



## **GRADE 'XII' HOLIDAYS HOMEWORK**



*“An upcoming vacation gives us something to eagerly anticipate.”*

*As the much-awaited summer break is at our doorsteps, hope you have planned to spend time with family, explore new ideas, add value to your household and community. While every child deserves their time to relax and recover from the stresses of school, it is also important not to let grains of time pass aimlessly. To keep your brain occupied your teachers have created a homework pack incorporating activities that will help stretch your imagination, unravel creativity, and crystalize learnt concepts.*

### **General Instructions:**

Welcome to your English holiday homework plan! This plan is designed to keep you engaged and learning during the break while exploring various aspects of English literature and language. Here are the instructions and guidelines for completing your holidays homework:

- Review the weekly tasks and instructions provided. Make what is expected of you for each assignment.
- Keep track of deadlines, materials needed for each task, and any additional resources provided. Organization will help you manage your time effectively and produce high-quality work.
- Approach each task with enthusiasm and creativity. Take the opportunity to explore new ideas, express yourself through writing, and analyze literature from different perspectives.
- If you have any questions or need clarification on any aspect of the homework plan, don't hesitate to reach out to your teacher or classmates for assistance.
- Take time to reflect on you progress and the skills you've developed throughout the holiday homework period. Consider what you've learned and how you can apply it in the future.

- Ensure that your final presentation is well-organized, clear, and reflects the effort you've put into each task. Pay attention to details such as spelling, grammar, and presentation format.
- Importantly, enjoy the process of learning and exploring new topics in English literature and language. Use this opportunity to deepen your understanding and appreciation of the subject.

## Week 1: Genre Exploration

### Day 1: Discover a Genre

Task: Choose a literary genre you've never explored before.

Clue:

- **If you enjoy adventures, consider diving into magical realism, where the ordinary meets the fantastical in everyday life.**
- **Explore options:** Research different literary genres to find one you've never explored.
- **Learn about the genre:** Read about the origins and key characteristics of the genre.
- **Choose a book:** Select a book that is often cited as a defining example of the genre.
- **Start reading:** Begin reading the chosen book to familiarize yourself with the genre's style and themes.
- **Reflect:** Consider how the setting, characters, and plot elements contribute to the genre's unique characteristics.
- **Explore further:** Look for other books, movies, or works of art within the genre to deepen your understanding.
- **Share insights:** Discuss your discoveries with classmates, friends, or family members who share your interest in literature.

### Day 2: Research

Task: Research the origins and key characteristics of this genre.

Clue:

- **Look up the first major work published in this genre; what historical or social conditions influenced its development.**
- **Select a topic:** Choose a subject or area of interest to research.
- **Gather information:** Use reliable sources such as books, articles, and websites to gather information about your topic.
- **Take notes:** Take detailed notes on key points, facts, and findings related to your research.
- **Organize your findings:** Arrange your notes in a logical order to help you understand and analyze the information.
- **Analyze the data:** Review and analyze the data you've collected to draw conclusions and identify trends or patterns.
- **Draw conclusions:** Use your analysis to draw conclusions and form opinions about your topic.
- **Cite your sources:** Be sure to cite the sources you used in your research to give credit to the original authors and avoid plagiarism.

### Day 3: Reading Day

Task: Start reading a seminal text from this genre.

Clue:

- **Find a book that is often cited as a defining example of the genre – perhaps it won a significant literary award.**
- **Choose a book:** Select a book that is considered a defining example of the genre you're exploring.
- **Start reading:** Begin reading the chosen book to immerse yourself in the genre's style and themes.
- **Take notes:** Make note of interesting quotes, characters, and plot developments as you

read.

- **Reflect:** Pause periodically to reflect on how the book aligns with the characteristics of the genre.
- **Analyze:** Consider the author's writing style, character development, and thematic elements as you progress through the book.
- **Discuss:** Share your thoughts and impressions with classmates, friends, or family members who may have read the book or are interested in the genre.
- **Enjoy:** Allow yourself to enjoy the reading experience and be open to discovering new aspects of the genre through the book.

#### Day 4: Reflective Journal

Task: Write a reflective journal about your first impressions of the genre.

Clue:

- **Consider how the setting impacts the narrative. Does it alter your perception of the possible?**
- **Select pivotal moments:** Choose three significant events or experiences from your life.
- **Reflect on emotions:** Explore the feelings you experienced during each moment.
- **Consider lessons learned:** Think about the insights gained from each experience.
- **Reflect on personal growth:** Consider how each moment contributed to your development.
- **Write journal entries:** Record your thoughts and feelings for each moment.
- **Use prompts:** Use prompts to guide your reflection if needed.
- **Create a safe space:** Find a quiet place to reflect and write privately.

#### Day 5: Creative Conversion

Task: Convert a scene from your chosen text into a different genre.

Clue:

- **Imagine a key romantic scene written as a horror sequence. How would the descriptions and characters' reactions change?**
- **Select a scene:** Choose a scene from the book you're reading or a story you've recently enjoyed.
- **Choose a different genre:** Select a genre different from the original scene's genre.
- **Imagine the scene:** Picture how the scene would unfold in the new genre.
- **Adjust elements:** Modify the setting, characters, and plot elements to fit the new genre.
- **Write or visualize:** Write a short narrative or visualize the scene in your mind.
- **Consider impact:** Reflect on how the scene changes in the new genre and the impact it has on the story.
- **Share:** Share your creative conversion with others and discuss how the genre change alters the scene's interpretation.

#### Day 6-7: Weekend Project: Create a Mini-Documentary

Task: Create a mini-documentary about the genre using your findings and thoughts.

Clue:

- **Use examples of critical scenes to highlight how the genre's unique characteristics manifest. Consider including expert opinions or critical essays.**
- **Choose a topic:** Select a topic that interests you and that you'd like to explore further.
- **Plan your documentary:** Outline the key points you want to cover and decide on the structure of your documentary.
- **Gather materials:** Collect footage, interviews, images, and other resources related to your topic.
- **Film or create visuals:** Capture video footage or create visuals that illustrate your topic and support your narrative.
- **Edit your footage:** Use video editing software to compile and edit your footage into a

cohesive documentary.

