

**EAST POINT SCHOOL
ECONOMICS ASSIGNMENT
CLASS XI**

1. With the help of following data calculate index number for 2007 taking 2006 as the base year using simple aggregative method:

Commodity	Price in 2006 (Rs)	Price in 2007 (Rs)
A	100	145
B	90	130
C	145	200
D	180	275
E	85	150

2. Compute a price index from the following by simple aggregative & simple average of price relative method:

Commodity	A	B	C	D	E	F
Prices in 2005	200	300	100	250	400	500
Prices in 2008	250	300	150	350	450	550

3. Calculate weighted aggregative price index from the following data by using Paasche's method:

Commodities	Base Year		Current Year	
	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity
A	10	30	12	50
B	8	15	10	25
C	6	20	6	30
D	4	10	6	20

4. Construct index numbers of prices from the data given below by applying:

1.. Laspeyre's method 2.. Paasche's method

Commodities	Base Year		Current Year	
	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity
A	2	40	3	20
B	1.5	30	2.5	40
C	1	50	1.5	30
D	2.5	20	2	80

5. From the following data compute index number for 2005 taking 2003 as base year by applying weighted average of price relative method:

Commodity	Quantity	Price (in Rs)	
		2003	2005
A	50	100	125
B	15	200	250
C	11	80	100
D	32	120	180
E	51	80	10
F	80	20	30

CI 11 geography assignments

Revision assignment

1. Which two processes are responsible for the changing of the configuration of the Earth?
2. What is the radius of the Earth?
3. Mention the direct sources of the information of the interior Earth?
4. Which two projects are working on the study of interior of the Earth
5. Describe the indirect source of the interior Earth.
6. How does earthquake could be measured?
7. Why does earth shake?
8. Distinguish between hypocentre and epicentre.
9. List out the types of earthquake waves.

POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSIGNMENT

DEVELOPMENT

What do you understand by the term development? Would all sections of society benefit from such a definition of development?

ANSWER:

Development is a process that ensures good quality of life to all the people in terms of happiness, harmony and satisfaction of essential needs. It is related to improvement, progress and aspirations of people. This definition of development would benefit all the sections of society as it shows the basic need approach. It allows more people to make meaningful choices and the pre-condition for this is the fulfilment of basic needs like food, education, health and shelter.

The previous concepts of development that were based on only economic growth have **not** been beneficial for poor people and environment and have resulted in a wide gap between rich and poor and imbalanced ecology. Therefore, a definition that aims towards improving the quality of people's life would justify the essence of development

Question 2:

Discuss some of the social and ecological costs of the kind of development which has been pursued in most countries.

ANSWER:

Social costs of development

- A large number of people have been displaced from their homes and localities due to industrialisation.
- Displacement causes loss of livelihood and increased impoverishment along with destruction of local culture and community life.
- Displacement of rural agricultural communities has resulted in increased number of urban and rural poor and has brought them into the category of marginalised people.
- It is responsible for many struggles and social disorganisation.

Ecological costs of development

- The present model of development is dependent upon increasing use of energy and is a major cause for environmental degradation.
- Consumption of fossil fuels to meet energy requirements is also a major cause of pollution as well as depletion of natural resources.
- Global warming has increased due to emission of pollutant gases from industries.
- Icebergs of polar regions are melting due to global warming. This would cause flooding and submergence of low lying areas like Bangladesh and Maldives.
- Developmental projects have resulted in deforestation, which has created the problem of green house effect, scarcity of firewood, medicinal herbs and food, affecting poor people.
- Rivers and ponds are dry up and level of ground water has decreased.

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Question 3:

What are some of the new claims for rights which the process of development has generated?

ANSWER:

The new claims for rights that have been generated by the process of development are as follows:

- The protection of people affected by development from the state and the society as a whole.
- The right of people to be consulted about decisions that affect their lives.
- The right to livelihood of people when their regular livelihood activities are threatened by developmental activities.
- Rights of communities, particularly tribal and aboriginal, to the use of natural resources.
- Rights of future generations to the resources that are common to the entire humanity.

