

SANT ISHAR SINGH JI MEMORIAL PUBLIC SCHOOL KARAMSAR (RARA SAHIB)

CLASS- XII

HOLIDAY'S HOMEWORK – 2022-23

ENGLISH CORE

Q1- Prepare a project on topic

'Reasons for the sharp drop of wheat yield in Punjab region this year and how it affected the farmers'

Checklist for project :

- Cover page, with title of project, school details/details of students.
- Statement of purpose/objectives/goals
- Certificate of completion under the guidance of the teacher.
- Questionnaire prepared for interview
- The 800-1000 words Report based on the interview.
- Paste the print-out of the picture clicked during the interview.

Q2- Write a brief Note on the following literary terms and prepare them for an **Oral Assessment** to be conducted in the first week of **July**.

a) Antithesis

b) Metaphor

c) Personification

d) Simile

e) Alliteration

Subject: Physical Education

Practical 1st- Physical fitness test (SAI Khelo India test)

- i. Push ups (boys)/Modified push ups (girls)
- ii. 600 Mt Run/Walk
- iii. 50 Mt Dash(Standing Start)

Practical 2nd – Diseases

- i. Obesity – Tadasana or Paschimottanasana
- ii. Diabetes – Shalabhasana or Mandukasana
- iii. Asthma – Hastottanasana or Uttan Mandukasana
- iv. Hypertension – Ardha Halasans or Bhujangasana

Practical 3rd – Senior citizen fitness test

- i. Chair stand test
- ii. Arm curl test
- iii. Chair sit and reach test

Practical 4th Volleyball Game

Subject: Physics

1 Complete the numerical

Electric Potential
Capacitor
Electric Current
Electrical Measurement
Biot Savart law

2 . Project Report :- Topic will be shared roll no wise in class group

3. Revise the unit 1,2 and 3

Subject: Chemistry

Assignment :1 Numerical of Solution

- Q 1. Heptane and octane form an ideal solution. At 373 K, the vapour pressures of the two Liquid components are 105.2 kPa and 46.8 kPa respectively. What will be the vapour Pressure of a mixture of 26.0 g of heptane and 35 g of octane? (3)
- Q 2. Calculate the mass of a non-volatile solute (molar mass 40 g mol⁻¹) which should be dissolved in 114 g octane to reduce its vapour pressure to 80%. (2)
- Q 3. Vapour pressure of water at 293 K is 17.535 mm Hg. Calculate the vapour pressure of Water at 293 K when 25 g of glucose is dissolved in 450 g of water.(3)
- Q 4. Determine the osmotic pressure of a solution prepared by dissolving 25 mg of K₂SO₄ in 2 Liter of water at 25° C, assuming that it is completely dissociated. (3)
- Q.5 2.0g of benzoic acid dissolved in 25.0g of benzene shows a depression in freezing point equal to 1.62K. Molal depression constant of benzene is 4.9 Kkgmol⁻¹. What is the percentage association of the acid if it forms dimer in the solution ? (3)
- Q.6 Calculate the molality,molarity and mole fraction of KI if the density of 20% aqueous KI is 1.202 g mL⁻¹.
- Q.7 H₂S is a toxic gas with rotten egg like smell .If the solubility of H₂S in water at STP is 0.195 m, calculate Henry 's law constant .
- Q.8 18 g of glucose is dissolved in 1 Kg of water in a saucepan . At what temperature will the water boil at 1.013 bar pressure ? K_b for water is 0.52 K kg mol⁻¹.

