The main reason for the disintegration of USSR was the internal weakness in the field of political and economic institution, which failed to meet the demand of the people, economic stagnation for many years led to shortages of consumer good.

Soviet union economy used to maintain military, nuclear and development of satellite staes in Eastern Europe. This led a huge economic burden, which they could not able to caop with, as well as the people became more aware about the economic advancement of the west. The Soviet Union had also stagnant in the administrative and political institutions.

Besides all these reason the one most important cause was the rise of the nationalism and the desire for sovereignty with various republic including Russia proved to be final and the most immediate cause for the disintegration of USSR.

What led the unrest in the USSR in 1970?

**Answer:** Lack of democracy and the absence of freedom of speech and the one party system represented by the communist party of Soviet Union had tight control over all institutions.

Bureaucratic and Authoritarian made life very difficult for its citizen. The party refused to recognize the urge of people in the fifteen republics, the people from the other republic felt neglected and often suppressed. Russia dominated other staets. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 weakened its economic system. This led to the shortage of consumer goods. The soviet economy became stagnant and all this causes led to the unrest in USSR in late 1970s.

State the position of the USSR after the Second World War?

**Answer:** After the Second World War the USSR emerged as one of the most powerful countries. The East European countries came under the controll of the USSR. The soviet economy was the most developed one next to the US in the world. It had a complex network of communications, and had vast energy resources like oil, iron and steel etc. It had a domestic consumer industry that produced everything from pens to cars. The Soviet Union ensured a minimum standard of living for all citizens, and the government subsidized basic needs including health, education, childcare and other welfare schemes. There was no unemployment problem. The State ownership of land and productive assets were owned and controlled by the Soviet state.

Name the states which emerged as separate states in 1972?

**Answer:** Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura emerged as separate states in 1972.

Who is known as 'Frontier Gandhi'?

**Answer:** The undisputed leader of North Western Frontier Province, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan is known as Frontier Gandhi.

Which states were created on the basis of separate regional culture or complaints of regional imbalance in development?

**Answer:** Three states -Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttaranchal- were created on the basis of separate regional culture or complaints of regional imbalance in development.

Which theory was advanced by Muslim League?

**Answer:** Muslim league advanced 'two-nation theory.' It was argued by Pakistan that it consisted of two nations.

Which regions in India are demanding separate states for them?

**Answer:** Telangana in Andhra Pradesh, Vidarbha in Maharashtra, Harit Pradesh in western of UP and the northern region of west Bengal are demanding states for them.

How state boundaries were drawn during the colonial rule?

**Answer:** During colonial rule, the state boundaries were drawn either on administrative convenience or simply coincided with territories annexed by the British government or the territories ruled by the princely states.

Mention the challenges faced by Independent India?

**Answer:** Independent India faced three kinds of challenges. They are –

- 1) To shape a nation that was united, get accommodative of the diversity in our society.
- 2) To establish democracy
- 3) To ensure the development and well being of the entire society and not only of some sections.

What do you understand by princely states?

**Answer:** India under the British was divided into two distinct entities, British Provinces and Princely States. Princely States under the Government of India Act 1935 were defined as including any territory, whether described as a state, an estate, a jagir or otherwise. They were under the suzerainty of His Majesty and not a part of the British India. The code of conduct governing the relations of the princely states with the British Government was, therefore, different from that which governed the relations between provinces and the British Government. In the case of the provinces, the authority of the British Government was direct. It was exercised through the British Parliament, the Secretary of State for India, Governor General in Council or Provincial Governors. In the case of the princely states, the authority was indirectly exercised by various treaties, engagements and sanads, supplemented by usage and sufferances.

Write a note on the consequences of partition?