- **Add narration or interviews:** Record narration or include interviews with experts or people relevant to your topic.
- **Review and finalize:** Review your documentary and make any necessary edits or adjustments to ensure clarity and coherence.
- **Share your documentary:** Share your mini-documentary with friends, family, or classmates, and invite them to provide feedback.

## Week 2: My Story Begins

### Day 1-2: Autobiographical Timeline

Task: Create a visual timeline of significant events in your life, from childhood to the present day.

#### Instructions:

- **Use photographs, drawings, or symbols to represent key milestones, memories, and turning points.**
- **Gather materials:** Collect photos, drawings, or symbols representing significant life events.
- **Choose key events:** Reflect on important milestones and experiences from childhood to the present.
- **Create the timeline:** Draw a horizontal line representing your life span, and mark events chronologically.
- **Add events:** Place photos or symbols along the timeline, with brief descriptions.
- **Reflect:** Consider the emotions and lessons associated with each event.
- **Personalize:** Add creative touches to make the timeline your own.
- **Display and share:** Showcase your timeline and invite others to explore your life story.

### Day 3-4: Reflective Journaling

Task: Write reflective journal entries about three pivotal moments in your life.

#### Instructions:

- **Choose three pivotal moments:** Select significant events from your life.
- **Reflect on emotions:** Explore the feelings you experienced during each moment.
- **Consider lessons learned:** Think about the insights gained from each experience.
- **Reflect on personal growth:** Consider how each moment contributed to your development.
- **Write journal entries:** Record your thoughts and feelings for each moment.
- **Use prompts:** Use prompts to guide your reflection if needed.
- **Create a safe space:** Find a quiet place to reflect and write privately.

### Day 5-6: Family Oral History Project

Task: Interview a family member about their life experiences and personal stories.

#### Instructions:

- **Record the interview and transcribe key excerpts. Reflect on how their narratives contribute to your understanding of family history and heritage.**
- **Choose a family member:** Select someone to interview about their life experiences.
- **Prepare questions:** Create a list of questions covering their childhood, significant events, and memories.
- **Schedule and record:** Set a time for the interview and record it using a device.
- **Transcribe:** Write down key points and memorable quotes from the interview.
- **Reflect:** Consider the significance of the stories shared.
- **Share:** Share the oral history with family members.
- **Express gratitude:** Thank the family member for sharing the stories.

### Day 7: Creative Writing: Ancestral Tales

Task: Write a short story or poem inspired by your family's cultural heritage or ancestral roots.

### Instructions:

- **Draw upon family folklore, traditions, or migration narratives to create a fictionalized account that celebrates your cultural identity.**
- **Draw inspiration:** Reflect on your family's cultural heritage and ancestral roots.
- **Choose a theme:** Select a theme or aspect of your family history to explore in your story.
- **Create characters:** Develop characters inspired by your ancestors or family traditions.
- **Craft your story:** Write a short story or poem based on your chosen theme and characters.
- **Incorporate cultural elements:** Include cultural motifs, traditions, or values in your narrative.
- **Explore emotions:** Reflect on the emotions and experiences of your characters.
- **Edit and revise:** Review your writing and make any necessary edits or revisions.
- **Share your story:** Share your ancestral tale with family members or friends.

## Week 3: Literary Exploration

### Day 1-2: Creative Activity

- Create a 'Character Scrapbook' for one of the main characters in the novel or play you choose.
- Gather images, quotes, and descriptions that represent the character's personality, motivations and relationships.

#### Instructions:

- ✓ Use scrapbooking materials or digital tools to design an aesthetically pleasing layout.
- ✓ Write brief annotations explaining why each item was chosen and its significance to the character.

### Day 3-4: Interactive Task

- Host a 'Literary Tea Party' inspired by scenes or themes from the book.
- Decorate your space with props and decorations that reflect the setting or atmosphere of the story.
- Click photographs and paste them in your scrap-book.

#### Instructions:

- ✓ Prepare snacks and beverages that relate to the characters or events in the book (eg. Serving Southern-style treats for 'To kill a Mockingbird')
- ✓ Discuss key moments in the story while enjoying your tea party, sharing insights and interpretations with family or friends.

### Day 5-7: Creative Writing Prompt

- Write a series of 'Found Poems' using passages or dialogues from the novel or play.
- Select excerpts that resonate with you or capture important themes, emotions, or imagery.

#### Instructions:

- ✓ Rearrange the selected text to create new poems, experimenting with line breaks, punctuation, and rhythm.
- ✓ Reflect on how the process of found poetry deepens your understanding of the text and its literary elements.

Student No.	Genre Exploration (Week 1)	My Story Begins (Week 2)	Literary Exploration (Week 3)	Final Combined Project (6-10 A4 Pages)
-------------	----------------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------------	----------------------------------------

1	Magical Realism	Autobiographical Timeline	Character Scrapbook	Explore magical realism through <i>One Hundred Years of Solitude</i> , create a personal timeline, and design a scrapbook for a chosen character.
2	Gothic Fiction	Reflective Journaling	Literary Tea Party	Research Gothic fiction using <i>Frankenstein</i> , write three reflective entries, and host/design a Gothic-themed tea party.
3	Dystopian Fiction	Family Oral History	Found Poetry	Study dystopian literature through <i>1984</i> , interview a family member, and create found poems from the novel.
4	Historical Fiction	Family Migration Story	Character Scrapbook	Analyze <i>The Book Thief</i> , document family migration/history, and create a scrapbook for the narrator or protagonist.
5	Science Fiction	Ancestral Tale Writing	Literary Tea Party	Explore science fiction with <i>The Time Machine</i> , write an ancestral-inspired story, and design a futuristic literary tea party.
6	Detective Fiction	Personal Identity Scrapbook	Found Poetry	Investigate detective fiction via <i>The Hound of the Baskervilles</i> , create an identity scrapbook, and compose found poetry.
7	Fantasy Literature	Autobiographical Timeline	Literary Tea Party	Study fantasy themes using <i>The Hobbit</i> , prepare a life timeline, and organize a fantasy-themed tea party.
8	Mythological Fiction	Reflective Journaling	Character Scrapbook	Explore mythological fiction through <i>Percy Jackson &amp; the Olympians: The Lightning Thief</i> , write reflective journals, and create a character scrapbook.
9	Horror Fiction	Family Oral History	Found Poetry	Read <i>Dracula</i> , collect oral family stories, and transform passages into poems.

