

(Sat) 9/5/20, CL-X, EVS

CH-6 Topic (Project Tiger)

Home Assignment....

- 1) What is Project Tiger in India?
- 2) What was done in Project Tiger?
- 3) Is Project Tiger a success or failure?
- 4) When was Project Tiger launched?
- 5) Who launched Project Tiger?
- 6) Why should we save tiger?

.....(To be continued next class.....)

Class-10

पाठ- बड़े घर की बेटी

**'श्रीकंठ सिंह का हृदय भी पिघला, उन्होंने बहार
आकार लाल बिहारी को गले से लगा लिया ।दोनों
भाई खूब फुट फुट कर रोये।'**

क) श्रीकंठ सिंह के हृदय के पिघलने का क्या कारण था?

उत्तर: आनंदी ने जब लाल बिहारी को अपनी गलती पर पश्चाताप करते देखा तो वह भी अपने मन में पछताई ।उसे यह अहसास नहीं था कि बात इतनी बढ़ जायेगी ।उसने श्रीकंठ सिंह से लाल बिहारी को क्षमा करने के लिए कहा तथा उसको घर छोड़कर न जाने के लिए अपनी सौगंध दी ।अंततः श्रीकंठ सिंह का हृदय भी पिघल गया तथा उन्हीने लाल बिहारी को गले से लगा लिया।

ख) लाल बिहारी को अपने अपराध का अहसास कब और किस प्रकार हुआ?

उत्तर: लाल बिहारी के द्वारा यह अपराध हुआ था कि उसने अपनी माँ समान भाभी का अपमान किया था लेकिन उसे इस बात का अहसास तब हुआ जब उससे अत्यधिक स्नेह करने वाला भाई ही क्रोधित होकर यह कहने लगा की वह उसकी शक्ल तक नहीं देखना चाहता ।बड़े भाई के यह शब्द लाल बिहारी के लिए असहनीय थे ।वह उसे और कोई

भी दंड दे देता तो वह सीर झुका कर स्वीकार कर लेता लेकिन यह दंड उसके लिए असहनीय था।

ग) दोनों भाइयों को गले मिलते देख कर बेनिमाधव को कैसा लगा ? उन्होंने उस समय क्या कहा ?

उत्तर = दोनों भाईयों का क्रोध जब शांत हो गया ,बड़े भाई ने छोटे भाई की गलतियों को क्षमा कर उसे गले से लगा लिया तथा दोनों भाई फुट फुट कर रोये ।बेनी माधव जी ने जब यह दृश्य देखा तो आनंद से पुलकित हो गए ।उस समय हर्ष से भाव विभोर होकर उनके मुख से आनंदी की प्रशंसा में ये शब्द निकले ,'बड़े घर की बेटियां ऐसी ही होती है ,बिगड़ता हुआ काम बन लेती है'।

घ) आनंदी पति से देवर की शिकायत करने पर क्यों पछता रही थी ,उसने बिगड़ा काम कैसे बना लिया?

उत्तर: आनंदी के देवर लाल बिहारी ने यह अपराध किया था कि उसने अकारण ही अपनी भाभी का अपमान किया था ।खराउ फेक कर मारने के कारण आनंदी क्रोध के मारे तिलमिलाते हुए अपने पति से अपने देवर की अभद्रता की शिकायत करती जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप घर में इतना क्लेश हुआ की बड़ा भाई चीते भाई से कोई सम्बन्ध न रखने की बात कैह दी ।छोटा भाई भी पश्चाताप करते हुए बहुत ही रो रहा था तथा क्षमा मांगते हुए घर छोड़ने की बात सोच रहा

रहा था तथा क्षमा मांगते हुए घर छोड़ने की बात सोच रहा था । अपने देवर को रोता देख आनंदी सोचने लगी की शायद उसे अपने पति को यह बात बतानी ही नहीं चाहिए थी । उसे अपने भूल पर पछतावा हुआ तथा उसने अपने पति से अपने देवर को क्षमा मांगने के लिए आग्रह किया । बड़े भाई ने छोटे भाई को गले से लगा लिया और दोनों भाई फुट फुट कर रोने लगे । इस प्रकार आनंदी ने टूटते हुए घर को सम्भाल लिया और बिगड़ते हुए काम को अपने सूझ बूझ से बना लिया ।

Homework: 'बेनी माधव सिंह पुराने आदमी थे इन भावों को तार गए ।'

- क) यहाँ किनके किन भावों की बात की जा रही है?
- ख) बेनी माधव सिंह को पुराण आदमी क्यों कहा गया है?
- ग) बेनी माधव सिंह ने पुत्र से क्या निवेदन किया ? पुत्र पिता की बात क्यों नहीं समझ सका?
- घ) पुत्र ने अपना क्या निर्णय सुनाया ? उसका चींटे भाई पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा?