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Question 4:

What would be the advantages of democracy over other forms of government for ensuring that decisions regarding development are made to promote the common good?

ANSWER:

The advantages of democracy over other forms of government for ensuring common good as the aims of development are as follows:

- A democratic government ensures that the decisions regarding development are taken while keeping the common interest of people in concern and respecting the rights of all.
- Conflicts over resources and different versions of the good life are resolved through debate in a democracy and these **cannot** be imposed from the higher authorities.
- The developmental priorities, strategies and way of implementations are decided by higher level of political leaders and bureaucrats.
- Democratic structure also makes it possible to include the views of common people in the strategy and priorities of development to prevent discrimination and adverse effects.
- Democracy allows every citizen to have a stake and participate in deciding their future and nation's priorities.
- Other forms of governments like authoritarian, monarchical and dictatorship do **not** involve people in decision making process of development.

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Question 5:

In your view how successful have popular struggles been in making the state responsive to the social and environmental costs of development? Discuss with examples.

ANSWER:

Popular struggles like the Narmada Bachao Andolan and the Chipko movement have played a major role in making the state responsive to the social and environmental costs of development.

The Narmada Bachao Aandolan has stopped the government for the time being from raising the height of Sardar Sarovar dam on River Narmada. This project was harmful for the environment and social life of the people. A large forest was submerged during the construction and many people were displaced. The activists have also been trying to persuade the government to offer more meaningful rehabilitation packages to the displaced people.

The Chipko Movement against deforestation was successful in Utrakhand. The people hugged the trees and stopped the contractors from cutting them down. This was basically an environmental movement but the livelihood of the local people also depended on these forests. Thus, it created

awareness all over the country about the actions of the government and forced the state to become more responsive.

<https://youtu.be/ZwBy9kxuxB8>

Assignment on Permutation2

Class 11

1. Find n if ${}^n P_4 : {}^n P_5 = 1:2$

2. Find n if $P(n,4) = 2 P(5,3)$

3. FIND r IF $P(10, r+1) : P(11, r) = 30 : 11$

4. If ${}^{2n+1} P_{n-1} : {}^{2n-1} P_n = 3:5$ Find n

5. Ten students participate in a debate. In how many ways can the first three prizes won?

6. In how many ways can 4 books on mathematics and 3 books on English be placed on a shelf so that books on the same subject always remain together?

7. In how many ways 5 boys and 3 girls can be seated in a row so that no two girls are together?

8. A tea party is arranged for 16 persons along two sides of a long table with 8 chairs on each side. Four persons wish to sit on one particular side and two on the other side. In how many ways can they be seated?

9. Find the number of permutations of the letters of the word HYDERABAD.

10. The letters of the word 'RANDOM' are written in all possible orders and the words are written as in a dictionary. Find the rank of the word 'RANDOM'.

Assignment on Permutations

Class 11

1. In a class there are 21 boys and 18 girls. In how many ways can the teacher form a team of one boy and one girl from amongst the students of the class to represent the school in a quiz competition?
2. A retailer wants to select one cotton saree and one polyester saree from a textile shop. If there are 10 cotton varieties and 12 polyester varieties, in how many ways can she choose the two sarees?
3. Find the number of 3 digit odd numbers, when repetition of digits is allowed.
4. A gentleman has 6 friends to invite. In how many ways can he send invitation cards to them, if he has three servants to carry the cards?
5. How many numbers are there between 100 and 1000 such that 7 is in unit's place.
6. How many numbers are there between 100 and 1000 such that every digit is either 2 or 9?
7. How many numbers can be formed from the digits 1, 2, 3, 9 if the repetition of the digits is allowed?
8. Three persons enter a railway carriage, where there are 5 vacant seats. In how many ways can they seat themselves?