10	Adventure Fiction	Family Migration Story	Literary Tea Party	Analyze adventure fiction with <i>Treasure Island</i> , trace migration roots, and create an adventure-themed tea gathering.
11	Romance Fiction	Ancestral Tale Writing	Character Scrapbook	Study romance literature using <i>Pride and Prejudice</i> , write a heritage-inspired story, and design a character scrapbook.
12	Satirical Fiction	Personal Identity Scrapbook	Found Poetry	Research satire through <i>Animal Farm</i> , make a personal scrapbook, and produce found poems.
13	Psychological Fiction	Autobiographical Timeline	Literary Tea Party	Explore psychological fiction using <i>The Catcher in the Rye</i> , prepare a life timeline, and organize a literary tea discussion.
14	Crime Fiction	Reflective Journaling	Character Scrapbook	Study crime fiction through <i>Murder on the Orient Express</i> , write reflective journals, and make a detective character scrapbook.
15	Classic Fiction	Family Oral History	Found Poetry	Read <i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i> , conduct a family interview, and create found poetry from selected passages.
16	Tragedy/Drama	Family Migration Story	Literary Tea Party	Analyze tragedy through <i>Hamlet</i> , explore family roots, and host a dramatic literary tea party.
17	Young Adult Fiction	Ancestral Tale Writing	Character Scrapbook	Explore YA fiction with <i>The Fault in Our Stars</i> , write an ancestral tale, and prepare a scrapbook for a protagonist.
18	Survival Fiction	Personal Identity Scrapbook	Found Poetry	Study survival fiction through <i>Life of Pi</i> , create an identity scrapbook, and compose found poems.

19	Philosophical Fiction	Reflective Journaling	Literary Tea Party	Explore philosophical fiction using <i>The Alchemist</i> , write reflective entries, and design a symbolic tea party discussion.
----	-----------------------	-----------------------	--------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

## Week 4: Creative Writing

### Notice Writing Topics

1. You are the General Secretary of the Student Council of your school. The school administration has decided to organise a week-long “Digital Detox and Mindfulness Campaign” for students of classes IX–XII in response to the increasing dependence on social media and digital gadgets. Draft a notice informing students about the campaign schedule, activities, expert sessions, registration process, and participation guidelines.
2. As the President of the Heritage Club of your school, draft a notice informing students about an interschool “Youth Parliament on Cultural Preservation and Ethical Tourism” being organised in collaboration with the Department of Archaeology. Include details regarding eligibility, selection rounds, research themes, and submission deadlines.

### Formal Invitation Topics

#### A. Card-Based Formal Invitation

Your school is hosting an International Educational Conclave on “Artificial Intelligence, Ethics, and the Future of Education” in collaboration with renowned universities and educational organisations. As the Principal of the institution, draft a formal invitation card inviting academicians, educationists, researchers, and parents to attend the conclave.

#### B. Letter-Based Formal Invitation

You are the Convenor of the Literary and Intellectual Forum of your school. Write a formal letter inviting a distinguished environmental activist and public speaker to deliver the keynote address at a national symposium on “Climate Change, Sustainable Development, and Youth Responsibility.” Request the guest to conduct an interactive session with students as well.

### Replies to Formal Invitations

#### A. Reply to Card-Based Formal Invitation

You are a noted educationist who has received an invitation to attend an International Educational Conclave on “Artificial Intelligence, Ethics, and the Future of Education” as the Guest of Honour. Draft a formal reply accepting the invitation and expressing your views on the importance of the theme.

#### B. Reply to Letter-Based Formal Invitation

You are a renowned environmental activist invited to address a national symposium on “Climate Change, Sustainable Development, and Youth Responsibility.” Draft a formal reply accepting the invitation and appreciating the institution’s initiative towards environmental awareness and youth engagement.

## Subject : History

### Art Integration Project (Nagaland & Rajasthan)

#### Objective:

To understand cultural, geographical, economic, and social connections between Nagaland and

## Rajasthan.

### Instructions:

- Prepare PPT (10-12 Slides).
- Include maps, pictures, charts, and creative art work.
- Follow proper format: *Basic information* → *Introduction* → *Content* → *Conclusion* → *Bibliography*.

**Roll Number-wise Topic Distribution:**( Each student must make an **individual Project**.)

Roll No.	Topic
1	Architectural Foundations
2	Festivals and cultural practices
3	Painting style
4	Materiality and Environment
5	Musical Integration
6	Lifestyle and Textile Traditions
7	Historical background

## 2. CBSE Project Work:

### Instructions:

- Prepare a **project file (25-30 pages)**.
- Each student must choose a **different topics**.

### Project Format:

1. Introduction
2. Objectives
3. Content (with data, examples, case study)
4. Conclusion
5. Bibliography

### Roll No. wise Topics:

1. An Imperial Capital: Vijayanagara
2. Bricks, Beads and Bones – The Harappan Civilisation
3. Through The Eyes of Travellers – Perceptions of Society
4. Kings, Farmers and Towns – Early States and Economies (c. 600 BCE-600 CE).
5. Rebels and The Raj – The Revolt of 1857
6. Mahatma Gandhi and The Nationalist Movement
7. Thinkers, Beliefs and Buildings – Cultural Developments (c. 600 BCE-600 CE)

## 3. Question Paper :

### Blueprint:

Section	Type	Marks
A	MCQs(Including 2 Assertion Reason Question) = (8×0.5)	4
B	Very Short Answer Type Questions = (3×0.5)	1.5
C	Short Answer Type Questions = (3×1.5)	4.5
D	Long-answer type questions = (2×2.5)	05
	Case-based questions = (2×1)	2
	Map Based Questions = (3×1)	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>20</b>

### Syllabus Covered:

- Ch-1 Bricks, Beads and Bones – The Harappan Civilisation
- Ch-2 Kings, Farmers and Towns – Early States and Economies.
- Ch-3 Kinship, Caste and Class – Early Societies