Class X

09.05.2020

History & Civics

President and Vice president of India

The President of India

Powers of the President of India

The President has many powers, but the Constitution has clearly stated that the President shall act in accordance with the advice given by the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers.

Executive Powers

- He/She is the head of Union Administration and all executive orders are issued in his/her name.
- He/She makes appointments to key posts to run the Government's administration. He/She appoints the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers (CoM) on Prime Minister's advice. He/She also appoints the Chief Justice and the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts, the Governors of the States, Lt-Governors and various other constitutional heads.
- He/She can appoint an inter-state council to promote centre state and inter-state cooperation.
- Union Territories and the Border Areas Administration is the responsibility of the President.

Legislative Powers

He/She can address the Parliament at the beginning of the first session of the year and after each general election to the Lok Sabha.

The President can send message to either House of the Parliament, at any point with regard to any matter of importance.

The President has the power to summon, and prorogue the Houses and to dissolve the Lok Sabha. The President nominates 14 members to the

Parliament (12 to the Rajya Sabha and 2 to the Lok Sabha), on the advice of the Prime Minister and the council of Ministers.

Any Bill cannot become an act until it is approved by the President. He/She may send it back with some recommendations, but the second time he/she has to give his/her assent.

A Bill with regard to formation of a new state can only move in the Parliament after the assent of the President.

Financial Powers

- It is the responsibility of the President to introduce the Annual Budget every year in the Parliament. Under constitutional provision, it is the duty of the President to appoint a Finance Commission after every 5 years to recommend the distribution of revenues between the Centre and the States.
- He/She is authorized to withdraw money from Contingency Fund in India to meet certain emergency requirement.
- A Money Bill can only be introduced after the President's recommendation.
- No demand for grant, can be made except on his recommendation.

Judicial Powers

He/She appoints the Chief Justice and the Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts.

He/She has the power to grant pardon, respites, reprieves or remissions to remit or commute the sentence of any person convicted of an offence.

No criminal suit can be initiated against the President during his/her tenure of office and he/she is not answerable before any Court of Law for exercising his/her powers and the duties of his/her office.

Military Powers

- He/She is the Supreme Commander of the Defence Forces of India and appoints the Chiefs of the Army, Navy and the Air Force.
- The President can declare War or conclude Peace on the approval of the Parliament.

Discretionary Powers

- When no party gains majority of the Lok Sabha, the President using his/her discretionary power, appoints the Prime Minister.
- After the vote of no confidence is passed against the prevailing Government, the President may dissolve the Parliament or ask leader of another party to prove its majority on the floor of the House.
- He/She can also dismiss ministers in case, the Council of Ministers loses the confidence of the House but refuses to resign.

Emergency Powers

The President can proclaim a state of emergency in the following cases;

National Emergency (Article 352)

- The President, if satisfied that the security of the nation is threatened by war or external aggression or an armed rebellion, he/she can issue the proclamation of National Emergency.
- Every such proclamation must be approved by the Parliament within 1 month by a special majority. Once passed, it remains operational for 6 months. Beyond that it has to be passed again by the Parliament.
- During the proclamation, Fundamental Rights are suspended (Except those under Article 20 and 21).
- The financial provisions of the Constitution are also suspended.
- The Lok Sabha, under such circumstances, can be extended for a period of one year.

President Rule (Article 356)

- On receipt of a report from the Governor, if the President is satisfied that there is a breakdown of constitutional machinery in the state, he may declare an emergency in the state assuming all or any functions of the state, to himself.
- Once proclaimed, it must be ratified from the Parliament within 2 months after which, it remains operational for 6 months.

Financial Emergency (Article 360)

- If a situation has arisen whereby the financial stability or credit of the nation is threatened, the President can declare Financial Emergency.
- The President may appoint a Finance Commission to suggest methods to get out of the financial crisis, he may reduce salaries and allowances of all

or any class of persona including those of the Supreme Court or High Court Judges.

- He can also issue instructions to the states in regard to the utilisation of funds in the manner he may deem fit and may order the state to submit Money Bills to him for his/her assent.

Vice-President of India

The Vice-President of India is elected by the member of the Electoral College, according to a system of proportional representation by a single transferable vote.