Assignment :2

Numericals of Electrochemistry

- Q.1 A current of 10 amp is passed through molten AlCl₃ for 96.5 seconds . Calculate the mass of Al deposited .
- Q.2 How many hours does it take to reduce 3 mol of Fe⁺³ to Fe⁺² with 2 Ampere current.
- Q.3 When a current of 0.75 A is passed through CuSO₄ solution for 25 min. , 0.369 g of copper is deposited at the cathode . calculate the atomic mass of copper .
- Q.4 The conductivity of 0.2M solution of KCl at 298 K is 0.0248 Scm⁻¹. Calculate its molar conductivity.
- Q.5 Calculate Λ_m^0 for NH₄OH. You are given Λ_m^0 for Ba(OH)₂ = 517.6 Scm²mol⁻¹. Λ_m^0 for BaCl₂ =240.6 Scm²mol⁻¹ , Λ_m^0 for NH₄Cl = 129.8 Scm²mol⁻¹ .
- Q.6 The conductivity of 0.001028 M acetic acid is 4.95 x 10⁻⁵ S cm⁻¹. Calculate its dissociation constant if Λ^0 for acetic acid is 390.5 Scm²mol⁻¹.
- Q.7 Can a nickel spoon be used to stir a solution of silver nitrate ? support your answer with reason .($E_{Ni^{2+}/Ni}^0 = -0.25 V$, $E_{Ag^+/Ag}^0 = +0.80 V$)
- Q.8 Calculate the e.m.f. of the following cell at 298 K :
 $2 Cr (s) + 3 Fe^{2+}(0.1 M) \rightarrow 2 Cr^{3+}(0.01 M) + 3 Fe (s)$. Given .($E_{Cr^{3+}/Cr}^0 = -0.74 V$, $E_{Fe^{2+}/Fe}^0 = -0.44 V$)
- Q.9 The cell in which the following reaction occurs
 $2 Fe^{3+}(aq) + 2 I^{-}(aq) \rightarrow 2 Fe^{2+}(aq) + I_2 (s)$ has $E^0_{cell} = 0.236 V$ at 298 K. Calculate the standard Gibbs energy of the cell reaction.

Assignment : 3

Theoretical Based Questions of chapter: solution and Electrochemistry

- Q.1 A Peeled egg swells when dipped in water while shrinks in saturated brine solution. Why ?(2)
- Q.2 Define osmotic pressure. What happens when the external pressure applied becomes more than the osmotic pressure of the solution ?(2)
- Q.3 Define Van't Hoff factor . what is the value of van't Hoff factor for a compound which undergoes tetramerisation in an organic solvent ?(2)
- Q.4 Which is more concentrated 1 Molar or 1 molar ? Explain

- Q.5 Why the salt is throw on the roads in cold countries to clear the snow ? Explain .
- Q.6 What is molal boiling point elevation constant.
- Q.7 What are Azeotropes ?
- Q.8 What are ideal and non-ideal solution . Differentiate .
- Q.9 On mixing the two solution , the resulting mixture become hot. What type of deviation it is from ideal behaviour .
- Q.10 Osmotic pressure is a colligative property . Explain.
- Q.11 What is the effect of dilution on the conductivity of a solution ?
- Q.12 why in the electrolysis of aqueous NaCl , Why instead of O_2 , Cl_2 is liberated at anode ?
- Q.13 What is Kohlrausch's Law .
- Q.14 What is limiting molar conductivity ?
- Q.15 How the conductivity ,cell constant and resistance are related with each other ?
- Q.16 What is the effect of temperature on metallic and electrolytic conduction ?
- Q.17 what is cell constant and what are its units .?

Subject : Biology

- 1) Complete you practical file (all practical according to the syllabus)
- 2) Prepare the project s as per following roll no.
 - A) Roll no 1to 5 from Reproduction in angiosperms and Human Reproduction
 - B) Roll no 06 to 10 REPRODUCTIVE health
 - C) Roll no 11 to 15 from Principal of Inheritance .
 - D) Roll no. 16 to 20 Molecular Bases of biology
 - E) Roll no. 20to 25 Evolution
 - F) Roll no. 26 to 29 Biology In Human welfare
- 3) Complete NCERT Questions of lesson2and 3 in CW COPY

Subject- Mathematics

1. Exercise Page 1/53 Q 1 to 7
2. Chapter Test Page 1/59 Q 1 to 6
3. Objective type questions page 2/22 Q 1 to 15
 - Case Study 1, 2 Page 2/27
 - Ch-3 Matrices Case study 4,6 Page 3/51 and 3/52
 - Ch- 4 Determinants Objective Questions Q 1 to 15 Page 4/53

Subject- Accountancy

Ques 1.) Chapter:1 Fundamentals of Partnership

Question No: 25 Page No: 2.88

Question No: 70 Page No: 2.95

Question No: 88 Page No: 2.98

Ques 2.) Chapter:2 Valuation of Goodwill

Question No: 39 Page No: 3.33

Ques 3.) Chapter:3 Change in Profit sharing Ratio

Question No: 4 Page No: 4.38

Question No: 27 Page No: 4.43

Ques 4.) Chapter:4 Admission of a Partner

Question No: 10 Page No: 5.91

Ques 5.) Prepare Project Report.