## 4. Question Bank to Learn(Chapter-wise):

## **Chapter 1: Bricks, Beads and Bones- The Harappan Civilization**

1. What is the significance of the “seal” in the Harappan civilization?  
Ans. Seals were used to facilitate long-distance communication. The physical impression of the seal on clay tags (used to seal bags or boxes) acted as a mark of ownership and prevented tampering with the contents during transit.
  2. Define “archaeological culture.”  
Ans. Archaeologists use the term ‘culture’ to denote a group of objects, distinctive in style, that are usually found together within a specific geographical area and period of time.
  3. Name the two major cities of the Harappan civilization.  
Ans. Mohenjodaro and Harappa.
  4. What was the primary function of the “Citadel” in Harappan urban planning?  
Ans. Citadel was built on a raised platform, likely serving as the center for public administration, religious activities, or as a defensive structure protecting important buildings.
  5. List two items used to make beads in Harappan craft production.  
Ans. Carnelian (a beautiful red stone) and steatite (a soft stone).
  6. How did Harappans ensure the supply of raw materials like lapis lazuli?  
Ans. They established settlements in strategic areas, such as Shortughai (in Afghanistan), which was near the best source of lapis lazuli.
  7. What is the “Great Bath” at Mohenjodaro?  
Ans. It was a large, rectangular tank in a courtyard surrounded by a corridor, with flights of steps on the north and south. It is believed to have been used for special ritual baths.
- 

## **Chapter 2: Kings, Farmers and Towns- Early States and Economies (c. 600 BCE - 600 CE)**

1. What is “Epigraphy”?  
Ans. The study of inscriptions.
  2. Who deciphered the Brahmi and Kharosthi scripts in the 1830s?  
Ans. James Prinsep.
  3. Define the term “Janapadas.”  
Ans. The land where a jana (a people, clan, or tribe) sets foot or settles.
  4. What were “Mahajanpadas”?  
Ans. Large, powerful states that emerged around the 6<sup>th</sup> century BCE, often ruled by kings or Gana-Sanghas.
  5. Who was the ruler responsible for the expansion of the Mauryan Empire after the Kalinga war?  
Ans. Ashoka (though the empire was established by Chandragupta Maurya, Ashoka is famous for his transformation after the Kalinga war).
  6. What does the term “Dhamma” refer to in the context of Ashoka’s inscriptions?  
Ans. It refers to a set of ethical principles—such as respect for elders, kindness to slaves and servants, and religious tolerance—promoted by Ashoka to ensure the well-being of his subjects.
  7. Name one source used by historians to reconstruct the history of the Gupta Empire.  
Ans. The Prayaga Prashasti (also known as the Allahabad Pillar Inscription).
- 

## **Chapter 3: Kinship, Caste and Class- Early Societies (c. 600 BCE - 600 CE)**

1. What is the difference between “Patriliney” and “Matriliney”?  
Ans. Patriliney is tracing descent from father to son/grandson, while Matriliney is tracing descent through the mother.
2. Define “Endogamy.”  
Ans. Marriage within a unit—this could be a kin group, caste, or a group living in the same locality.
3. Define “Exogamy.”  
Ans. Marriage outside the unit.
4. What is the significance of “Gotra” in the kinship system?  
Ans. Each gotra was named after a Vedic seer, and all who belonged to the same gotra were regarded as his descendants; members of the same gotra could not marry.
5. What are the “Dharmashastras”?  
Ans. Sanskrit texts written by Brahmanas (like the Manusmriti) that laid down codes of social

behaviour and legal norms for different social groups.

6. What is the "Critical Edition" of the Mahabharata?

Ans. An ambitious project led by V.S. Sukthankar that involved collecting Sanskrit manuscripts from all over India and comparing their verses to create a standardized version of the epic.

7. How were "Shudras" classified in the Varna system?

Ans. They were placed at the bottom of the hierarchy, with the primary duty of serving the three 'higher' Varnas (Brahmins, Kshatriyas, and Vaishyas).

## Part - II

### Chapters Covered:

- Ch-1 Bricks, Beads and Bones - The Harappan Civilisation
- Ch-2 Kings, Farmers and Towns - Early States and Economies.
- Ch-3 Kinship, Caste and Class - Early Societies

### Section A: Assertion-Reason

Choose the correct option:

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A

(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation

(c) A is true, but R is false

(d) A is false, but R is true

1. Assertion (A): The Harappan civilisation is often called a Mature Harappan culture.

Reason (R): It had distinctive objects including seals, beads, weights, stone blades, and baked bricks.

2. Assertion (A): Harappan burials contain a large volume of luxury items.

Reason (R): Harappans followed the custom of burying the dead with a vast array of gold and silver jewellery.

3. Assertion (A): The sixth century BCE is often regarded as a major turning point in early Indian history.

Reason (R): This period is associated with early states, cities, the growth of iron, and the development of Buddhism and Jainism.

4. Assertion (A): Ashoka's inscriptions are found in various parts of the Mauryan Empire.

Reason (R): Ashoka wanted to communicate his Dhamma to all his subjects, regardless of their geographical location.

5. Assertion (A): The Mahabharata is a dynamic epic that has evolved over centuries.

Reason (R): It contains vivid descriptions of battles, forests, palaces, and settlements, and the text has been interpreted differently by various scholars.

6. Assertion (A): According to the Manusmriti, the paternal estate was to be divided equally amongst sons after the death of the parents.

Reason (R): Women could claim a share of the parental property according to the normative Sanskrit texts of that period.

### Section B: Case Study Questions

1. "The Harappan civilisation is sometimes called the Mature Harappan culture. In the course of the excavations at Harappa and Mohenjodaro, archaeologists discovered a number of distinctive objects including seals, beads, weights, stone blades and baked bricks. The seals were used to facilitate long-distance communication. The Harappans also used a system of weights, usually made of a stone called chert and generally cubical with no markings."

(i) What does the presence of "distinctive objects" suggest about the Harappan civilization?

(ii) Explain the significance of seals in the context of Harappan trade.

(iii) Why do historians consider the use of standardized chert weights an indication of a sophisticated administrative system?

2. "The sixth century BCE is often regarded as a major turning point in early Indian history. It is an era associated with early states, cities, the growth of iron, and the development of Buddhism and Jainism. The Buddhist and Jaina texts mention, sixteen states known as mahajanapadas. While some were ruled by kings, others, known as ganas or sanghas, were oligarchies, where power was shared by a number

of men, often collectively called rajas.”

- (i) Why is the sixth century BCE considered a “major turning point” in Indian history?
- (ii) Differentiate between the political structures of a Mahajanpada ruled by a king and those known as ganas.
- (iii) How did the growth of iron usage contribute to the socio-economic changes during this period?