Qualification for Election

A person shall be eligible for the election of the Vice-President, if he/she

1. is a citizen of India.
2. has completed the age of 35 years.
3. is qualified for election as a member of the Rajya Sabha.
4. should not hold any office of profit under the Union Government or any State Government or any local or other authority or any public authority.

Term of Office and Power

- The Vice-President shall hold office for a term of 5 years from the date he/she enters his/her office.
- He/She may resign from his/her post by writing to the President or he/she may be removed from his/her office for the violation of the Constitution by the Parliament.
- The Vice-President is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. He/She mainly performs his/her duties with regard to the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. His/Her Salary is also paid in this capacity.
- The Vice-President takes over the office of the President, if the President is unable to discharge his/her duties or the office of the President becomes vacant.
- In the above event, the Vice-President draws all the emoluments and salary of the President.

Home Work

1. The President of India enjoys vast powers. In this context, explain :

a) His executive powers b) His Legislative powers C) His Judicial powers.

2. Mention two Military Powers of the President.
3. Who is the Ex-officio chairman of Rajya Sabha?
4. Explain the discretionary powers of The President.

CLASS-X

SUBJECT – GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER-AGRICULTURE III(Part 1)

ASSESSMENT-10

Cash Crops

Agro-fibers



Cotton (Rabi and Kharif Crop)

Cotton is one of the most important fiber crops of the India. It provides raw material to cotton-textile industry. Cotton is rabi as well as kharif crop. It is a tropical or sub-tropical crop.

Types/Varieties

- a) **Long staple cotton-** It is the largest fiber whose length varies from 24 to 27 mm. It is used to make good quality cotton cloth. States producing long stapled cotton are Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, and Andhra Pradesh.
- b) **Medium step cotton-** It has the length of 20 to 24 mm. Producing states are Rajasthan, Punjab, and Tamil Nadu.
- c) **Short step cotton-** It is less than 20cm long. Producing states are Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Telengana, and Rajasthan.

Favourable Geographic Conditions

Soil- Black regur soil of the Deccan Trap is ideal for growing cotton. Cotton is also grown in the alluvial soils of the Ganga plains of north India and the red soil of south India.

Temperature- Cotton plant needs mild and preferably dry climate with 21°C to 27° C temperatures.

Rainfall- Cotton plants need a moderate rainfall of 50cm to 80cm well distributed through at the year. Stagnant water and excessive rain both are harmful to the plant.

Frost free condition- This crop requires 200 frost free days during growth period.

Method of cultivation

- Cotton takes 6 to 8 months to mature.
- In Punjab and Haryana, it is sown as Rabi crop in April/May and is harvested in December/January.
- In peninsular India, since there is no fear of frost damaging crop, it is grown as kharif crop.
- Mostly the seeds are sown by the broadcasting method, but drilling method is becoming more popular.

Problems

- The farmers who are indulged in cultivation of cotton are facing security threats due to the losses incurred.
- The increase in price of fertilizer and pesticides to be used in cotton fields requires large sums of investment.
- Cotton seeds are very expensive.
- Unavailability of plenty labour creates problem.



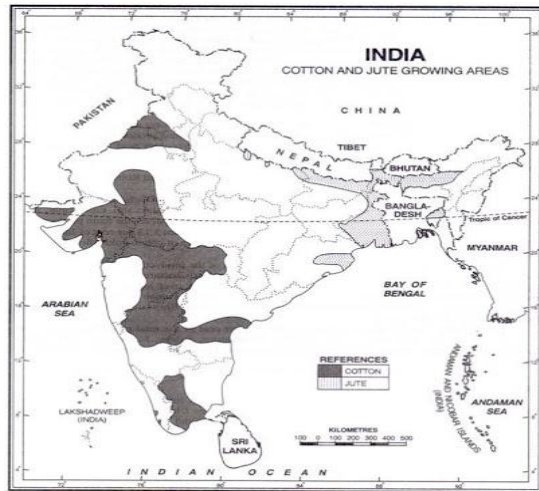
Processing-

Ginning-It is a process in which cotton fiber is separated from the raw material i.e. cotton. In India it is mostly done by roller gins. After separating lint is tied in balls and

sent to the cotton mills for ripening and spinning into threads.

Uses- Cotton seeds are used in the Vanaspati, margarine, and soap industry.

- They also make excellent fodder for milk cattle.
- It is mostly used in cotton textile industry.



Areas/States-

Punjab, Maharashtra, Gujrat, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh are the leading producer states of cotton.

Jute (Kharif Crop)



It is the most affordable natural fiber obtained from a plant that can be made into many useful products. It is in great demand because of its cheapness, softness, strength, uniformities of its fiber. Because of its versatile nature of its color it is called the **golden fiber**.

