

Class:12 Hhistory (14/5/20 Class: Thursday)

Chapter: Challenges to Indian Democracy

Now we are going to discuss factionalism in the Congress Party. Towards the end of Nehru's life K. K. Kamaraj became the President of the Congress Committee & he had been part of the group of leaders known as the Syndicate. Syndicate supported Indira Gandhi & she became the Prime Minister in 1967. It is to be noted that in 1967 when Samyukta Vidhyak Dal won control over some states this acted as a challenge to the Congress Party. Slowly conflict started inside the Congress party itself & a split occurred. Indira Gandhi started a new party. She took control of the finance & started the nationalisation of banks. When President's post fell vacant she openly supported V. V. Giri against Reddy. She received a Show Cause notice for this act of hers. She had raised the slogan like Garibi Hatao & wanted close relation with Soviet Russia.

Questions:

- a) Who was Moraji Desai?
- b) Who passed the bank nationalisation ordinance?
- c) Which party won the majority of the seats in the Hindi speaking belt?
- d) For what did Indira Gandhi receive the Show Cause notice?
- e) Name the person who raised the slogan Garibi Hatao.

Class12 Political Science (Class-Thursday14/5/20)

Chapter: Fundamental Rights

Today we are going to discuss one right & that is Right to Equality. This right is described from Article 14-18 & five rights are included in it.1)Equality before law-all citizens are equal in the eyes of law but it is to be noted that it means equality among the people similarly situated; it doesn't means absolute equality. This right prohibits discrimination of people on any ground but protective discrimination is allowed. Equal opportunity is given to all in matters of employment but provision for reservation is kept open for backward class. The Constitution abolishes untouchability under Article 17 & practice in any form is punishable. Moreover the Constitution prohibits the state from conferring any title except military & academic distinctions.

Question

Very briefly discuss Article 14-18 of the Indian Constitution.

Economics Class 12

Ch-5 Supply and law of Supply

Q1: Explain the factors that effect the law of supply.

Q2: Explain the time period and supply.

Q3: What is market period?

Q4: What is short run?

Class 12

Business Studies

Ch-2 Human Resource Planning

Q1: What is human resource planning?

Q2: What are the needs of the human resource planning?

Q3: What is the importance of human resource planning?

Q4: What are the objectives of human resource planning?

Sociology

Date – 14.05.2020

Class – XII

Economic Organisation

**MGNREGA – MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT
GUARANTEE ACT, 2005**

INTRODUCTION

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a job guarantee scheme for rural Indians. It was enacted by legislation on 25 August 2005. The scheme provides a legal guarantee for at least 100 days of paid employment in every financial year to adult members of any household willing to do unskilled manual work related to public work at the statutory minimum wage of 120 (US\$1.80) per day in 2009 prices. If they fail to do so the government has to pay the salary at their homes. The central government outlay for the scheme was 4000 billion (US\$61 billion) in the financial year 2010–11.

This act was introduced with the aim of improving the purchasing power of semi- or un-skilled rural people of India, irrespective of whether or not they fell below the poverty line. Around one-third of the stipulated work force is women. The law was initially called the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) and was renamed with the prefix “Mahatma Gandhi” on 2 October 2009, Gandhi’s birth anniversary.

In the year of 2011, the program was commonly criticized as no more effective than other hardship decrease programs in the country of India. Regardless of its finest objectives, popular MGNREGA is beset with debate about damaged authorities, lack funding as the source of resources, low quality of facilities designed under this program, and random dangerous impact on hardship.

GOALS OF THE ACT

Every Act has some goals and aims to be achieved. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was also enacted with some aim and goals. These goals are:

- To provide social protection for the most vulnerable people living in rural India by providing employment opportunities to them.
- To provide Livelihood security for the poor through the creation of durable assets, improved water security, soil conservation, and higher land productivity.
- To have efficient Drought-proofing and flood management in rural India.
- Empowerment of the socially disadvantaged people, especially women, Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Schedules Tribes (STs), through the processes of rights-based legislation.
- Strengthening decentralized, participatory planning through the convergence of various anti-poverty and livelihoods initiatives.
- Deepening democracy at the grass-roots by strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- Effecting greater transparency and accountability in governance.