**Answer:** Consequences of partition:

1. The year 1947 was the year of one of the largest unplanned and tragic transfer of population in human history. There were killings and atrocities on both sides of the border. In the name of religion, people of one community ruthlessly killed and maimed people of the other community.
2. Cities like Lahore, Amritsar and Kolkata became divided into communal zones. Muslims would avoid going into an area where mainly Hindus or Sikhs lived; similarly the Hindus and Sikhs stayed away from areas of Muslim predominance.
3. Forced to abandon their homes and move across borders, people went through immense sufferings. Minorities on both sides of the border fled their home and often secured temporary shelter in 'refugee camps'. They often found unhelpful local administration and police in what was till recently their own country. They traveled to the other side of the new border by all sorts of means, often by foot. Even during this journey they were often attacked, killed or raped.
4. Thousands of women were abducted on both sides of the border. They were made to convert to the religion of the abductor and were forced into marriage. In many cases women were killed by their own family members to preserve the 'family honour'. Many children were separated from their parents.
5. People who managed to cross the border found that they had no home. For lakhs of these 'refugees' the country's freedom meant life in 'refugee camps', for months and sometimes for years. The Partition was not merely a division of properties, liabilities and assets, or a political division of the country and the administrative apparatus. the financial assets, and things like tables, chairs, typewriters, paper-clips, books and also musical instruments of the police band were also divided.
6. The employees of the government and the railways were also 'divided'.

What were the difficulties in following the principle of religious majorities to divide India into India and Pakistan?

**Answer:** To divide India into India and Pakistan the principle of religious majorities was decided to be followed. It meant that areas where Muslims were in majority would make up the territory of Pakistan and the rest was to stay with India. Though the idea appeared simple but it presented many difficulties.

1. The first difficulty was that there was no single belt of Muslim majority areas in the British India. There were two areas of concentration, one in west and one in the east. There was no way these two parts could be joined. So it was decided that the new country. Pakistan will comprise two territories, west and East Pakistan separated by India.
2. Second difficulty was that not all Muslims majority areas wanted to be in Pakistan. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, also known as Frontier Gandhi' was standby opposed to the two nation theory. Eventually, his voice was simply ignored and the NWFP was made to merge with Pakistan.
3. The third problem was that two of the Muslim majority provinces of British India; Punjab



and Bengal had very large areas where non-Muslims were in majority. Eventually it was decided that these two provinces would be bifurcated according to the religious majority at the district or even lower level. The decision could not be made by the midnight of 14-15 August. So large number of people did not know on the day of independence whether they were in India or in Pakistan. The partition of these two provinces caused the deepest trauma of partition. The fourth problem was the most intractable of all. The problem was related to the problems of minorities on both sides of the border. Lakhs of Sikhs and Hindus in the areas that are now in Pakistan and an equally large number of Muslims on the Indian side of Punjab and Bengal found themselves trapped. They were undesirable aliens in their own home, in the land where they and their ancestors had lived for centuries. When the country got partitioned, they became easy targets of attack.

Discuss the integration of princely states. Or how the princely states were merged with Independent India?

**Answer:** British India was divided into what were called the British Indian Provinces and the Princely States. The British Indian Provinces were directly under the control of the British government. On the other hand, several large and small states ruled by princes, called the Princely States, enjoyed some form of control over their internal affairs as long as they accepted British supremacy. This was called paramountcy or suzerainty of the British crown. Princely States covered one-third of the land area of the British Indian Empire and one out of four Indians lived under princely rule.

Problem in integration:

Just before Independence it was announced by the British that with the end of their rule over India, paramountcy of the British crown over Princely States would also lapse. This meant that all these states, as many as 565 in all, would become legally independent. The British government took the view that all these states were free to join either India or Pakistan or remain independent if they so wished. This decision was left not to the people but to the princely rulers of these states. This was a very serious problem and could threaten the very existence of a united India. The problems started very soon. First of all, the ruler of Travancore announced that the state had decided on Independence. The Nizam of Hyderabad made a similar announcement the next day. Rulers like the Nawab of Bhopal were averse to joining the Constituent Assembly. This response of the rulers of the Princely States meant that after Independence there was a very real possibility that India would get further divided into a number of small countries

Government's approach:

The government's approach was guided by three considerations. Firstly, the people of most of the princely states clearly wanted to become part of the Indian union. Secondly, the government was prepared to be flexible in giving autonomy to some regions. The idea was to accommodate plurality and adopt a flexible approach in dealing with the demands of the regions. Thirdly, in the backdrop of Partition which brought into focus the contest over demarcation of territory, the integration and consolidation of the territorial boundaries of the nation had assumed supreme importance. The interim government took a firm stance against the possible division of India into

small principalities of different sizes. Sardar Patel was India's Deputy Prime Minister and the Home Minister during the crucial period immediately following Independence. He played a historic role in negotiating with the rulers of princely states firmly but diplomatically and bringing most of them into the Indian Union.