Types of Jute

1) Tossa Jute- It is softer, silkier and stronger than white jute. It is grown only on uplands.

2) White Jute- It is mostly grown in lowland.

Favourable Geographic Conditions

Soils- Light sandy or clayey loams are considered to be best suited for growing crop. It grows well in the flood plains and river deltas rich in alluvial soil.

Temperature- Jute is tropical crop and requires high temperature between 24°C to 35°C.

Rainfall- It needs heavy rainfall of 170cm to 200cm prolonged drought conditions is injurious to the plant.

Method of Cultivation

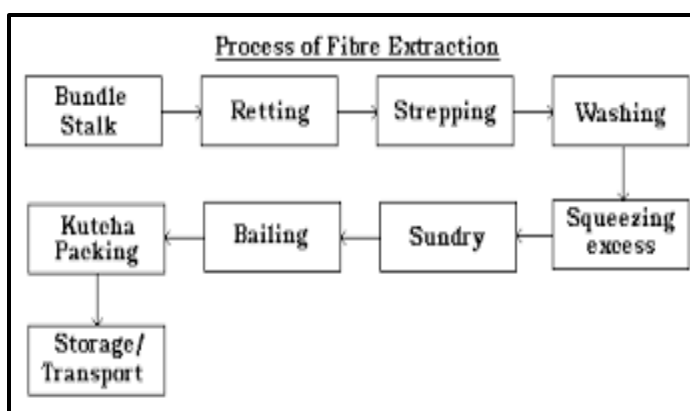
Sowing- Jute is generally sown in February on lowlands and in March/May on uplands. Mostly seeds are either broadcast or sown by dropping in shall furrow (dibbling). Recently drilling has come into practice.

Harvesting- The jute plant is ready for harvest as soon as flowering starts. Harvesting starts in July and continues till September.

Problems of Jute cultivation

- Lack of irrigation facilities.
- Some farmers grow other crop during kharif season.
- Farmers are facing economic problems as well as problem of selling.

Retting- It is the processing method of jute. It loosens the bark and facilitates the removal of fibers from the stalk. After this stripping, rinsing, washing and cleaning is done. High temperature quickens the process of retting.



Areas/States

West Bengal-

It is the largest producer of jute. It accounts for more than 70% of India's jute production. Hot, humid climate and alluvial loamy soil coupled with cheap and abundant labour, good transport system provide the favourable conditions for growth of jute in West Bengal.

Other states are Bihar, Assam and Odisha.

Uses

- Jute ropes are very common and widely used.
- It is used for a variety of articles such as gunny bags, rugs, carpets, cloths, tarpaulins and decoration pieces etc.

(To be continued.....)

Assignment Questions

1. Explain the term -Retting, Ginning.
2. Write about the favourable geographical conditions for cotton cultivation.
3. State favourable conditions for growth of jute in West Bengal.
4. What are the main problems of cotton in India?

Pranamita Majumder

DREAMLAND SCHOOL
CLASS X
ENGLISH LANGUAGE
HOME ASSIGNMENT 10
ACADEMIC YEAR- 2020-21

DATE- 9th May 2020

- I. Write down the correct form of the verbs given in bracket.
 1. The Earth ___ around the sun. (move)
 2. My friends ___ the Prime Minister yesterday. (see)
 3. I ___ him only one letter up till now. (send)
 4. She ___ worried about something. (look)
 5. It started to rain while we ___ tennis. (play)
 6. I was wondering when he ___ come. (will)
 7. He ___ fast when the accident happened. (drive)
 8. He ___ asleep while he was driving. (fall)
 9. I am sure I ___ him at the party last night. (see)
 10. He ___ a mill in this town. (have)
 11. He ___ here for the last five years. (work)
 12. He thanked me for what I ___ (do)
 13. I ___ a strange noise. (hear)
 14. We ___ English for five years. (study)
 15. I ___ him for a long time. (know)
 16. Don't disturb me. I ___ my homework. (do)
 17. Abdul ___ to be a doctor. (want)
 18. The soup ___ good. (taste)
 19. He ___ T.V. most evenings. (watch)
 20. He ___ out five minutes ago. (go)
- II. Write a letter to your best friend telling him/her how you plan to prepare for your ICSE exams once the lockdown is over.

Mathematics

Class-X

Measure of Central tendency

Date:-09.05.20

Q1.