Thus, MGNREGA is a powerful instrument for ensuring inclusive growth in rural India through its impact on social protection, livelihood security, and democratic empowerment.

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE ACT

The salient features of the Act are as follow:

- All adult members of a rural household willing to do unskilled manual work have the right to demand employment.
- Such a household will have to apply registration to the Gram Panchayat.
- After verification, the Gram Panchayat will issue a Job Card with photograph of all adult members of the household willing to work under the programme.
- The Job Card must remain in the custody of the household.
- Job Cardholder can apply for work to the Gram Panchayat which will issue him/her a dated receipt of the work application.

- Employment will be provided by the Gram Panchayat (local self-governing body) within 15 days of work application, failing which unemployment allowance will be paid.
- Disbursement of wages has to be done weekly basis and not beyond a fortnight.
- Wages will be paid at the wage rate to the wage earners through their Bank/Post office accounts.
- An annual shelf of works to be prepared in advance for each year.
- A ratio of 60:40 for wage and material costs should be maintained at the GP level.
- No contractors/and no labor-displacing machinery shall be used in the execution of works.
- Panchayati Raj Institutions will have a principal role in planning, monitoring, and implementation.
- At least one-third of the workers should be women.
- Inbuilt incentive-disincentive structure to the State Government for guaranteeing employment.

MGNREGA defines double goals of non urban growth and career. The scheme is aimed at the growth of non urban areas while selecting works for the marginal wage earners. This scheme seeks to develop the conditions of water preservation, afforestation, communication, over flow control and security such as growth and fix of banking etc. The companies are given responsibilities to stabilise the locality, increase the scope and condition for better farming etc. This way, local people are to be employed and engaged in the programme for area development as well.

Local needs are always to be taken care of under this Act, like the exercise of the Right to career should not be extended for an unlimited period of time. The need for seasonal employees is time bound, so the supply of labour is to be confirmed within a specific and short span of time. The act ensures that within 15 days the performance of work should be started, so that both ways it is useful – the requisition for labour is fulfilled and the demand of wage seekers is also satisfied.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ACT

The MGNREGA has given rise to the largest employment programme in human history and is unlike any other wage employment programme in its scale, architecture, and thrust. It's bottom-up, people-centered, demand-driven, self-selecting, rights-based design is distinct and unprecedented. The MGNREGA provides a legal guarantee for wage employment. It is a demand-driven programme where the provision of work is triggered by the demand for work by wage-seekers.

There are legal provisions for allowances and compensation both in cases of failure to provide work on demand and delays in payment of wages for work undertaken. The MGNREGA overcomes problems of targeting through its self-targeting mechanism of beneficiary selection, that is, a large percentage of poorest of the poor and marginalized seek employment under the Scheme. The Act incentivises States to provide employment, as 100 per cent of the unskilled labour cost and 75% of the material cost of the programme is borne by the Centre.

Unlike the earlier wage employment programmes that were allocation-based, MGNREGA is demand driven and resource transfer from Centre to States is based on the demand for employment in each State. This provides an additional incentive for States to leverage the Act to meet the employment needs of the poor. There is also a concomitant disincentive for failing to provide work on time, as the States then bear the cost of the unemployment allowance. Gram Panchayats (GPs) are to implement at least 50 per cent of the works in terms of cost.

This order of devolution of financial resources to GPs is unprecedented. Plans and decisions regarding the nature and choice of works to be undertaken, the order in which each work is to be triggered, site selection etc. are all to be made in open assemblies of the Gram Sabha(GS) and ratified by the GP. Works that are inserted at Intermediate Panchayat(IP) and District Panchayat(DP) level have to be approved and assigned a priority by the GS before administrative approval can be given. The GS may accept, amend or reject them.

These decisions cannot be overturned by higher authorities, except to the extent of ensuring conformity with the provisions of the Act and its

Operational Guidelines. This bottom-up, people-centred, demand-driven architecture also means that a great share of the responsibility for the success of the MGNREGA lies with wage-seekers, GSs and GPs. MGNREGA also marks a break from the relief programmes of the past towards an integrated natural resource management and livelihoods generation perspective.