3. “The Mahabharata, one of the most gigantic epics of the world, describes a wide range of social categories and situations. It contains vivid descriptions of battles, forests, palaces, and settlements. Historians often classify the contents of the epic into two broad categories: ‘sections that contain stories’ (narrative) and ‘sections that contain prescriptions about social norms’ (didactic). However, this division is not watertight, as the didactic sections often include stories, and the narrative sections often contain social messages.”

- (i) Why is the distinction between ‘narrative’ and ‘didactic’ sections of the Mahabharata considered blurred by historians?
- (ii) How does the study of the Mahabharata help historians understand the social norms of early Indian society?
- (iii) What does the inclusion of diverse elements like “forests, palaces, and settlements” reveal about the scope of the epic?

---

#### Section D: Short Answer Questions

1. How did the layout of the Mohenjodaro citadel and the Lower Town reflect the socio-economic disparities in Harappan society?
2. Explain the significance of the “Dhamamahamatta” introduced by Emperor Ashoka as mentioned in his inscriptions.
3. Why do historians consider the Manusmriti to be a significant, yet complex, source for understanding social norms in ancient India?
4. Discuss the importance of epigraphic evidence (inscriptions) in reconstructing the political and social history of the Mauryan and Gupta periods.

---

#### Section E: Long Answer Questions

1. “The Harappan civilization is known for its efficient urban planning and drainage system.” In light of this statement, describe the distinctive features of the drainage system and residential structures found in Harappan cities.
2. “The Dharmashastras and Dharmasutras contained norms regarding marriage and family life, but these were not always followed strictly.” Discuss the concepts of Gotra and the rules of marriage prescribed in these texts.

### Subject - Economics

#### General instructions

- Write in good handwriting
- Complete the work neatly
- Use your own creativity
- Share the question paper word and pdf file to your respective subject teacher through mail.
- Mail id : Jigyasa Angi [jigyasa090218@bpsg.edu.in](mailto:jigyasa090218@bpsg.edu.in) Khushbu Jhaa [khushbu090181@bpsg.edu.in](mailto:khushbu090181@bpsg.edu.in)

<u>I</u>	<u>QUESTION BANK</u> (I) Indian economy 1950-1990 (II) Some basic concepts of macroeconomics	
	<u>MCQ'S</u>	
<u>1</u>	Which of the following is the circular flow of income ?	

	<p>a. Generation phase c. Disposition phase</p>	<p>b. Distribution phase d. All of these</p>	
<u>2</u>	<p>Two sector economy consist of:</p> <p>a. households, firms b. Firms, foreign sector c. Households, Government d. Firms, government</p>		
<u>3</u>	<p>Stock variable is defined as a variable which is</p> <p>a. measured at a point of time b. measured over a period of time c. cannot be measured d. None of these</p>		
<u>4</u>	<p>Real flow refers to flow of goods and service from</p> <p>a. form to household c. firms to government</p> <p>b. household to firm d. household to government</p>		
<u>5</u>	<p>In a closed economy ----- is not included</p> <p>a. household c. government</p> <p>b. producer d. foreign sector</p>		
<u>6</u>	<p>Which of the following is not a flow?</p> <p>a.capital c.Investment</p> <p>b. income d. depreciation</p>		
<u>7</u>	<p>Identify the following as a flow variable</p> <p>a. Distance between Delhi and Mumbai b. Annual expenditure of a school C. Bank balance of Mr. Ramesh on 31/3/2022 d. Investment of Rohit on 31/12/2021</p>		
<u>8</u>	<p>Inventory is a _____ concept whereas change in inventory is _____ concept.</p> <p>a. stock, flow c. stock, stock</p> <p>b. flow, stock d. flow,flow</p>		
<u>9</u>	<p>In two sector economy, firms depend on the households for supply of</p> <p>a. goods and service c.Both a. and b.</p> <p>b.factor inputs d. None of these</p>		
<u>10</u>	<p>Statement 1: Circular flow of income does not take place in case of closed economy Statement 2: Flow of income is circular in two sector economy</p>		
<u>11</u>	<p>Statement 1: Net investment is a stock concept Statement 2: Capital is a flow concept</p>		
<u>12</u>	<p>Statement 1: Savings are zero in case of two- sector economy Statement 2: Household spends the entire factor oncome received from firms on consumption of goods and services</p>		
<u>13</u>	<p>Statement 1: Final goods are included in the estimation of national product Statement 2: Wood purchased by firm X from firm Y for resale will be treated as intermediate good.</p>		
<u>14</u>	<p>The economy survey 2018-2019 describe the virtuous cycle of growth wherein increase in rate of fixed investment accelerates the growth of GDP that in turn induces a higher growth in consumption. Higher growth of consumption improves the investment outlook. Which results in still higher growth of fixed</p>		

	<p>investment that further accelerate the growth of GDP. Inducing a still higher growth of consumption. The virtuous cycle of higher fixed investment, higher GDP inducing a still higher growth of consumption. This virtuous cycle of higher fixed investment higher GDP growth higher consumption growth generates economic development in the country.</p> <p>A. High _____ is a sign of expansion of production capacity in the economy.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gross fixed investment</li> <li>inventory investment</li> <li>gross investment</li> <li>net fixed investment</li> </ol> <p>B. _____ include investment for maintenance of the fixed asset.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gross investment</li> <li>net investment</li> <li>Fixed investment</li> <li>None of these</li> </ol> <p>C. Depreciation is the component of</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gross investment</li> <li>net investment</li> <li>Fixed investment</li> <li>none of these</li> </ol>	
<u>15</u>	<p>Classify the following into intermediate goods and final goods</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Milk purchased by a household</li> <li>purchase of rice by grocery shop</li> <li>Purchase of an air conditioner to use in shop</li> <li>A car purchased by a household</li> <li>Cloth used by a carpenter for making a sofa set</li> </ol>	
<u>16</u>	All machines are not capital goods. Justify	
<u>17</u>	Lower capital formation leads to lower GDP	
<u>18</u>	If depreciation reserve fund is not maintained, production capacity in the economy would tend to reduce, Do you agree?	
<u>19</u>	<p>Identify the correct statement from the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>India adopted the socialistic economic system after independence</li> <li>Indian economic planning was implemented through five year plans</li> <li>Land reforms under industrial sector were implemented by the government of India</li> <li>Policy initiative in the industrial sector were responsible for decline in Gross Domestic Product in India</li> </ol>	
<u>20</u>	<p>The shackles of agriculture during the colonial rule were permanently broken by the Green Revolution that resulted from the application of _____</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High yield varieties</li> <li>Mechanization of agriculture</li> </ol>	



	promote equity in the agriculture sector. Statement 2: Land reform resulted in abolition of Zamindari system in the post independence period.	
<b>31</b>	Statement 1: Equity implies growth in economic justice and social justice. Statement 2: Equitable distribution would mean that every individual in the society gets the same share in the country's national income.	
<b>32</b>	What is the principal objective of Capitalist and socialist economy?	
<b>33</b>	Every coin has two sides- debate over farm subsidies in one such example of the same" Justify the given statement with two arguments each in favor of and against the continuation of the farm subsidies.	
<b>34</b>	State the meaning of import substitution. Explain how import substitution can protect the domestic industries.	