In which year the first General Elections in India were held?

**Answer:** First General Elections in India were held in 1952.

When was the Swatantra Party formed?

**Answer:** Swatantra Party was formed in August 1959.

Name the parties in the contemporary India which trace their origins to the socialist party?

**Answer:** Parties like the Samajwadi Party, The Rashtriya Janata Dal, Janata Dal (United) and the Janata Dal (Secular) trace their origins from the socialist party.

What were the results of the First General Elections?

**Answer:** The Lok Sabha elections and State elections took place together as the First General Elections of India. Congress had won 364 out of the 489 seats in the first Lok Sabha. The Communist Party of India won 16 seats became second in position. Congress won a majority of seats in all the states assemblies except Travancore, Cochin, Madras and Orissa

What do you understand by factions in a coalition?

**Answer:** The Congress had a nature of coalition. If a group was not happy with the position of the party or with its share of power, it would remain inside the party and fight the other groups rather than leaving the party and becoming an opposition. These groups inside the party are called factions.

What is PRI? Explain.

**Answer:** The Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) exercised power in Mexico for almost six decades. It represented the legacy of the Mexican revolution. Originally PRI was a mixture of various political and non-political parties and persons. Plutarco Elías Calles, the founder of PRI had captured the party and government. The elections were often rigged and manipulated by the ruling party. Its rule was described as 'the perfect dictatorship'. But the tactics adopted by the PRI during the period of its dominance curtailed the principles of democracy. The citizens have yet to develop full confidence in the free and fair nature of elections.

Discuss about Congress' dominance in the first three general elections?

**Answer:** The results of the first general elections were in favour of the Congress Party due to its legacy of the national movement. It was the only party to have an organisation spread all over the

country. Jawaharlal Nehru, the most popular leader in the party and in the Indian politics led the Congress campaign and toured through the country. The party won 364 of the 489 seats in the first Lok Sabha and finished way ahead of any other challenger. The Communist Party of India that came next in terms of seats won only 16 seats. The state elections were held with the Lok Sabha elections. The Congress scored big victory in those elections as well. It won a majority of seats in all the states except Travancore-Cochin (part of today's Kerala), Madras and Orissa but even in these states the Congress formed the government later. So the party ruled all over the country at the national and the state level.

Who was Bhim Rao Ambedkar?

**Answer:** Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar was born on April 14, 1891 in Mhow (presently in Madhya Pradesh). He is viewed as the messiah of Dalits and downtrodden people in India. He was the chairman of the drafting committee that was constituted by the Constituent Assembly in 1947 to draft a constitution for independent India. He played a seminal role in the framing of the constitution. Bhim Rao Ambedkar was also the first Law Minister of India. For his yeoman service to the nation, B.R. Ambedkar was bestowed with Bharat Ratna in 1990.

Who was the first Chief Election Commissioner of India?

**Answer:** Sukumar Sen was the first chief election commissioner of India.

## **Subject : Economics**

### **Class XII**

#### **sample question**

1.What is the subject matter of economics?

Ans. Economics is the study of the problems arising out of scarcity of means/resources at the micro and macro levels.

2. What is microeconomics?

Ans. Microeconomics deals with economic issues (or economic problems) at the level of an individual consumer, an individual firm, an individual industry or an individual

market. Example: Problem of choice of technique of production faced by a manufacturing firm.

3. What is macroeconomics?

Ans. Macroeconomics deals with economic issues (or economic problems) at the level of an economy as a whole. Example: Problem of unemployment in the economy.

4. Give two example of microeconomic studies.

Ans. (i)Price determination in the commodity market, and (ii) Consumer's equilibrium.