Subject Business Studies

Answer the following questions.

1. Arun is a salesman in Sunrise Ltd. He did an aggressive research on a new cost saving advertisement technique and suggested the same to his sales manager. However the sales manager didn't pay any attention to his suggestion. Which principal of management is being violated by the sale manager.
2. Mr. Prakash Chopra General manager of Kwaliti enterprises (Leather bags manufacturing company) retains complete authority over all the activities of the business. No decision making power is given to the subordinates. As a result, Mr. Prakash is always engaged in day to day operational activities and is unable to concentrate on core issues of the company. Identify the management principle is violated by Mr. Prakash Chopra.
3. Raghav a manager expects his subordinates to adapt to the new environment and working conditions without giving them time to settle down. Identify the principle of management overlooked by the manager.
4. The sales manager assigned a target of selling 40 RO Water Purifier in a month to a group of 10 sales executives. They mutually decided to sell 4 purifiers each. However, after selling 1 purifier, Kshitij met with an accident. The other sales executives did not pay any attention to the remaining target of Kshitij and concentrated on their individual sale target. At the end of the month, only 37 purifiers could be sold. Identify the principle of management violated in the given case?
5. Lord co. Ltd manufacturers motorcycle and cars. It has two separate divisions for both of them. Each division has its own incharge, plans and execution resources. On no account the working of two divisions overlap. Which principle of management is followed by Loud co. Ltd.?
6. H Tech Ltd. Is a company producing IT services. The company's profits are enough for survival and growth. The management of the company believes that a satisfied employee creates a satisfied customer, who in turn creates profits that lead to satisfied shareholders. So it pays competitive salaries and perks to all its employees. All the employees are happy working in organisation because of personal growth and development.

The company has a strong sense of social responsibility. It has set up an engineering college in which one third of the students are girls to whom the company gives 50% scholarship.

Is the management of H.Tech Ltd. Fulfilling its objectives? Justify your answer by by quoting lines from the above.

7. Ashutosh Goenka was working in Axe Ltd. A company manufacturing air purifiers. He found that the profits had started declining from the last six months Profit has an implications for the survival of the firm. so he analysed the business environment to find out the reasons for this decline.

Identify the level of management at which Ashutosh Goenka was working.

State three other functions being performed by Ashutosh Goenka.

8. "Coordination is needed at all levels of management." State the characteristics of the coordination highlighted in the statement.
9. Sanjana is the branch manager of ABC Handicrafts pvt. Ltd. The company's objective is to promote the sales of Indian hanloom and handicraft products. Its sells fabrics, Furnishings, readymade and household items are made out of traditional Indian fabrics. Sanjana decides quantities, variety, colour and texture of all the above items and than allocates resources for their purchase from different suppliers. She appoints a team of designers and crafts people in the company, Who developed some prints for bed covers in bright colours on silk. Although they looked very impressive they were more expensive than they had planned to sell. Average customer could not afford to buy it. Praising their effort, Sanjana suggested that they should keep the silk bed covers for special occasions like Diwali and Christmas and cotton bed covers on a regular basis to keep cost s under control.

Identify and state the functions of management which Sanjana performs by quoting lines from above para.

10. Principle of cooperation, not individualism is an extension of which principle given by Taylor?

Subject Business Studies

Students are supposed to select one unit out of four and are required to make only ONE project from the selected unit. (Consist of one project of 20 marks)

Help students to select any ONE Topic for the entire year.

I. Project One: Elements of Business Environment - select any one element of the following:

1. Changes witnessed over the last few years on mode of packaging and its economic impact. The teacher may guide the students to identify the following changes:
 - a) The changes in transportation of fruits and vegetables such as cardboard crates being used in place of wooden crates, etc. Reasons for above changes.
 - b) Milk being supplied in glass bottles, later in plastic bags and now in tetra-pack and through vending machines.
 - c) Plastic furniture [doors and stools] gaining preference over wooden furniture.
 - d) The origin of cardboard and the various stages of changes and growth.
 - e) Brown paper bags packing to recycled paper bags to plastic bags and cloth bags.
 - f) Re use of packaging [bottles, jars and tins] to attract customers for their products.
 - g) The concept of pyramid packaging for milk.
 - h) Cost being borne by the consumer/manufacturer.
 - i) Packaging used as means of advertisements.
2. The reasons behind changes in the following:
Coca – Cola and Fanta in the seventies to Thums up and Campa Cola in the eighties to Pepsi and Coke in nineties. Including when India sold Coca Cola and Fanta which were being manufactured in India by the foreign companies.