Social audit is a new feature that is an integral part of MGNREGA. Potentially, this creates unprecedented accountability of performance, especially towards immediate stakeholders. An Annual Report prepared by the Central Employment Guarantee Council (CEGC), on the outcomes of MGNREGA is required to be presented annually by the Central Government to Parliament.

Likewise, the annual reports prepared by State Employment Guarantee Councils (SEGC) are to be presented to State Legislatures by the State Governments, facilitating oversight by elected representatives. The radically new character of the programme, requires innovative approaches for effective implementation. This will ensure that the novel elements of the MGNREGA are realised appropriately on the ground; at the cutting-edge level of its implementation. These Operational Guidelines have been issued to facilitate this compliance.

CONCLUSION

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) 2005 is landmark legislation in Indian history of social security legislation after independence. Enacted after a successful struggle for employment guarantee legislation, it is a partial victory towards a full-fledged right to employment in any developing country context. The essential feature of this legislation which separates it from any other public service provisioning scheme is its enactment through the parliament of India.

This legislation has been bringing about a silent revolution in rural areas of the country. MGNREGA Act for the first time brings the role of the state as a provider of livelihood within the reach of the participants/beneficiaries themselves. By design, it is different from any employment generation scheme that has been previously implemented. It requires different approach towards employment generation schemes and towards overall involvement

of the State in providing the right to employment to its masses (Centre de Sciences Humanities and Institute for Human Development).

Home Work –

1. How MGNREGA can be a positive policy for the rural people of India?
2. Discuss the significance of MGNREGA.
3. Discuss the features of MGNREGA Act.
4. Explain the objectives of the MGNREGA Act.

DREAMLAND SCHOOL

CLASS 12

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

HOME ASSIGNMENT 13

ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21

DATE – 14/05/2020

1. Write a review of a popular pulp fiction which you have read recently. Adhere to the points mentioned here – *Title, sub-title, author, publisher, edition, date of publication, price*
2. Do as directed :-
 - I. This is too easy a job for him to accomplish. (Use: “so” “that”)
 - II. He said, “I have passed the examination.” (B: He said that...)
 - III. The boys said, “Alas! We have lost the match. “ (B: The boys...)
 - IV. The day dawned and the people went to the canal. (Use nominative absolute)
 - V. Hiroshima was once a heap of ruins but it is now a prosperous town. (Use appositive phrase)
 - VI. Oliver consulted every witness, examined every document and at last he found out the real facts. (Use participle)
 - VII. Do not be a borrower, do not be a lender. (Use “neither...nor”)
 - VIII. He said, “ The evil men do, lives after them.” (B: He said that....)
 - IX. The Statesman says, “We are grieved to learn of the defeat of Mr. Churchill. (B: The Statesman says that...)
 - X. Only he survived. (Replace ‘only’ by ‘all’)