Chapter: - Permutations, combinations and Binomial Theorem

Q1 (i) If $\frac{1}{9!} + \frac{1}{10!} = \frac{x}{11!}$, then find x **Ans.121** (ii) If ${}^{10}P_r = 5040$, find the value of r **Ans.4**

Q2. If $\frac{n!}{(n-2)!2!}$ and $\frac{n!}{(n-4)!4!}$ are in the ratio 2:1, find the value of n **Ans. 5**

Q3 Prove that $n! + 1$ is not divisible by any natural number between 2 and n.

Q4 .A room has 6 doors. In how many ways can a man enter the room through one door and come out through a different door? **Ans. 30**

Q5. For a set of five true/false questions, no student has written all correct answers and no two students have given the same sequence of answers. What is the maximum number of students in a class, for this to be possible? **Ans. 31**

Q6. How many numbers are there between 100 and 1000 such that at least one of their digits is 7? **Ans. 252.**

Q7. In a class, there are 30 boys and 18 girls. The teacher wants to select one boy and one girl to represent the class for quiz competition. In how many ways can the teacher make this selection? **Ans. 540**

Q8. How many two digit even numbers can be formed from the digit 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 if the digit can be repeated? **Ans. 10**

Q9.A number lock on a suitcase has 3 wheels each labelled with 10 digits from 0 to 9. If opening of the lock is a particular sequence of three digits with no repeats, how many such sequence will be possible. **Ans. 720**

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5. What is the name of the narrator’s village?
- 6 Why the readers do not know about the place?
7. What does the narrator mention as a priceless commodity?
8. Who is Ranga?
9. What does the narrator feel he could call his narration instead of Ranga’s marriage?
10. What does the writer say about the Indians aping (imitating) the west?
11. Why were the people of the village curious to see Ranga?
12. What example the writer give in order to prove that English words have become a part of our ever day vocabulary?
- 13.. Where does Ranga go to for his studies? Whose son was he?
14. What is Hosahalli? What does the narrator has to say about it in the story?
15. What are the two special productions of Hosahalli?
- 16.. What incident occurred when Ranga returned to his village from Bangalore?
17. What happened ten years ago? How was it important back then?
18. How the narrator gives us a vague picture of Indian villages during British rule?
19. what is the name of the author?

XIC -24/9/2020

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2. How is the accountant different from other villagers?
3. What is the name of the accountant?
4. What is the situation of the village after ten years?
5. Give evidence from story to show that the people are able to speak English after ten years?
6. Why the narrator felt disgraceful?
7. What is the English word that the woman can’t understand?
8. Why the woman started to mutter?
9. From whom the narrator came to know the meaning of change?
- 10 How much is to be paid for the firewood?

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22. Who is Ranga?
23. An old lady checked for Ranga’s _____
24. The dispersal of the crowd from the house is describe as _____
25. After knowing that Ranga was the same the crowd are _____
26. The writing style of the narrator is _____
27. The narrator blessed Ranga with the words _____
28. The namaskara made by Ranga shows that he is _____
29. What Ranga took with him when he went to meet the narrator?
30. When the narrator came to know the speciality of the fruit?

XIB -21/9/20

1. What is the question asked by narrator when Ranga came to his home?
2. With what name narrator address to Ranga?
3. What is the reply of Ranga for narrator's question?
4. According to Ranga how can a couple lead a happy life?
5. What is the name of the play that is mentioned by Ranga and who wrote it ?
6. Who are the characters in the play?
7. What type of girl is Ranga willing to get married?
8. According to Ranga when a man should remain as a bachelor?
9. Why Ranga is not interested to marry a young girl?
10. What is the reason for Ranga not interested in marriage?