(a) Find the median of the following set of numbers : 9, 0, 2, 8, 5, 3, 5, 4, 1, 5, 2, 7 (1990)

(b) For the following set of numbers, find the median: 10, 75, 3, 81, 17, 27, 4, 48, 12, 47, 9, 15.

Solution:

(a) Arranging in ascending order :

0, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5, 5, 7, 8, 9

Here, $n = 12$ which is even

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \text{Median} &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{n}{2} \text{th term} + \left(\frac{n}{2} + 1 \right) \text{th term} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{12}{2} \text{th} + \left(\frac{12}{2} + 1 \right) \text{th} \right] = \frac{1}{2} (6\text{th} + 7\text{th}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (4 + 5) = \frac{9}{2} = 4.5 \text{ Ans.}\end{aligned}$$

(b) Arranging the given numbers in ascending order :

3, 4, 9, 10, 12, 15, 17, 27, 47, 48, 75, 81.

Here $n = 12$

\therefore No. of numbers is even.

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \text{Median} &= \text{Mean of} \left[\frac{n}{2} \text{th} - \left(\frac{n}{2} + 1 \right) \text{th} \right] \text{ terms} \\ &= \text{Mean of 6th and 7th term} \\ &= \frac{15 + 17}{2} = \frac{32}{2} = 16 \text{ Ans.}\end{aligned}$$

Q2.

Calculate the mean and the median of the numbers : 2, 1, 0, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 5

Solution:

Writing in ascending order 0, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 4, 5

Here, $n = 10$ which is even

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Mean} &= \frac{1}{n} (\Sigma x_i) = \frac{1}{10} \\ &\quad (0 + 1 + 1 + 2 + 2 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 4 + 5) \\ &= \frac{1}{10} (24) = 2.4\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Median} &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{n}{2} \text{th term} + \left(\frac{n}{2} + 1 \right) \text{th term} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{10}{2} \text{th term} + \left(\frac{10}{2} + 1 \right) \text{th term} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (5\text{th term} + 6\text{th term}) = \frac{1}{2} (2 + 3) \\ &= \frac{5}{2} = 2.5 \text{ Ans.}\end{aligned}$$

Q3.

Find the median for the following distribution.

Marks	35	45	50	64	70	72
No. of students	3	5	8	10	5	5

Solution:

Writing the distribution in cumulative frequency table :

Marks	No. of students (f)	c.f.
35	3	3
45	5	8
50	8	16
64	10	26
70	5	31
72	5	36

Here, $n = 36$ which is even

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \text{Median} &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{n}{2} \text{th term} + \left(\frac{n}{2} + 1 \right) \text{th term} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{36}{2} \text{th term} + \left(\frac{36}{2} + 1 \right) \text{th term} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (18\text{th term} + 19\text{th term}) = \frac{1}{2} (64 + 64) = \frac{1}{2} \times 128 = 64 \\ &\quad (\because \text{Here all the observations from 17 to 26 all are equal to 64}) \\ \therefore \text{Median} &= 64 \text{ Ans.}\end{aligned}$$

Q4.

Find the median for the following distribution:

Wages per day (in rupees)	38	45	48	55	62	65
No. of workers	14	8	7	10	6	2

Solution:

Writing the distribution in cumulative frequency table:

Wages per day (in Rs.)	No. of workers (f)	c.f.
38	14	14
45	8	22
48	7	29
55	10	39
62	6	45
65	2	47

Here, $n = 47$ which is odd

$$\therefore \text{Median} = \frac{n+1}{2} \text{th term} = \frac{47+1}{2} = 24\text{th term} = 48$$

(\because Here all the observations from 23 to 29 are equal to 48)

\therefore Median = Rs. 48 **Ans.**

Home Work-

Q1.

Calculate the mean and the median for the following distribution :

Number	5	10	15	20	25	30	35
Frequency	1	2	5	6	3	2	1

Q2.

The daily wages (in rupees) of 19 workers are

41, 21, 38, 27, 31, 45, 23, 26, 29, 30, 28, 25, 35, 42, 47, 53, 29, 31, 35.

Find

(i) the median

(ii) lower quartile

(iii) upper quartile range,

(iv) interquartile range.

Q3.

From the following frequency distribution, find :

- (i) the median
- (ii) lower quartile
- (iii) upper quartile
- (iv) inter quartile range

Variate	15	18	20	22	25	27	30
Frequency	4	6	8	9	7	8	6

Q4.

For the following frequency distribution, find :

- (i) the median
- (ii) lower quartile
- (iii) upper quartile

Variate	25	31	34	40	45	48	50	60
Frequency	3	8	10	15	10	9	6	2