The students are asked to enquire about

- a) Reasons of stopping the manufacturing of the above mentioned drinks in India THEN.
 - b) The introduction of Thums up and Campa cola range.
 - c) Re entry of Coke and introduction of Pepsi in the Indian market.
 - d) Factors responsible for the change.
 - e) Other linkages with the above.
 - f) Leading brands and the company having the highest market share.
 - g) Different local brands venturing in the Indian market.
 - h) The rating of the above brands in the market.
 - i) The survival and reasons of failure in competition with the international brands.
 - j) Other observations made by the students
3. Changing role of the women in the past 25 years relating to joint families, nuclear families, women as a bread earner of the family, changes in the requirement trend of mixers, washing machines, micro wave and standard of living.
 4. The changes in the pattern of import and export of different Products.
 5. The trend in the changing interest rates and their effect on savings.
 6. A study on child labour laws, its implementation and consequences.
 7. The state of 'anti plastic campaign,' the law, its effects and implementation.
 8. The laws of mining /setting up of industries, rules and regulations, licences required for running that business.
 9. Social factors affecting acceptance and rejection of an identified product. (Dish washer, Atta maker, etc)
 10. What has the effect of change in environment on the types of goods and services?
- The students can take examples like:
- a) Washing machines, micro waves, mixers and grinder.
 - b) Need for crèche, day care centre for young and old.
 - c) Ready to eat food, eating food outside, and tiffin centres.
11. Change in the man-machine ratio with technological advances resulting in change of cost structure.
 12. Effect of changes in technological environment on the behaviour of employee.

II. Project Two: Principles of Management

The students are required to visit any one of the following:

1. A departmental store.
2. An Industrial unit.
3. A fast food outlet.
4. Any other organisation approved by the teacher.

They are required to observe the application of the general Principles of management advocated by Fayol.

Fayol's principles

1. Division of work.
2. Unity of command.
3. Unity of direction.
4. Scalar chain
5. Espirit de corps
6. Fair remuneration to all.
7. Order.
8. Equity.

9. Discipline
10. Subordination of individual interest to general interest.
11. Initiative.
12. Centralisation and decentralisation.
13. Stability of tenure.
14. Authority and Responsibility

OR

They may enquire into the application of scientific management techniques by F.W. Taylor in the unit visited.

Scientific techniques of management.

1. Functional foremanship.
2. Standardisation and simplification of work.
3. Method study.
4. Motion Study.
5. Time Study.
6. Fatigue Study
7. Differential piece rate plan.

The observations could be on the basis of

- ☐ The different stages of division of work resulting to specialisation.
- ☐ Following instructions and accountability of subordinates to higher authorities.
- ☐ Visibility of order and equity in the unit. ☐ Balance of authority and responsibility.
- ☐ Communication levels and pattern in the organisation.
- ☐ Methods and techniques followed by the organisation for unity of direction and coordination amongst all.
- ☐ Methods of wage payments followed. The arrangements of fatigue study.
- ☐ Derivation of time study.
- ☐ Derivation and advantages of method study.
- ☐ Organisational chart of functional foremanship.

The students will develop worksheets. Teachers should help students to prepare observation tools to be used for undertaking the project. Examples; worksheets, questionnaire, interviews and organisational chart etc.

III. Project Three: Stock Exchange

The purpose of this project is to teach school students the values of investing and utilising the stock market. This project also teaches important lessons about the economy, mathematics and financial responsibility.

The basis of this project is to learn about the stock market while investing a specified amount of fake money in certain stocks. Students then study the results and buy and sell as they see fit.

This project will also guide the students and provide them with the supplies necessary to successfully monitor stock market trends and will teach students how to calculate profit and loss on stock.

The project work will enable the students to:

- ☐ understand the topics like sources of business finance and capital market
- ☐ understand the concepts used in stock exchange
- ☐ inculcate the habit of watching business channels, reading business journals/newspapers and seeking information from their elders.