6. Write two basic components of microeconomics.

Ans. Theory of consumer behaviour. and (ii) Theory of producer behaviour.

7. Write two basic components of macroeconomics.

Ans. Theory related to equilibrium level of output , employment, and

(ii) Theory related to price behaviour

.

8.Distinguish between substitute and complementary goods with examples.

Ans Substitute goods are those goods which can be interchanged for use. If price of a commodity increases quantity demanded of its substitute will increase. Similarly, if price of a commodity

decreases, quantity demanded of its substitute will decrease. Examples: Tea and coffee, ball pen and ink-pen, etc.

Complementary goods are those goods which are used simultaneously. If price of one good

increases, demand for its complementaries will decrease. Similarly, if price of one good decreases demand for its complementaries will increase. Examples: Car and petrol, fountain pen and ink, etc.

9. There is inverse relationship between price and quantity demanded of a commodity. Explain.

Ans. The quantity demanded of a commodity decreases with rise in its price and increases with a fall in its price. So, there is an inverse relationship between price and quantity demanded of a commodity. This is explained in terms of the law of diminishing marginal utility. According to this law, utility derived from every successive unit of consumption of a commodity tends to diminish.

Accordingly, for every additional unit that the consumer intends to buy, he should be willing to pay less and less price.

10. Why does demand curve slope downwards? Explain.

Ans. The demand curve of normal good slopes downwards because of the following reasons:

(i) Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility: According to this law, the utility derived from each successive unit of a commodity tends to diminish. Since  $P_X = MU_X$ , diminishing  $MU_X$  must mean diminishing  $P_X$  corresponding to greater purchase of the commodity.

(ii) Income Effect: A fall in price of a commodity causes increase in real income of the consumers. Accordingly, quantity demanded of the commodity increases.

(iii) Substitution Effect: When price of a commodity decreases in relation to the price of its substitute, its quantity demanded increases in place of the substitute good.

(iv) Size of Consumer Group: When the price of a commodity falls, many consumers who were not buying it at its previous price begin to purchase it now.

11. Give the four causes of a rightward shift in demand curve of a commodity.

Ans~ The four main causes of increase in demand or rightward shift in demand curve of a commodity are as under:

(i) Income of the Consumer: With increase in income of the consumer, the demand curve for normal good shifts to the right.

(ii) Price of Related Goods: In case of substitute goods, demand for a commodity rises (or demand curve shifts to the right) with rise in price of the substitute commodity. In case of complementary goods, demand for the commodity rises (or demand curve shifts to the right) with a fall in the price of the complementary commodity.

(iii) Tastes and Preferences: If consumer's tastes and preferences change in favour of the commodity, the quantity demanded of the commodity rises (or demand curve shifts to the right).

(iv) Expectations: If the consumer expects that price in the near future will rise, he will buy more quantity at the prevailing price and hence, demand curve shifts rightward.

12. Define marginal rate of transformation.

Ans :MRT is the ratio of units of one good sacrificed to produce one more unit of other goods.

13. What does a point inside the PPC indicate?

Ans :Any point inside the production possibility curve indicate underutilization of resources.

14. What do you mean by the problem of what to produce?

Ans :It is the problem of choosing which goods and services should be produced in What quantities.

15. Define utility.

Ans. The wants satisfying power of a good is called utility.

16 Define Marginal Utility (MU).

Ans. Marginal Utility (MU) refers to additional utility on account of the consumption of an additional unit of a commodity.

$$MU = TU_n - TU_{n-1}$$

Where, MU = Marginal Utility, TU = Total Utility

17. Your friends and your birthday is on the same day. On the occasion, both of you exchange gifts. each of you spends 400. You spend this amount by borrowing for which you are to pay 20 as interest. What is your opportunity cost of celebrating birthday?

Ans opportunity cost = Total monetary sacrifice in celebrating birthday = 400 + 20 = 420 Opportunity cost = 420.

18. What is meant normal good.

Ans. Normal goods are the goods for which the demand is directly related to consumer's income, i.e. with rise in income demand rises

and vice-versa e.g. full cream milk, pulses, grains, etc.