22/9/2020 XIB

1. What were Ranga's views on the selection of bride and marriage in general?
2. What is the phrase used by the narrator about the young girl getting married?
3. Why was the narrator distressed after meeting Ranga?
4. What the narrator strongly decided to do ?
5. Who is the niece of Rama rao?
6. what is the age of the girl?
7. To which place she belong to?
8. What she knew to play?
9. Why her uncle brought her home?
10. Whom the narrator felt is the best bride for Ranga?
11. Who was Ratna?
12. What the narrator would give to Ratna?
13. What is threshold?
14. What the narrator ask Ratna to do?
15. When Ratna came to the house of the narrator?
16. To whom the narrator made a call while Ratna was at his home?
17. What Ranga heard when he is entering the narrator's house?
18. What Ranga is curious to know?
19. Why Ranga was not able to see the singer?
20. On seeing a stranger what Ratna do?
21. Describe the comparison made by narrator for Ranga's disappointment?
22. Who glanced at whom?
23. How did the narrator bring Ranga and Ratna face to face?
24. Why did the narrator resolve to get Ranga married?

XIC -24/9/2020

1. How is the situation of the village ten years before?

2. How is the accountant different from other villagers?
3. What is the name of the accountant?
4. What is the situation of the village after ten years?
5. Give evidence from story to show that the people are able to speak English after ten years?
6. Why the narrator felt disgraceful?
7. What is the English word that the woman can't understand?
8. Why the woman started to mutter?
9. From whom the narrator came to know the meaning of change?
- 10 How much is to be paid for the firewood?

XIB – 24/9/2020

1. Why Ranga want to leave the place?
2. Did Ranga really intend to leave the place?
3. What one cannot expect in kaliyuga?
4. Who is he goat referred to ?
5. What Ranga asked to swami?
6. The narrator compares the situation to what?
7. What is the reply of narrator for Ranga's question of knowing the name of the girl?
8. Why Ranga is interested to know whether the girl is married or not?
9. What is the reaction of Ranga after knowing that the girl was married a year ago?
10. What is Ranga's disappointment is compared to?

XIC 25/9/2020

1. What does the narrator mention as a priceless commodity?
2. Why were the people of the village curious to see Ranga?
3. What was the situation at Ranga's house when he returned from Bangalore?
4. Where the people gathered at Ranga's house?
5. Who got attracted seeing the crowd?
6. What is the comment made by narrator after seeing the crowd?
7. What is the comment made by the immature boy to the narrator?
8. What is compared to the Black Hole of Calcutta and why?
9. What is Janewara?
10. How the old lady confirmed herself that Ranga has not changed?

XIB 25/9/2020

- 1. Who went to shastri and what he say to him?**
- 2. Who found Ranga is still disappointed?**

3. What is the reason the narrator predicting for Ranga's present situation?
4. Why the narrator want to see Shastri along with Ranga?
5. What is the name of the narrator?
6. Why the narrator got angry with shastri?
7. How Shastri covered the mistake of the narrator?
8. What the narrator compared his mistaked to?
9. What the narrator asked Shastri in behalf of Ranga?
10. Why does the narrator compare himself to a he-goat and Ranga to a lion?

26/9/2020 XIB

1. According to Shastri what is the reason for Ranga's worry?
2. Who is the humble servant in the story?
3. What are the possible names of the girl that Shastri predicted?
4. Why Ranga felt happy at Shastri's house?
5. What tricks did the narrator plan to intensify Ranga's interest in Ratna?
6. What role did Shastri play in bringing about Ranga and Ratna together?
7. How did Ranga and Ratna express their gratitude to the narrator?
8. Why did the narrator tell a lie about Rangs's marital status?
9. Did Ranga select his bride according to the views he had on the subject of marriage?
10. What arrangements did the narrator make with Shastri the astrologer?
11. How did the narrator resolve to get Ranga married to Ratna?
12. What were Ranga's ideas about marriage? Do you find any change in them at the end of the story . How?