The students are expected to:

- a) Develop a brief report on History of Stock Exchanges in India. (your country)

- b) Prepare a list of at least 25 companies listed on a Stock Exchange.
- c) To make an imaginary portfolio totalling a sum of Rs. 50,000 equally in any of the 5 companies of their choice listed above over a period of twenty working days.

The students may be required to report the prices of the stocks on daily basis and present it diagrammatically on the graph paper.

☐ They will understand the weekly holidays and the holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

They will also come across with terms like closing prices, opening prices, etc.

☐ During this period of recording students are supposed to distinctively record the daily and starting and closing prices of the week other days under the negotiable instrument act so that they acquire knowledge about closing and opening prices.

☐ The students may conclude by identifying the causes in the fluctuations of prices. Normally it would be related to the front page news of the a business journal, for example, ☐ Change of seasons. ☐ Festivals.

☐ Spread of epidemic.

☐ Strikes and accidents

☐ Natural and human disasters.

☐ Political environment.

☐ Lack of faith in the government policies.

☐ Impact of changes in government policies for specific industry.

☐ International events.

☐ Contract and treaties at the international scene.

☐ Relations with the neighbouring countries.

☐ Crisis in developed countries, etc.

The students are expected to find the value of their investments and accordingly rearrange their portfolio. The project work should cover the following aspects; 1. Graphical presentation of the share prices of different companies on different dates. 2.

Change in market value of shares due to change of seasons, festivals, natural and human disasters.

3. Change in market value of shares due to change in political environment/ policies of various countries/crisis in developed countries or any other reasons

4. Identify the top ten companies out of the 25 selected on the basis of their market value of shares.

It does not matter if they have made profits or losses.

IV. Project Four: Marketing

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Adhesives | 20. Cutlery |
| 2. Air conditioners | 21. Cycle |
| 3. Baby diapers | 22. DTH |
| 4. Bathing Soap | 23. Eraser |
| 5. Bathroom cleaner | 24. e-wash |
| 6. Bike | 25. Fairness cream |
| 7. Blanket | 26. Fans |
| 8. Body Spray | 27. Fruit candy |
| 9. Bread | 28. Furniture |
| 10. Breakfast cereal | 29. Hair Dye |
| 11. Butter | 30. Hair Oil |
| 12. Camera | 31. Infant dress |
| 13. Car | 32. Inverter |
| 14. Cheese spreads | 33. Jams |
| 15. Chocolate | 34. Jeans |
| 16. Coffee | 35. Jewellery |
| 17. Cosmetology product | 36. Kurti |
| 18. Crayons | 37. Ladies bag |
| 19. Crockery | 38. Ladies footwear |



- 39. Learning Toys
- 40. Lipstick
- 43. Mobile
- 44. Moisturizer
- 45. Music player
- 46. Nail polish
- 47. Newspaper
- 48. Noodles
- 49. Pen
- 50. Pen drive

- 41. Microwave oven
- 42. Mixers
- 51. Pencil
- 52. Pickles
- 53. Razor
- 54. Ready Soups
- 55. Refrigerator
- 56. RO system
- 57. Roasted snacks
- 58. Salt

Any more as suggested by the teacher.

- 59. Sarees
- 60. Sauces/ Ketchup
- 61. Shampoo
- 62. Shaving cream
- 63. Shoe polish
- 64. Shoes
- 65. Squashes
- 66. Suitcase/ airbag
- 67. Sunglasses
- 68. Tea
- 69. Tiffin Wallah
- 70. Toothpaste
- 71. Wallet
- 72. Washing detergent
- 73. Washing machine
- 74. Washing powder
- 75. Water bottle
- 76. Water storage tank
- 77. Wipes

The product should not be items whose consumption/use is discouraged by the society and government like alcohol products/pan masala and tobacco products, etc.

Identify one product/service from the above which the students may like to manufacture/provide [pre-assumption].

Now the students are required to make a project on the identified product/service keeping in mind the following:

1. Why have they selected this product/service?
2. Find out '5' competitive brands that exist in the market.
3. What permission and licences would be required to make the product?
4. What are your competitors Unique Selling Proposition.[U.S.P.]?
5. Does your product have any range give details?
6. What is the name of your product?
7. Enlist its features.
8. Draw the 'Label' of your product.
9. Draw a logo for your product.
10. Draft a tag line.
11. What is the selling price of your competitor's product?
 - (i) Selling price to consumer
 - (ii) Selling price to retailer
 - (iii) Selling price to wholesaler

What is the profit margin for all three?