19. What is demand schedule?

Ans. Demand schedule is a table showing the relationship between different quantities of a commodity to be purchased at different prices of that commodity.

20. What is meant by utility?

Ans. Utility refers to the want satisfying capacity of a commodity.

21. What is meant by cardinal measurement of utility?

Ans. Cardinal measurement of utility units like 2, 4, 6 and 8.

22. What is meant by ordinal measurement of utility?

Ans. Ordinal measurement of utility refers to the measurement (or expression) of utility in terms of ranks like high or low (more or less)

23. Define total utility.

Ans. Total utility is the sum total of utility derived from the consumption of all units of a commodity. 5.  
Define marginal utility.

Ans. Marginal utility refers to the additional utility due to the consumption of an additional commodity.

24. State the law of diminishing marginal utility.

Ans. Law of diminishing marginal utility states that as more and more units of a commodity are consumed, the marginal utility derived from every additional unit must decline.

25. What is the meaning of consumer's equilibrium?

Ans. A consumer is in a state of equilibrium when he maximises his satisfaction by spending his income on different goods and services.

26. What is meant by marginal utility of money?

Ans. Marginal utility of money refers to the utility that a consumer expects to obtain from a standard basket of goods which he can buy for a rupee.

27. What is the slope of demand curve for Giffen goods?

Ans. Slope of demand curve for Giffen goods is upward sloping, indicating a positive relationship between price and quantity demanded of a commodity.

28. Define normal goods.

Ans. Normal goods are those goods in case of which there is a positive relationship between consumer's income and quantity demanded, implying that the income effect is positive.

29. Define inferior goods.

Ans. Inferior goods are those goods in case of which there is a negative relationship between consumer's income and quantity demanded.

income and quantity demanded. implying that income effect is negative.

30. Define Giffen goods.

Ans. Giffen goods are those inferior goods in the case of which there is a positive relationship between price and quantity demanded.

31. What do you understand by substitutes?

Ans. Substitute goods are those goods which can be substituted for each other.

32. What is meant by complementary goods?

Ans. Complementary goods are those goods which complete the demand for each other.

33. What does the movement on the same demand curve show?

Ans. Movement on the same demand curve shows extension or contraction of demand.

34. What does the shifting of a demand curve show?

Ans. Shifting of a demand curve shows increase or decrease in demand.

35. What is meant by extension of demand?

Ans. When quantity demanded of a commodity increases due to decrease in own price of the commodity, other factors remain constant, it is a situation of extension of demand.

36. What is meant by contraction of demand?

Ans. When quantity demanded of a commodity decreases due to increase in own price of the commodity, other factors remain constant, it is a situation of contraction of demand.

37. Define increase in demand.

Ans. When quantity demanded of a commodity increases as a result of change in other factors (other than own price of the commodity), it is called increase in demand.

38. Define decrease in demand.

Ans. When quantity demanded of a commodity decreases as a result of change in other factors (other than own price of the commodity), it is called decrease in demand.

39. If the quantity demanded of Good-X decreases as the household income increases, what type of good is X?

Ans. Good-X is an inferior good.

40. If the demand for Good-Y increases as price of another Good-x rises, how are the two goods related?

Ans. The two goods (X and Y) are substitute goods.

41. What happens to the demand for a complementary good of a commodity when the price of the commodity rises? Ans. Demand for a complementary good decreases when the price of the commodity rises. Demand curve will shift to the left.

42. Why does the demand for coffee increase when the price of tea increases? Ans. Because tea and coffee are substitute goods.



43. If the demand for CNG increases as price of petrol increases, how are these two goods related?

Ans. CNG and petrol are substitute goods. 44. How is the demand for a good affected by a change in tastes and preferences of the consumers in favour of the commodity?