XIC 26/9/2020

1. How the narrator addressed Ranga?
2. How Ranga behaved with the narrator at the first meet?
3. What impression the narrator framed of RANGA at his first meet?
4. How the namaskar of Ranga is different from the present day boys?
5. What is the question asked by narrator when Ranga came to his home?
6. With what name narrator address to Ranga?
7. What is the reply of Ranga for narrator's question?
8. According to Ranga how can a couple lead a happy life?
9. What is the name of the play that is mentioned by Ranga and who wrote it ?
10. Who are the characters in the play?
11. What type of girl is Ranga willing to get married?
12. According to Ranga when a man should remain as a bachelor?
13. Why Ranga is not interested to marry a young girl?
14. What is the reason for Ranga not interested in marriage?
15. What Ranga took with him when he went to meet the narrator?

XIC 28/9/2020

1. What were Ranga's views on the selection of bride and marriage in general?
2. What is the phrase used by the narrator about the young girl getting married?
3. Why was the narrator distressed after meeting Ranga?
4. What the narrator strongly decided to do ?
5. Who is the niece of Rama rao?
6. what is the age of the girl?
7. To which place she belong to?
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9. Why her uncle brought her home?
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19. Why Ranga was not able to see the singer?
20. On seeing a stranger what Ratna do?
21. Describe the comparison made by narrator for Ranga's disappointment?
22. How did the narrator bring Ranga and Ratna face to face?

30/9/20 XIC

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- 11. Who went to shastri and what he say to him?**
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- 17. How Shastri covered the mistake of the narrator?**
- 18. What the narrator compared his mistaked to?**
- 19. What the narrator asked Shastri in behalf of Ranga?**

20. Why does the narrator compare himself to a he-goat and Ranga to a lion?

XIB 30/92020

1. What are the two distinct features of the village of Hosahalli?
2. What role does the narrator play in the life of Ranga?
3. What tricks did the narrator play to intensify Ranga's interest in Ratna?
4. Why did the narrator resolve to get Ranga married?
5. What role does Shastri play in bringing about Ranga and Ratna together?
6. How did Ranga and Ratna express their gratitude to the narrator?
7. Did Ranga select his bride according to the views held on the subject of marriage?
8. What example does the writer give in order to prove that the English words has become a part of our everyday vocabulary?
9. What was the narrator's need to rope in Shastri in to his plan?
10. What made Shastri unhappy?

CI 11 geography assignments

Revision assignment

1. Which two processes are responsible for the changing of the configuration of the Earth?
2. What is the radius of the Earth?
3. Mention the direct sources of the information of the interior Earth?
4. Which two projects are working on the study of interior of the Earth
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XIC -24/9/2020

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2. How is the accountant different from other villagers?
3. What is the name of the accountant?
4. What is the situation of the village after ten years?
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XIC 25/9/2020

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5. Who got attracted seeing the crowd?
6. What is the comment made by narrator after seeing the crowd?
7. What is the comment made by the immature boy to the narrator?
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7. How did Ranga and Ratna express their gratitude to the narrator?
8. Why did the narrator tell a lie about Rangs's marital status?
9. Did Ranga select his bride according to the views he had on the subject of marriage?
10. What arrangements did the narrator make with Shastri the astrologer?
11. How did the narrator resolve to get Ranga married to Ratna?
12. What were Ranga's ideas about marriage? Do you find any change in them at the end of the story . How?

XIC 26/9/2020

1. How the narrator addressed Ranga?
2. How Ranga behaved with the narrator at the first meet?
3. What impression the narrator framed of RANGA at his first meet?
4. How the namaskar of Ranga is different from the present day boys?
5. What is the question asked by narrator when Ranga came to his home?
6. With what name narrator address to Ranga?
7. What is the reply of Ranga for narrator's question?
8. According to Ranga how can a couple lead a happy life?
9. What is the name of the play that is mentioned by Ranga and who wrote it ?
10. Who are the characters in the play?
11. What type of girl is Ranga willing to get married?
12. According to Ranga when a man should remain as a bachelor?
13. Why Ranga is not interested to marry a young girl?
14. What is the reason for Ranga not interested in marriage?
15. What Ranga took with him when he went to meet the narrator?