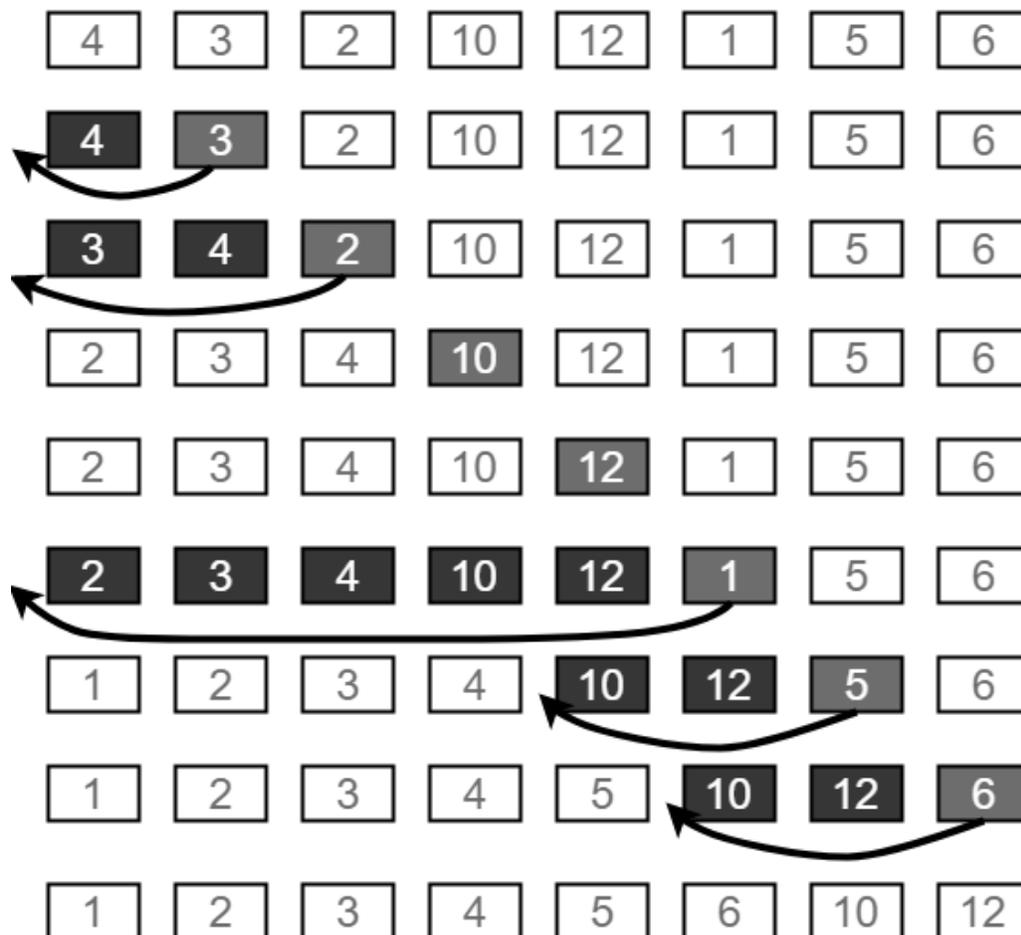
CLASS – 12
COMPUTER SCIENCE

ARRAYS

Insertion Sort:

Insertion sort iterates through the list by consuming one input element at each repetition, and growing a sorted output list. On a repetition, insertion sort removes one element from the input data, finds the location it belongs within the sorted list, and inserts it there. It repeats until no input elements remain.

Insertion Sort Execution Example



Example (program):

```
class Insertion
{
    //Function to sort array using insertion sort
    void sort(int arr[])
    {
        int n = arr.length;
        for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i)
        {
            int key = arr[i];
            int j = i - 1;

            /* Move elements of arr[0..i-1], that are
               greater than key, to one position ahead
               of their current position */
            while (j >= 0 && arr[j] > key)
            {
                arr[j + 1] = arr[j];
                j = j - 1;
            }
            arr[j + 1] = key;
        }
    }

    /* A utility function to print array of size n*/
    static void printArray(int arr[])
    {
        int n = arr.length;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
```

```

        System.out.print(arr[i] + " ");
        System.out.println();
    }
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        int arr[] = { 15, 1, 33, 91, 60 };
        Insertion ob = new Insertion();
        ob.sort(arr);
        printArray(arr);
    }
}

```

Output:

1 15 33 60 91

Program question:

1. Write a program to input two valid dates, each comprising of day (2 digits), month (2 digits) and year (4 digits) and calculate the days elapsed between the two dates.

Programming Code:

```

import java.util.*;
class Eg2
{
    public static void main(String arg[])
    {
        int a[] = {0,31,28,31,30,31,30,31,31,30,31,30,31};
        int d,m,y,d1,m1,y1,s,s1,i,x;
        Scanner br =new Scanner(System.in);
        s=0;
    }
}

```

```

s1=0;
System.out.println("Enter First Date day : ");
d=br.nextInt( );
System.out.println("Enter month : ");
m=br.nextInt( );
System.out.println("Enter year : ");
y=br.nextInt( );
System.out.println("Enter Second Date day : ");
d1=br.nextInt( );
System.out.println("Enter month : ");
m1=br.nextInt( );
System.out.println("Enter year : ");
y1=br.nextInt( );
for(i=1;i<m;i++)
    s=s+a[i];
if(y%4==0)
s=s+1;
s=s+d;
for(i=0;i<m1;i++)
    s1=s1+a[i];
if(y1%4==0) s1=s1+1;
s1=s1+d1;
x=s1-s;
System.out.print("Total number of days between : " +
d+"/"+m+"/"+y);
System.out.print(" and " + d1+"/"+m1+"/"+y1);
System.out.print(" is " + x);
}

