

## SUBJECT: IP

Link- <http://www.firayalalpublicschool.edu.in/about/homework.php>

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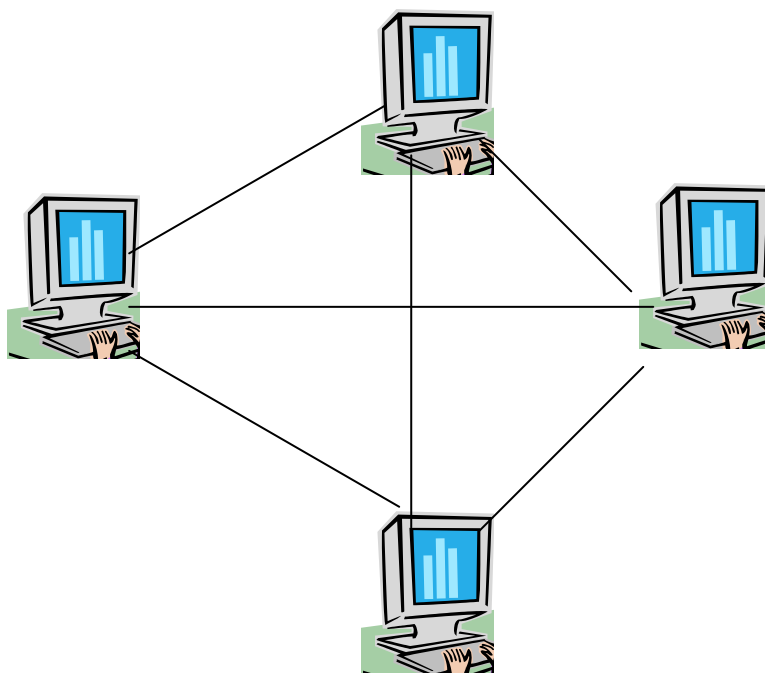
[fpsprincipal2020@gmail.com](mailto:fpsprincipal2020@gmail.com)

Please find herewith the web links of the chapters along with the written assignment we wish you to cover up by the end of this break. The entire assignment will form a part of your subject enrichment assessment and needs to be done in home-work copy. This assignment will be a part of subject enrichment. In case of any clarification please feel free to get in touch with your subject teachers, once the school reopens or else mail it to [principal@firayalalpublicschool.com](mailto:principal@firayalalpublicschool.com)

## TUTORIALS:

### INTRODUCTION ABOUT NETWORK:

Network is the connection of two or more autonomous computer with each other to share their resources (hardware as well as software).