XIC 28/9/2020

1. What were Ranga's views on the selection of bride and marriage in general?
2. What is the phrase used by the narrator about the young girl getting married?
3. Why was the narrator distressed after meeting Ranga?
4. What the narrator strongly decided to do ?
5. Who is the niece of Rama rao?
6. what is the age of the girl?
7. To which place she belong to?
8. What she knew to play?
9. Why her uncle brought her home?
10. Whom the narrator felt is the best bride for Ranga?
11. Who was Ratna?
12. What the narrator would give to Ratna?
13. What is threshold?
14. What the narrator ask Ratna to do?
15. When Ratna came to the house of the narrator?
16. To whom the narrator made a call while Ratna was at his home?
17. What Ranga heard when he is entering the narrator's house?
18. What Ranga is curious to know?
19. Why Ranga was not able to see the singer?
20. On seeing a stranger what Ratna do?
21. Describe the comparison made by narrator for Ranga's disappointment?
22. How did the narrator bring Ranga and Ratna face to face?

30/9/20 XIC

1. Why Ranga want to leave the place?
2. Did Ranga really intend to leave the place?
3. What one cannot expect in kaliyuga?
4. Who is he goat referred to ?
5. What Ranga asked to swami?
6. The narrator compares the situation to what?
7. What is the reply of narrator for Ranga's question of knowing the name of the girl?
8. Why Ranga is interested to know whether the girl is married or not?
9. What is the reaction of Ranga after knowing that the girl was married a year ago?
10. What is Ranga's disappointment is compared to?
- 11. Who went to shastri and what he say to him?**
- 12. Who found Ranga is still disappointed?**
- 13. What is the reason the narrator predicting for Ranga's present situation?**
- 14. Why the narrator want to see Shastri along with Ranga?**
- 15. What is the name of the narrator?**
- 16. Why the narrator got angry with shastri?**
- 17. How Shastri covered the mistake of the narrator?**
- 18. What the narrator compared his mistaked to?**
- 19. What the narrator asked Shastri in behalf of Ranga?**

20. Why does the narrator compare himself to a he-goat and Ranga to a lion?

XIB 30/92020

1. What are the two distinct features of the village of Hosahalli?
2. What role does the narrator play in the life of Ranga?
3. What tricks did the narrator play to intensify Ranga's interest in Ratna?
4. Why did the narrator resolve to get Ranga married?
5. What role does Shastri play in bringing about Ranga and Ratna together?
6. How did Ranga and Ratna express their gratitude to the narrator?
7. Did Ranga select his bride according to the views held on the subject of marriage?
8. What example does the writer give in order to prove that the English words has become a part of our everyday vocabulary?
9. What was the narrator's need to rope in Shastri in to his plan?
10. What made Shastri unhappy?

POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSIGNMENT

DEVELOPMENT

What do you understand by the term development? Would all sections of society benefit from such a definition of development?

ANSWER:

Development is a process that ensures good quality of life to all the people in terms of happiness, harmony and satisfaction of essential needs. It is related to improvement, progress and aspirations of people. This definition of development would benefit all the sections of society as it shows the basic need approach. It allows more people to make meaningful choices and the pre-condition for this is the fulfilment of basic needs like food, education, health and shelter.

The previous concepts of development that were based on only economic growth have **not** been beneficial for poor people and environment and have resulted in a wide gap between rich and poor and imbalanced ecology. Therefore, a definition that aims towards improving the quality of people's life would justify the essence of development

Question 2:

Discuss some of the social and ecological costs of the kind of development which has been pursued in most countries.

ANSWER:

Social costs of development

- A large number of people have been displaced from their homes and localities due to industrialisation.
- Displacement causes loss of livelihood and increased impoverishment along with destruction of local culture and community life.
- Displacement of rural agricultural communities has resulted in increased number of urban and rural poor and has brought them into the category of marginalised people.
- It is responsible for many struggles and social disorganisation.