## II Project work and Art Integrated work for class XII

S.No.	Name	Practical Project	Art integrated project
1	Dinky Aggarwal	Micro and small scale Industries	GST
2	Gursimram	Livestock - backbone of rural India	Indian economy on the Eve of Independence
3	Karanveer Singh	Digital India - step towards the future	Money and Banking
4	Amitoj	Role of Rbi in control of credit	Health Expenditure in India
5	Gaurav	Disinvestment policy of the government	Demonitisation impact
6	Gavindeep Singh	Waste Management in India- Need of the hour	Human development Index Report
7	Kabir singh Uppal	Inclusive growth strategy	Self help group
8	Livanshi Sai	New Education Policy - A promise for new education system	Make in India
9	Mannat	Aatamnirbhar Bharat	Balance of Payment
10	Sanayveer Khod	Cashless Economy	Organic farming

### Expectation

- Project should be 3500-4500 words excluding diagram and graphs.
- It will be independent and self directed piece of study.

### III Question Paper (20 marks)

#### Blueprint

1	Section A from question 1-8 MCQ	8x0.5 =4
2	Section B from question 9-14 Very short answer type question	6x1 =6
3	Section C question 15-17	3x2 =6
4	Section D Long answer type question 18	1x4 =4
	Total	20

#### Syllabus

Chapter 1 Indian Economy on the eve of Independence.

Chapter 2 National Income and related aggregates.

#### Expectation of Question paper

- Case based questions
- Source based questions
- Analytical questions

**Subject : Political Sciences**

#### 1. Art Integration Project (Nagaland & Rajasthan)

##### Objective:

To understand cultural, geographical, economic, and social connections between Nagaland and Rajasthan.

##### Instructions:

- Prepare a **handwritten project (10-12 pages)**.
- Include **maps, pictures, charts, and creative art work**.
- Follow proper format: *Cover Page* → *Index* → *Content* → *Conclusion* → *Bibliography*.

**Roll Number-wise Topic Distribution:**( Each student must make an **individual Project**.)

Roll No.	Topic
1	Climate comparison (Temperature, rainfall, seasons)
2	Traditional clothing and lifestyle
3	Festivals and cultural practices
4	Food habits and agriculture
5	Natural resources and industries
6	Tourism and famous places
7	Population and literacy rate (with graphs)

#### 2. CBSE Project Work:

##### Instructions:

- Prepare a **project file (18-20 pages)**.
- Each student must choose a **different sub-topic**.

##### Project Format:

6. Introduction
7. Objectives
8. Content (with data, examples, case study)
9. Conclusion
10. Bibliography

##### Roll No. wise Topics:

8. ASEAN
9. BRICS
10. Arab Spring
11. Disintegration of USSR with special focus on Gorbachev
12. United Nations with focus on India's candidature in Security Council.
13. European Union and India
14. Imposition of Emergency in India

#### 3. Question Paper :

##### Blueprint:

Section	Type	Marks
A	MCQs(Including 2 Assertion Reason Question) = (8×0.5)	4
B	Very Short Answer Type Questions = (3×0.5)	1.5
C	Short Answer Type Questions = (3×1.5)	4.5
D	Long-answer type questions = (2×2.5)	05
	Case-based questions = (2×1)	2
	Map Based Questions = (3×1)	3
<b>Total</b>		20

**Syllabus Covered: (CONTEMPORARY WORLD POLITICS)**

- The End of Bipolarity
- Contemporary Centres of Power
- Contemporary South Asia(Including Map Work)
- International Organizations

**4. Question Bank to Learn(Chapter-wise):**

**1. The End of Bipolarity:**

- 1. What is a bipolar world?**  
A bipolar world is one in which two superpowers dominate global politics, such as the USA and USSR during the Cold War.
- 2. Why was it called the Cold War?**  
Because there was no direct large-scale war between the two superpowers; instead, tensions existed through political, economic, and ideological rivalry.
- 3. How did ideology divide the world?**  
The USA supported capitalism and democracy, while the USSR promoted socialism and communism.
- 4. What does bipolarity mean?**  
It refers to the dominance of two powerful countries or blocs in international politics.
- 5. What caused the disintegration of the Soviet Union?**  
Economic stagnation, political instability, rising nationalism, and administrative inefficiency.
- 6. How did economic weakness affect the USSR?**  
It could not compete with the USA economically, leading to dissatisfaction among citizens.
- 7. What were Perestroika and Glasnost?**  
Reforms introduced by Mikhail Gorbachev – Perestroika (economic restructuring) and Glasnost (openness in governance).
- 8. How did the Cold War end?**  
Through internal reforms in the USSR, weakening economy, and reduced tensions with the USA.
- 9. Why is the collapse of the USSR significant?**  
It ended bipolarity and led to the emergence of a unipolar world dominated by the USA.
- 10. What is a unipolar world?**  
A world dominated by a single superpower.
- 11. How did it affect India?**  
India had to reorient its foreign policy and adopt economic reforms.

**12. What role did alliances play?**

NATO and the Warsaw Pact strengthened division between the blocs.

**13. What lessons does the Cold War teach?**

The importance of diplomacy, dialogue, and peaceful coexistence.

**14. How were developing countries affected?**

They became arenas of proxy wars and faced pressure to align with either bloc.

**15. How did nationalism affect the USSR?**

Different republics demanded independence, leading to its breakup.