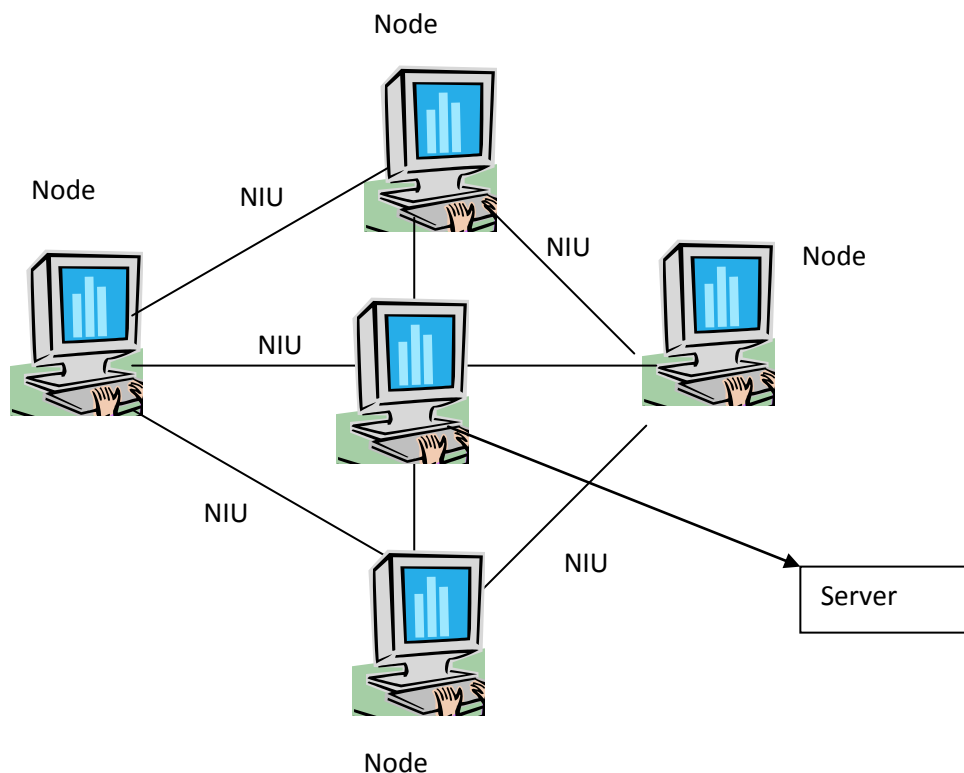


### Advantages of computer network:

- 1) **Resource Sharing:** The Primary use of a network is to share among users programs/ applications, data and peripherals devices connected to the network. For example: we can share database, printer etc.
- 2) **Improve communication:** A computer network enables fast, reliable and secure communication between users. It saves time and offers easy communication method.
- 3) **Reduced Cost:** Sharing resources also reduces cost. Using public network we can send a large quantity of data at a low cost. Internet and Mobile networks are playing a very important role in sending and receiving data at a low cost
- 4) **Central Storage of Data:** Files can be stored on a central computer(node/ server) that can be shared and made available to each and every user in the organization.

### Elementary Terminology of Computer Network(Components):

- 1) **Node:** The term node refers to computers that are attached to a network and are seeking to share resources. Node is also known as workstation or client
- 2) **Server:** A computer that facilitates the sharing of data, software and hardware resources on the network.
- 3) **NIU( Network Interface Unit):** A network interface unit is a n interpreter that helps in establishing communication between the server and the client. It may be Wired or Wireless.



## **STRUCTURE OF A NETWORK:**

To form a network a lot of hardware devices are required which are described as:

- 1) **Sender:** A device or a computer that sends data.
- 2) **Receiver:** A device or a computer that receives the data.
- 3) **Message:** Message is the information to be communicated. It may be text, image, audio or video.
- 4) **Transmission Medium:** A transmission medium is a physical path through which the data flows from sender to receiver. A cable or wire or waves can be the medium.
- 5) **Protocol:** A set of rules that governs data transmission. It represents the communication methods which are to be followed by the sending and receiving devices.

## **TYPES OF NETWORK:**

- |                             |                                      |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| i) LAN (Local Area Network) | iii) MAN (Metropolitan Area Network) |
| ii) WAN (Wide Area Network) | iv) PAN (Personal Area Network)      |

## **TRANSMISSION MEDIUM:**

Two types of communication medium are:

Wired And Wireless Network

Wired Communication medium are also known as physical or conducted or guided media. These media use various types of cables. E.g. Twisted Pair Cable, Coaxial Cable and Fibre Optics.

Wireless networks are becoming popular nowadays as they use electromagnetic waves for communication. In a wireless network, devices are connected without any physical medium. It is also known as unguided media.

Wireless communication uses radio waves, microwave, satellite, Bluetooth, infrared etc.

## **Cloud Computing:**

Cloud computing is the technology of distributed data processing in which some scalable information resources and capacities are provided as a service to multiple external customers through Internet technology/ it allows storing, accessing data and programs using the internet.

There are two types of cloud computing: Public Cloud and Private Cloud

## **NETWORK DEVICES:**

Some network devices are used in network: MODEM, HUB, SWITCH, REPEATER, GATEWAY, BRIDGE etc.

Modem is known as Modulation & Demodulation. It is used to connect computer with Internet through telephone cable. In modulation the digital signal is converted into analog signal and in demodulation the analog signal is converted into digital signal.

A Hub is a connecting device which connects multiple computers together to form a Local Area Network.

A switch is a network device which is used to interconnect computers or devices on a network. Switch is faster than Hub.

Repeater is a device that regenerates the receiving signals and retransmits to its destination. It is just like an amplifier.

Routers are networking devices that forward data packets from the source machine to the destination machine using the shortest path.

Bridge is a network device that is used to connect two or more LAN's with each other whose logical (platform) structure must be same. Physical (Topology) may be different.

Gateway is also a network device that is used to connect two or more LAN's with each other whose logical or physical structure may be different or same.

## **LEARNING OUTCOME**

After studying this topic, students will be able to:

- What is network what are the advantages and disadvantages of network.
- Types of network
- Client server concept
- Hardware used in network
- Topology use of topology
- MAC address, IP address and Domain Name
- Concept of cloud computing. Use of cloud computing now a days.

### **ASSIGNMENT 1:**

Q1) Define: i) Network.      ii) Client      iii) Server      iv) NIU

Q2) What are the advantages and disadvantages of network?

Q3) What are the component of Network?

Q4) What are the different types of NIU used in Network?

Q5) Explain the term Protocol. Different types of protocol.

Q6) Explain the types of Network.

Q7) What are the different uses of Network?