Ecological costs of development

- The present model of development is dependent upon increasing use of energy and is a major cause for environmental degradation.
- Consumption of fossil fuels to meet energy requirements is also a major cause of pollution as well as depletion of natural resources.
- Global warming has increased due to emission of pollutant gases from industries.
- Icebergs of polar regions are melting due to global warming. This would cause flooding and submergence of low lying areas like Bangladesh and Maldives.
- Developmental projects have resulted in deforestation, which has created the problem of green house effect, scarcity of firewood, medicinal herbs and food, affecting poor people.
- Rivers and ponds are dry up and level of ground water has decreased.

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Question 3:

What are some of the new claims for rights which the process of development has generated?

ANSWER:

The new claims for rights that have been generated by the process of development are as follows:

- The protection of people affected by development from the state and the society as a whole.
- The right of people to be consulted about decisions that affect their lives.
- The right to livelihood of people when their regular livelihood activities are threatened by developmental activities.
- Rights of communities, particularly tribal and aboriginal, to the use of natural resources.
- Rights of future generations to the resources that are common to the entire humanity.

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Question 4:

What would be the advantages of democracy over other forms of government for ensuring that decisions regarding development are made to promote the common good?

ANSWER:

The advantages of democracy over other forms of government for ensuring common good as the aims of development are as follows:

- A democratic government ensures that the decisions regarding development are taken while keeping the common interest of people in concern and respecting the rights of all.
- Conflicts over resources and different versions of the good life are resolved through debate in a democracy and these **cannot** be imposed from the higher authorities.
- The developmental priorities, strategies and way of implementations are decided by higher level of political leaders and bureaucrats.
- Democratic structure also makes it possible to include the views of common people in the strategy and priorities of development to prevent discrimination and adverse effects.
- Democracy allows every citizen to have a stake and participate in deciding their future and nation's priorities.
- Other forms of governments like authoritarian, monarchical and dictatorship do **not** involve people in decision making process of development.

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Question 5:

In your view how successful have popular struggles been in making the state responsive to the social and environmental costs of development? Discuss with examples.

ANSWER:

Popular struggles like the Narmada Bachao Andolan and the Chipko movement have played a major role in making the state responsive to the social and environmental costs of development.

The Narmada Bachao Aandolan has stopped the government for the time being from raising the height of Sardar Sarovar dam on River Narmada. This project was harmful for the environment and social life of the people. A large forest was submerged during the construction and many people were displaced. The activists have also been trying to persuade the government to offer more meaningful rehabilitation packages to the displaced people.

The Chipko Movement against deforestation was successful in Utrakhand. The people hugged the trees and stopped the contractors from cutting them down. This was basically an environmental movement but the livelihood of the local people also depended on these forests. Thus, it created

awareness all over the country about the actions of the government and forced the state to become more responsive.

<https://youtu.be/ZwBy9kxuxB8>

Assignment on Permutation2

Class 11

1. Find n if ${}^n P_4 : {}^n P_5 = 1:2$

2. Find n if $P(n,4) = 2 P(5,3)$

3. FIND r IF $P(10, r+1) : P(11, r) = 30 : 11$

4. If ${}^{2n+1} P_{n-1} : {}^{2n-1} P_n = 3:5$ Find n

5. Ten students participate in a debate. In how many ways can the first three prizes won?

6. In how many ways can 4 books on mathematics and 3 books on English be placed on a shelf so that books on the same subject always remain together?

7. In how many ways 5 boys and 3 girls can be seated in a row so that no two girls are together?

8. A tea party is arranged for 16 persons along two sides of a long table with 8 chairs on each side. Four persons wish to sit on one particular side and two on the other side. In how many ways can they be seated?

9. Find the number of permutations of the letters of the word HYDERABAD.

10. The letters of the word 'RANDOM' are written in all possible orders and the words are written as in a dictionary. Find the rank of the word 'RANDOM'.