**2. Contemporary Centres of Power:**

**1. What are centres of power?**

Countries or regions that influence global politics and economics.

**2. Why is the world multipolar today?**

Because multiple countries like China, EU, and India share global influence.

**3. Why is the European Union important?**

It is a strong economic and political union influencing global decisions.

**4. What are Main features of the EU?**

Common market, common currency (Euro), and shared policies.

**5. How does the EU influence globally?**

Through trade policies, diplomacy, and economic strength.

**6. Why is China rising as a power?**

Due to rapid industrialization, economic reforms, and global trade dominance.

**7. What are the Factors behind China's growth?**

Open market policies, investment, and strong governance.

**8. Explain China's global role?**

Major exporter, investor, and political influencer.

**9. What is Japan's role despite weak military?**

Economic strength and technological advancement.

10. **What is economic power?**  
Ability to influence through trade, finance, and investment.
  11. **What is the Role of regional organizations?**  
Promote cooperation and collective strength.
  12. **Compare USA, China, EU.**  
USA: military + economic power  
China: economic growth + population  
EU: economic + diplomatic strength
  13. **Explain the role of technology?**  
Enhances economic and military strength.
  14. **Explain India as emerging power?**  
Due to economic growth, democracy, and strategic location.
  15. **What are the Challenges to emerging powers?**  
Poverty, inequality, and political instability.
4. **Name main organs of UN?**  
General Assembly, Security Council, ECOSOC, ICJ, Secretariat.
  5. **What is the role of Security Council?**  
Maintains international peace and security.
  6. **What is veto power?**  
Power of permanent members to block decisions.
  7. **Who has veto power?**  
USA, UK, Russia, China, France.
  8. **What is IMF?**  
International Monetary Fund – provides financial support.
  9. **What is WTO?**  
World Trade Organization regulates global trade.
  10. **Why reforms are needed in UN?**  
To make it more democratic and representative.

---

### 3. Contemporary South Asia

1. **What is South Asia?**  
A region including India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Maldives, and Afghanistan.
2. **What are the Main features of South Asia?**  
Cultural diversity, shared history, and economic challenges.
3. **What are Political challenges of South Asia?**  
Instability, corruption, and weak institutions.
4. **Explain role of democracy?**  
Promotes participation and accountability.
5. **Why democracy varies?**  
Due to historical, social, and political differences.
6. **What are the causes of conflict?**  
Border disputes, terrorism, and ethnic tensions.
7. **What are the reasons of India-Pakistan conflict?**  
Mainly over Kashmir, affecting regional stability.
8. **What is SAARC?**  
South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.

---

### 4. International Organizations (Q&A)

1. **What are international organizations?**  
Institutions formed by countries to promote cooperation.
2. **Why are they important?**  
To maintain peace, security, and development.
3. **What is the United Nations?**  
A global organization formed in 1945 to promote peace.

## Part - I

### Topics Covered:

- *Minimum Learning Outcomes(April & May Month)*

### Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (1×10 = 10 marks)

1. The Tropic of Cancer passes almost through the middle of:  
a) Asia                      b) India                      c) Africa                      d) Europe
2. The Indian Standard Time is based on:  
a) 82°30' E longitude                      b) 75° E longitude  
c) 90° E longitude                      d) 60° E longitude
3. The total number of continents in the world is:  
a) 5                      b) 6                      c) 7                      d) 8
4. The largest ocean in the world is:  
a) Atlantic Ocean                      b) Indian Ocean                      c) Arctic Ocean                      d) Pacific Ocean
5. Latitude lines run:  
a) East to West                      b) North to South                      c) Diagonally                      d) Circular only
6. Longitude lines meet at:  
a) Equator                      b) Poles                      c) Tropics                      d) Prime Meridian
7. Which country is NOT a neighbour of India?  
a) Nepal                      b) China                      c) Brazil                      d) Bangladesh
8. The capital of Rajasthan is:  
a) Udaipur                      b) Jaipur                      c) Jodhpur                      d) Kota
9. Who was the first President of India?  
a) Jawaharlal Nehru                      b) Rajendra Prasad                      c) Sardar Patel                      d) B.R. Ambedkar
10. Who was the first Prime Minister of India?  
a) Mahatma Gandhi                      b) Subhash Chandra Bose  
c) Jawaharlal Nehru                      d) Lal Bahadur Shastri

### Section B: Fill in the Blanks (1×10 = 10 marks)

1. The imaginary lines running parallel to the Equator are called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The Prime Meridian is at \_\_\_\_\_ longitude.
3. India lies in the continent of \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The smallest continent is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is known as the 'roof of the world'.
6. The capital of India is \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The ocean to the south of India is \_\_\_\_\_ Ocean.
8. India shares its north-western border with \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The first Vice President of India was \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The study of Earth is called \_\_\_\_\_.

### Section C: Match the Following (1×5 = 5 marks)

Column A	Column B
1. Equator	a. 0° Longitude
2. Prime Meridian	b. Largest Ocean
3. Pacific Ocean	c. 0° Latitude
4. Nepal	d. Neighbour of India
5. Jaipur	e. Capital of Rajasthan

### Section D: Map-Based Questions (5 marks)

1. Mark the following on the map:
  - Tropic of Cancer
  - Indian Standard Meridian

- Any 3 states of India with capitals
- 2. Label:
  - Any 2 neighbouring countries
  - One ocean surrounding India

## Part - II

### Chapters Covered:

- *The End of Bipolarity*
- *Contemporary Centres of Power*
- *Contemporary South Asia*
- *International Organizations*

### Section A: Assertion-Reason (1×8 = 8 marks)

#### Choose the correct option:

**(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A**

**(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation**

**(c) A is true, but R is false**

**(d) A is false, but R is true**

1. Assertion (A): The Cold War led to the formation of military blocs.  
Reason (R): Countries sought security through collective defense arrangements.
2. Assertion (A): After 1991, many countries shifted towards market economies.  
Reason (R): State-controlled economies were globally preferred after the Cold War.
3. Assertion (A): The European Union exercises influence beyond Europe.  
Reason (R): It plays a significant role in global trade negotiations.
4. Assertion (A): China focuses more on economic diplomacy than military expansion.  
Reason (R): Economic strength increases global influence.
5. Assertion (A): South Asia faces challenges in regional cooperation.  
Reason (R): Historical conflicts affect trust among countries.
6. Assertion (A): SAARC has limited success in achieving integration.  
Reason (R): Member countries have identical political systems.
7. Assertion (A): The UN Security Council has unequal power distribution.  
Reason (R): Only selected countries have veto power.
8. Assertion (A): International organizations help resolve conflicts peacefully.  
Reason (R): They provide platforms for dialogue among nations.