# FIRAYALAL PUBLIC SCHOOL, RANCHI

Grade- XII COMMERCE

Module- 1/1

SUBJECT- ACCOUNTANCY

CHAPTER NAME- ACCOUNTING FOR PARTNERSHIP FIRMS( FUNDAMENTALS)

TOPIC :- SPECIAL ASPECTS OF PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNTS

Link- <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC7t6bG2oCbKXBm2vyVwCdwQ>

<http://ncert.nic.in/ebooks.html>

<http://www.extramarks.com>

**TUTORIALS: There are certain specific transactions which take place only in partnership . In partnership accounting we study the procedure and methods for recording these specific transactions only.**

These Transactions relate to:-

1. Profit and Loss Appropriation Accounts
2. Interest on Partner's drawings
3. Interest on partner's capitals
4. Interest on partner's Loan
5. Guarantee of profit
6. Partner's Capital Accounts

(1) profit and Loss Appropriation Account:- Profit and loss Appropriation Account is prepared to show the distribution or disposal of firm's net profit. It is an extension of the profits and loss. It is prepared in the following manner:-

Profit and Loss Appropriation Account ( Format )

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
To Interest on Capitals		By Net Profit	
To Partners Salaries		By Interest on	
To partners		Drawings	
Commission		By Loss Transfer to	

To Profit transfer to partners capital A/C		Partners Capital A/C	
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(2)P

Example:- A,B and C are partners in a firm . Their profit sharing ratio is 5:3:2 . Their capitals were Rs. 80,000 Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 30,000 respectively. A and B are entitled to salaries of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 6,000 P.A. respectively. Besides this , C is entitled to commission on sale which amounted to Rs. 8,000. Interest on capital is allowed @ 12% p.a. Interest on drawings amounted toRs. 200 for A , Rs. 250 for B and Rs. 150 for C . Firm's Net profit before adjustments of above items is Rs. 72,000 for the year ended on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018 .

#### Profit and Loss Appropriations Account

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
To Interest on Capital:		By Net Profits	72,000
A	9600	By Interest on drawings:	
B	6,000	A	200
C	3,600	B	250
To Partner's Salary :			
A	10,000		
B	6,000		
To Commission C	8,000		
To Profit Transferred to:			
A ' Cap	14700		
B's Cap	8,820		
C's Cap	5,880		
	29,400		
	-----		-----

## ASSIGNMENT

X Y and Z are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:1:1 . Their capitals as on 1<sup>st</sup> January , 2013 were Rs. 1,00,000, Rs 60,000 and Rs 40,000 respectively. Y is given a salary @ Rs. 1,000 p.m. . X is entitled to 2% commission on sales . Sales amounted to Rs. 15,00,000 . Interest on capital is given @ 10% p.a. and Interest on drawings amounted to X Rs. 500, Y Rs 300 and Z Rs. 800. Firm's Net profits for 2013 before above was Rs. 1,06,000. Prepare Profits & Loss Appropriations Account .





# FIRAYALAL PUBLIC SCHOOL, RANCHI

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Grade XII COMMERCE-

Module- 1/1

SUBJECT:- BUSINESS STUDIES

TOPICS:- LEVELS OF MANAGEMENT

Link- <https://youtu.be/AbnjM8IvPOo>

<https://www.extramarks.com/ncert-solutions/cbse-class-12/business-studies>

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**TUTORIALS:** As discussed before , Management is a group activity , so every organisation consist of number of persons , who are placed at different positions to performs different responsibilities.

In order to discharge this responsibility they are also given necessary authority, On the basis of extent and amount of authority and responsibility, a chain of superior subordinate relationship is created.

This chain is known as Hierarchy or Levels of Management. The Hierarchy of management positions from top to bottom is called levels of management.

providing good quality products at reasonable prices.

### **LEVELS OF MANAGEMENT**

Shiv Nadar and Suhasini are both managers of an enterprise. Shiv Nadar is the CEO of HCL and Suhasini is a branch manager at Fabmart. They manage their enterprise at different levels. Management is a universal term used for certain functions performed by individuals in an enterprise who are bound together in a hierarchy of relationships. Every individual in the hierarchy is responsible for successful completion of a particular task. To be able to fulfill that responsibility he is assigned a certain amount of authority or the right to take a decision. This authority-responsibility relationship binds individuals as superiors and subordinates and gives rise to different levels in an organisation. Generally speaking there are three levels in the hierarchy of an organisation.

- (i) **Top Management:** They consists of the senior-most executives of the organisation by whatever name they are called. They are usually referred to as the chairman, the chief executive officer, chief operating officer, president and vice-president. Top management is a team consisting of managers from different functional levels. Their basic task is to integrate diverse elements and coordinate the activities of different departments

according to the overall objectives of the organisation. These top level managers are responsible for the welfare and survival of the organisation. They analyse the business environment and its implications for the survival of the firm. They formulate overall organisational goals and strategies for their achievement. They are responsible for all the activities of the business and for its impact on society. The job of the top manager is complex and stressful, demanding long hours and commitment to the organisation.