```

}

Output:

Enter First Date day :

01

Enter month :

01

Enter year :

2010

Enter Second Date day :

01

Enter month :

02

Enter year :

2010

Total number of days between : 1/1/2010 and 1/2/2010 is 31

Program question:

2. Write a program to declare a square matrix $A[] []$ of order $(M \times M)$ where 'M' is the number of rows and the number of columns such that M must be greater than 2 and less than 10. Accept the value of M as user input. Display an appropriate message for an invalid input. Allow the user to input integers into this matrix. Perform the following tasks:

- (a) Display the original matrix.
- (b) Check if the given matrix is Symmetric or not.

A square matrix is said to be Symmetric, if the element of the i^{th} row and j^{th} column is equal to the element of the j^{th} row and i^{th} column.

- (c) Find the sum of the elements of left diagonal and the sum of the elements of right diagonal of the matrix and display them.

Programming Code:

```
import java.util.*;
class SymmetricMatrix
{
    int a[ ][ ];
    int b[ ][ ];
    int i, j, m, s, ld, rd;
    Scanner ob=new Scanner(System.in);
    public void show( )
    {
        System.out.println("Enter size of an Array from 2 to 10 ");
        m=ob.nextInt( );
        if(m>1 && m<=10)
        {
            a=new int[m][m];
            b=new int[m][m];
            for(i=0;i<m;i++)
            {
                for(j=0;j<m;j++)
                {
                    System.out.print("Enter value for a[i][j] ");
                    a[i][j]=ob.nextInt();
                }
            }
            for(i=0;i<m;i++)
            {
                for(j=0;j<m;j++)
                {
                    b[i][j]=a[j][i];
                }
            }

            System.out.println("Original Matrix is ");
            System.out.println( );
            for(i=0;i<m;i++)
            {
                for(j=0;j<m;j++)
                    System.out.print(a[i][j]+" ");
                System.out.println( );
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```

        System.out.println( );
        s=0;
        for(i=0;i<m;i++)
        {
            for(j=0;j<m;j++)
                if(a[i][j]!=b[i][j])
                    s++;
        }
        if(s==0)
            System.out.println("THE GIVEN MATRIX IS SYMMETRIC");
        else
            System.out.println("THE GIVEN MATRIX IS NOT SYMMETRIC");

        ld=0;
        rd=0;
        for(i=0;i<m;i++)
        {
            for(j=0;j<m;j++)
            {
                if(i==j) ld=ld+a[i][j];
                if(i+j==m-1) rd=rd+a[i][j];
            }
        }
        System.out.println("The sum of the left diagonal = " + ld);
        System.out.println("The sum of the right diagonal = " + rd);
    }
    else
        System.out.println("MATRIX SIZE IS OUT OFF RANGE");
}
public static void main(String arg[ ])
{
    SymmetricMatrix obj = new SymmetricMatrix();
    obj.show( );
}
}

```

Output:

Enter size of an Array from 2 to 10

3

Enter value for a[i][j] 1

Enter value for a[i][j] 2

Enter value for a[i][j] 3

Enter value for a[i][j] 2

Enter value for a[i][j] 4

Enter value for a[i][j] 5

Enter value for a[i][j] 3

Enter value for a[i][j] 5

Enter value for a[i][j] 6

Original Matrix is

1 2 3

2 4 5

3 5 6

THE GIVEN MATRIX IS SYMMETRIC

The sum of the left diagonal = 11

The sum of the right diagonal = 10

ASSIGNMENT VI (PART - 4)

8. Write a program to accept values in a 3 x 3 matrix and rotate it by 90 degree clockwise.

9. Write a program to Check if the given matrix is Symmetric or not.

व्याकरण

नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को ध्यान से पढ़ कर दिये गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर यथासंभव अपने शब्दों में लिखें।