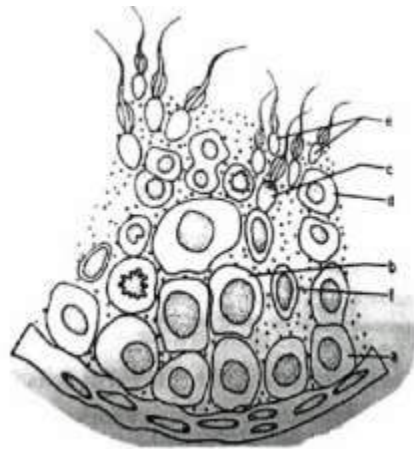
Ans. Change in tastes and preferences of the consumers in favour of the commodity will shift the demand curve of the commodity to the right.

## Pre-Mid Model Question paper 2018-19

### Class XII

1. 'Vegetative reproduction is also a type of asexual reproduction'. Justify the statement.  
Ans: explain with relevant example
2. Apple and cashew are not called true fruits. Give reason  
Ans: characteristics of true fruit
3. State the functions of tapetum.  
Ans: refer book and write point wise
4. Incompatibility is a natural barrier in the fusion of gametes. Justify the statement.  
Ans: genes responsible.
5. In angiosperms, Zygote is diploid while primary endosperm is triploid. Explain.  
Ans: double fertilization and triple fusion.
6. The generative cell of 2-celled pollen divides in the pollen tube but not in 3-celled pollen. Give reason.  
Ans: dissociation of generative cell
7. Discuss the role of enzyme DNA ligase plays during DNA replication.  
Ans: joining of strands
8. Give an account of post transcriptional modifications of a eukaryotic mRNA.  
Ans: transformation of hnRNA to mRNA
9. Describe the structure of nucleosome.  
Ans: refer notes
10. How do ribosomes in the cells act as factories for protein synthesis?  
Ans: translation
11. Give salient features of Chargaff's Principle.  
Ans: refer book and notes
12. What is meant by Semi-Conservative nature of DNA replication?  
Ans: meselson and stahl
13. Why is DNA molecule a more stable genetic material than RNA? Explain.  
Ans: presence of functional group
14. Describe initiation and termination phases of protein synthesis.  
Ans: refer notes
15. Both strands of DNA are not copied during transcription. Give reason.  
Ans: direction of strand
16. If the sequence of coding strand in a transcription unit is written as follows:  
5'-ATGCTAGCATATGCATCG-3'  
Write down the sequence of the mRNA.  
Ans: alteration of T with U
17. Explain the process of charging of tRNA. Why is it essential in translation?  
Ans: activation of tRNA.
18. What are the types of mutation? Explain any one with example.  
Ans: refer notes
19. Name and describe the technique that helps in separating the DNA fragments formed by the use of restriction endonuclease.  
Ans: gel electrophoresis

20. Why is hnRNA required to undergo splicing?
21. Explain (in one or two lines) the function of the following:
  - a. Promoter
  - b. tRNA
  - c. exons
22. Why is the lac operon's regulation referred to as negative regulation?  
Ans: refer notes
23. List the steps followed in DNA fingerprinting technique.  
Ans: steps
24. A. How many spermatozoa are formed from one secondary spermatocyte?  
B. Where does the first cleavage division of zygote take place?  
Ans: A. spermatogenesis  
B. location
25. Differentiate between Morula and Blastocyst.  
Ans: structural difference
26. Distinguish between corona radiata and zona pellucida.  
Ans: structural difference
27. How does zona pellucida of ovum help in preventing polyspermy?  
Ans: zona reaction
28. When and how does placenta develop in human female?  
Ans: placentation
29. Which part of blastula is destined to form the germ layers of the developing embryo in humans?  
Ans: 2 layers which undergo differentiation
30. Which organelle contributes in the formation of acrosome?  
Ans: golgi
31. Study the given figure:



- a. Pick out the cells that undergo spermiogenesis.
- b. Name 'a' and 'b' cells. What is the difference between them with reference to the number of chromosome?
- c. Pick out and name the motile cells.  
Ans: spermatogenesis
32. Write the function of each of the following:
  - a. Leydig's cell
  - b. Sertoli cells

Ans: a. androgen production

b. nourishment

33. How can scientific understanding of the menstrual cycle of human females help as a contraceptive measures?

Ans: periodic abstinence

34. Discuss the mode of action of hormonal contraceptives.

Ans: refer notes