### Section B: Case Study Questions (2×6 = 12 marks)

#### Case Study 1:

After the collapse of a major superpower in 1991, newly independent countries faced economic and political instability. Some adopted democratic systems, while others experienced authoritarian rule. Many of them struggled to integrate into the global economy.

Questions:

1. Identify the event being referred to. (1)
2. Explain one political challenge faced by the newly independent states. (2)
3. Suggest two ways these countries could stabilize their economies. (3)

#### Case Study 2:

A regional organization in South Asia has attempted to promote economic cooperation, but progress has been slow due to bilateral tensions and lack of trust among member nations.

Questions:

1. Name the organization. (1)
2. Explain one major obstacle to its success. (2)
3. Suggest two measures to improve regional cooperation. (3)

### Section C: Very Short Answer (1×8 = 8 marks)

1. What is meant by "strategic autonomy" in foreign policy?
2. Define "economic integration."
3. What is meant by "proxy conflict"?
4. Expand ASEAN.

5. What is “peacekeeping” in international relations?
6. Name any one country in South Asia with a monarchy in the past.
7. What is meant by “global governance”?
8. Define “regional imbalance” in development.

---

**Section D: Short Answer Questions (3×4 = 12 marks)**

1. Analyze how the end of superpower rivalry created both opportunities and challenges for smaller nations.
2. Examine how non-military factors (like economy and technology) influence a country’s global position today.
3. Evaluate the role of neighboring countries in shaping India’s foreign policy in South Asia.

---

**Section E: Long Answer Questions (5×2 = 10 marks)**

1. “International organizations reflect both cooperation and conflict among nations.” Justify this statement with suitable examples and arguments.
2. “Regional cooperation in South Asia has not reached its full potential.” Critically analyze the reasons and suggest practical solutions.

**Class XII – Computer Science (Python)**

Dear Students,

As part of your **Computer Practical Work**, you are required to prepare a **Python Practical File** during the holidays.

👉 The practical file must be **strictly handwritten** in your practical notebook.

👉 Ensure that:

- Your handwriting is **neat, clear, and well-presented**
- Proper **headings and margins** are maintained
- The work is **systematic and well-organized**
- It should be done in **Practical file (Only)**

✦ This practical file will be considered for your **Practical**, so complete it sincerely and carefully.

**Class 12 Python Program List**

1. Program to print “**Hello World**”
2. Program to input name and display greeting
3. Program to find sum of two numbers
4. Program to check whether a number is even or odd
5. Program to find the largest of three numbers
6. Program to swap two numbers (with and without using a temporary variable)
7. Program to check whether a number is positive, negative, or zero
8. Program to check leap year
9. Program to calculate grade based on marks
10. Program to create a simple calculator using `if-elif`
11. Program to print numbers from 1 to N
12. Program to find sum of first N natural numbers
13. Program to print multiplication table of a given number
14. Program to find factorial of a number
15. Program to print Fibonacci series

Subject : Music

**1. Art Integration Project (Music)**

**Objective:**

To understand Naad Shruti Sawar Saptak Thaataal Jaati Teentaal Jhaptaal Chautaal Raag Bhairav Bhageshree Malkauns

**Name-wise Topic Distribution :( Each student must make an individual Project.)**

NAME	Topic
Anaya singh	Write Definition Naad ,Shruti , with type
Amitoj singh	Write Definition Sapat ,Thaat with type
Dinky Aggarwal	Write Definition of Sawar ,Sudha sawar Vikarit sawar Komal sawara tivra sawar
Gaivandeep singh	Write Definition Taal and Laya ,Aavartan, Sam ,Taali Khali Matra
Gursimran sikh	Description of Taal Jhaptaal along with Notation Single Dugun and Chaugun
Kabir Singh	Description of Raag Bhairav with Notation
Karanveer singh	Description of Raag Bhageshree with Notation
Mannat kaur	Description of Raag Malkauns with Notation

**Subject: Psychology**

**Student Allotment of Topics for Project File-**

**Each student will work on one specific disorder:**

1. Gaivandeep – Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)
2. Livanshi – Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)
3. Kabir – Panic Disorder
4. Mannat – Substance Abuse Disorder
5. Dinky – Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)
6. Gursimran – Specific Phobia
7. Karan – Eating Disorders
8. Devika – Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD)
9. Khushi – Illness Anxiety Disorder

**Project Format**

**Each student must prepare a handwritten file, including the following sections:**

**Section 1: Introduction to the Disorder**

- Definition of the disorder
- Brief explanation
- Key features

**Section 2: Detailed Information**

**1. Symptoms**

- Emotional symptoms
- Behavioral symptoms
- Physical symptoms (if applicable)

**2. Cycle of the Disorder**

- Explanation of how the disorder develops and continues
- Use diagrams/flowcharts if possible

**3. Impact of the Disorder**

- Impact on daily life
- Impact on relationships
- Academic/work impact

**4. Causes**

- Biological factors
- Psychological factors
- Environmental/social factors

**5. Treatment**

- Therapies (e.g., counseling, CBT, etc.)
- Medication (if applicable)

- Lifestyle changes

6. Include Prognosis (expected outcome and recovery chances)

### Section 3: Case Study (Hypothetical)

#### A. Basic Profile

- Name
- Age
- Gender
- Personal background

#### B. Personal & Health Details

- Physical health characteristics
- Mental health background

#### C. Socio-Economic Status

- Family background
- Education
- Financial condition

#### D. Nature of the Problem

- Description of the issue faced
- Duration and severity
- Case Study Structure
- Background Information
- Family history
- Early life experiences
- Symptoms Observed
- Clearly link symptoms to the disorder
- Diagnosis
- Explanation of how the disorder is identified
- Treatment Plan
- Suggested therapy/medication
- Coping strategies
- Outcome
- Improvement or challenges over time
- Conclusion
- Summary of the case
- Key learnings Section

#### 4: Bibliography

- List of books, websites, or articles referred
- Must be written in a proper format



ESTD. 2019