आजकल देश में विघटनकारी तत्व बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। व्यक्ति, संप्रदाय, पार्टी और राज्य देश की महत्वपूर्ण इकाइयां हैं। एक तरफ सीमा के भीतर रहकर यह शासन को शक्ति प्रदान करती है, किंतु सीमा के बाहर होने पर यह छोटी छोटी इकाइयां स्वतंत्रता के नाम पर विघटन को जन्म देती है, तोड़फोड़ को बढ़ावा देती है। छोटी इकाइयों की स्वतंत्रता वही तक स्वागत योग्य है जहां तक वह पारस्परिक योग में बाधा ना हो और संघ की शक्ति को कम ना करें। यदि आपसी झगड़ों में देश की शक्ति का हास हो गया तो इन छोटी इकाइयों का अस्तित्व में भी खतरे में पड़ जाएगा। पार्टियों में भी अब गुट बनते जा रहे हैं जो प्रायः व्यक्ति केंद्रित होते हैं। गुटों की पारस्परिक फूट पार्टी के लिए घातक है और पार्टी की शक्ति का कम होना देश की एकता और समृद्धि के लिए घातक है। देश व्यक्ति, पार्टी, संप्रदाय और राज्य सबसे बड़ा है। उसकी रक्षा और समृद्धि में सबकी रक्षा और समृद्धि है।

गणतंत्र दिवस के इस पावन अवसर पर आज हम देश हित को सर्वोपरि समझने का प्रयत्न करें। हम कोई ऐसा काम ना करें जिससे देश के विघटनकारी तत्वों को पोषण मिले और देश की शक्ति का हास को। हम अपनी स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा के लिए प्रयत्नशील रहते हुए देश की स्वतंत्रता की जी जान से रक्षा करें। हम विकेंद्रीकरण की ओर जाएं किंतु इतना नहीं की बे रस्सी के लकड़ी के गट्टे की तरह बिखर जाएं।

हम स्वतंत्र देश के नागरिक होने का गर्व तभी सार्थक कर सकेंगे, जब हम आपस की फूट और वैमनस्य से बचकर देश की समृद्धि, संपन्नता एवं सुरक्षा में प्रण - प्राण से योग दे। देश की स्वतंत्रता के लिए हमें अपनी और बाधित स्वतंत्रता पर नियंत्रण करना होगा। स्वतंत्र देश के नागरिकों की भांति हम अनुशासन में रहना सीखें अपने चुने हुए नेता की बात का आदर करें विपक्ष की बात सावधानी से सुनने को तैयार रहे और देश के हित को पार्टी जाति संप्रदाय और व्यक्तियों के हित की अपेक्षा अधिक महत्व दे

प्रश्न -1 विघटनकारी तत्व किन्हे कहते हैं? व्यक्ति, पार्टी, संप्रदाय और राज्य कब विघटनकारी तत्व का रूप ले लेते हैं ?

प्रश्न - 2 छोटी इकाइयों से लेखक का क्या आशय है? इनका अस्तित्व भी कब खतरे में पड़ जाएगा ?

प्रश्न-3 पार्टी से लेखक का अभिप्राय धार्मिक दल है या राजनीतिक दल ? किसी पार्टी की शक्ति को कब धक्का लग सकता है? देश और पार्टी में आपकी से बड़ा समझते हैं और क्यों ?

प्रश्न-4 हमारा गणतंत्र दिवस कब आता है? उस दिन हमें क्या प्रण लेना चाहिए ?

प्रश्न -5 स्वतंत्र देश के नागरिकों का क्या कर्तव्य है? देश के हित में उन्हें क्या करना चाहिए ?

CHEMISTRY - XII

Haloalkanes-Haloarenes

Assignment:

1. What happens when excess PhMgBr reacts with ethyl acetate followed by hydrolysis?
2. What will be the major product when 5-chloro-2-pentanone reacts with methyl magnesium bromide at 0°C followed by hydrolysis?
3. How will you convert the following by using organometallic compounds?
 - (a) acetone to tertiary butyl alcohol
 - (b) bromobenzene to benzyl alcohol
 - (c) acetyl chloride to acetone
 - (d) diisopropyl ketone to $i\text{Pr}_3\text{COH}$
 - (e) cinamaldehyde to 2-phenyl butanal
4. Which of the following will undergo haloform reaction?

formaldehyde, methanol, ethanol, isopropyl alcohol, ethyl acetate, 1, 1-dibromo-2-propanone, acetic anhydride.

5. What is the major product in the following reaction?