12. How will your product be packaged?
13. Which channel of distribution are you going to use? Give reasons for selection?
14. Decisions related to warehousing, state reasons.
15. What is going to be your selling price?
 - (i) To consumer
 - (ii) To retailer
 - (iii) To wholesaler
16. List 5 ways of promoting your product.
17. Any schemes for
 - (i) The wholesaler
 - (ii) The retailer
 - (iii) The consumer
18. What is going to be your 'U.S.P?

19. What means of transport you will use and why?

20. Draft a social message for your label.

21. What cost effective techniques will you follow for your product.

22. What cost effective techniques will you follow for your promotion plan.

At this stage the students will realise the importance of the concept of marketing mix and the necessary decision regarding the four P's of marketing.

☑ Product

☑ Place

☑ Price

☑ Promotion

On the basis of the work done by the students the project report should include the following:

1. Type of product /service identified and the (consumer/industries) process involve there in.
2. Brand name and the product.
3. Range of the product.
4. Identification mark or logo.
5. Tagline.

6. Labeling and packaging.
7. Price of the product and basis of price fixation.
8. Selected channels of distribution and reasons thereof.
9. Decisions related to transportation and warehousing. State reasons.
10. Promotional techniques used and starting reasons for deciding the particular technique.
11. Grading and standardization.

Presentation and Submission of Project Report

The student will prepare and submit his/her project report.

Following essentials are required to be fulfilled for its preparation and submission.

1. The total length of the project will be of 25 to 30 pages.
2. The project should be handwritten.
3. The project should be presented in a neat folder.
4. The project report should be developed in the following sequence-
 - ☐ Cover page should include the title of the Project, student information, school and year.
 - ☐ List of contents.
 - ☐ Acknowledgements and preface (acknowledging the institution, the places visited and the persons who have helped).
 - ☐ Introduction.
 - ☐ Topic with suitable heading.
 - ☐ Planning and activities done during the project, if any.
 - ☐ Observations and findings of the visit.
 - ☐ Conclusions (summarized suggestions or findings, future scope of study).
 - ☐ Photographs (if any).
 - ☐ Appendix
 - ☐ Teacher's observation.
 - ☐ Signatures of the teacher

Subject- Economics

Read chapter - (comparative development experience of India and its neighbours) and prepare a assignment on following topics

- Q1 Do you think it is necessary for India and Pakistan to concentrate on manufacturing sector as China does. Explain?
- Q2 Briefly explain the Great Leap Forward campaign of China and also mention the problems faced by Great Leap Forward?
- Q3 Explain the dual pricing policy in the reform process of China?
- Q4 Explain India's development strategy?
- Q5 Explain great proletarian cultural revolution?
- Q6 Does India follow any population measure? If so , collect details and write?
- Q7 compare and contrast the development of India, China and Pakistan with respect Waimea salient human development indicators?

Sub. History

- 1 write the long questions Ch.1,2,3,4,6 on fair notebooks.
2. fill the Maps of .ch.1,2,3,4,6 and paste on fair notebooks.
3. learn all chapters. Ch 1,2,3 ,4,6
4. project work

Choose any two of the religious teacher/thinkers/saints mentioned in the ch.6 and find out more about their lives and teachings. Prepare a report about the area and the times in which they lived, their major ideas ,how we know about them , and why you think they are important.

Sub: Pol Science

GENERAL INFORMATION

- Do the Project work on A4 assignment sheets
- Complete N.B
- All the teacher notes must be written in a fair Notebook.

COMPLETE ALL THE CHAPTER NOTES IN YOUR FAIR NOTEBOOK

PART - A

END OF BIPOLARITY

SOUTH ASIA AND THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD

CENTRES OF POWER

GLOBALISATION

PART- B

CHALLENGES TO THE NATION BUILDING

POLITICS AND THE PLANNED DEVELOPMENT

ERA OF ONE PARTY DOMINANCE

PROJECT WORK

GLOBALISATION

1. WHAT IS GLOBALISATION
2. POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION
3. RESISTANCE TO GLOBALISATION
4. WHY INDIA RESISTANCE TO GLOBALISATION
5. WHAT REASONS INDIA JOIN THE GLOBALISATION
6. ANTI GLOBAL MOVEMENTS