- (ii) **Middle Management:** is the link between top and lower level

managers. They are subordinate to top managers and superior to the first line managers. They are usually known as division heads, operations manager or plant superintendent. Middle management is responsible for implementing and controlling plans and strategies developed by top management. At the same time they are responsible for all the activities of first line managers. Their main task is to carry out the plans formulated by the top managers. For this they need to: (i) interpret the policies framed by top management, (ii) ensure that their department has the necessary personnel,



+ "You don't learn management from books alone..."

(iii) assign necessary duties and responsibilities to them, (iv) motivate them to achieve desired objectives, and (v) co-operate with other departments for smooth functioning of the organisation. At the same time they are responsible for all the activities of first line managers.

(iii) **Supervisory or Operational Management:** Foremen and supervisors comprise the lower level in the hierarchy of the organisation. Supervisors directly oversee the efforts of the workforce. Their authority and responsibility

is limited according to the plans drawn by the top management. Supervisory management plays a very important role in the organisation since they interact with the actual work force and pass on instructions of the middle management to the workers. Through their efforts quality of output is maintained, wastage of materials is minimised and safety standards are maintained. The quality of workmanship and the quantity of output depends on the hard work, discipline and loyalty of the workers.



Assignments:- (1) What are the three levels of management ? State any three functions of the Top Level of Management.

(2) Which level of Managers are responsibilities for coordination? Explain



## FIRAYALAL PUBLIC SCHOOL, RANCHI

**Grade- XII Commerce**

**Module- 1/1**

**Subject- Economics**

**Book- Indian Economic Development**

**Chapter No-2 Indian Economy 1947-1990**

**Link- [www.extramarks.com](http://www.extramarks.com); <https://mycbseguide.com>**

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### **TUTORIALS:**

#### **Recap:**

In the last chapter i.e. India on the eve of Independence, we learnt that Indian economy in the pre-independence era was majorly an agrarian one. The major chunk of population was involved in agriculture activities (72%) while less than 11% of the workforce was employed in Industries. Agriculture faced stagnation due to exploitative zamindari system imposed by British. Thus, production and productivity in agriculture was very low. The industrial sector faced the policy of deindustrialization by the British due to which handicraft industries declined majorly and there was absence of capital goods industry. However, modern industries like cotton and jute were set up. TISCO was also set up in 1907. The area of operation of public sector was very limited. In the foreign sector also, the British followed discriminatory tariff policy. There was major drain of India's wealth and thus, our economy on the eve of Independence was left as a crippled one.

#### **Introduction:**

In order to revive Indian economy, there was a general consensus that some sort of planning is required in post- independent India to ensure its rapid growth and tackle the problems of poverty and unemployment. Thus, India under the leadership of Pt. Jawahar lal Nehru adopted the mixed economy structure in which the features of both socialism (public sector) and capitalism (private sector) co-existed.

In view of all this, the Planning Commission in India was set up in 1950 by a resolution of Government of India, under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister of our country. From 1950-51 Till 2016-17, twelve five year plans have been covered. Planning commission has now been dismantled and in its place, NITI (National Institution for Transforming India) Aayog has been constituted on 1st January 2015 for the same purpose.

#### **The goals of economic planning are:**

1. Economic Growth
2. Self Reliance
3. Equity
4. Modernization

**Let us discuss about them briefly:**

1. Economic Growth means an increase in GDP (Gross domestic product) of a nation. Since India was left behind a crippled, thus it became the first major responsibility of the planning commission to devise ways of increasing the GDP. Thus steps were taken to increase the production of final goods and services in the economy. In 1950-51, India could achieve a 5.6% of the GDP growth rate. Due to 2020 Coronavirus pandemic our GDP has fallen to 1.6%
2. Self-reliance: Under the British era, the Indian goods were imported and exported with exploitative and heavy taxation policy due to which India faced the problem of the drain of its wealth abroad. Thus, our economy became dependent on other countries for foodgrains, our savings rate was poor and there were hardly any capital goods industries. Under this objective, care was taken to generate enough export income to meet all its requirements i.e. imports were to be lowered and exports of domestically produced goods were to be increased. this objective was materialized from the fourth five-year plan. This policy is also called import substitution policy.
3. Equity: This goal has two dimensions:
  - a. Elimination of poverty: A number of poverty alleviation programs and schemes have been adopted by the GOI like IRDP (Integrated Rural Employment Programme) and NREP (National Rural Employment Programme) were majorly started around 6th five-year plan to provide self-employment and wage employment opportunities to a major chunk of the rural poor population.
  - b. Reduction in income inequalities: In this regard, steps were taken to follow progressive taxation policy (i.e. higher the income, higher the taxes), industrial licensing, monopoly control measures and additional employment opportunity programs, etc.
4. Modernization: it implied two things:
  - a) Advancement in technology
  - b) Change in the outlook of the society viz; breaking down gender bias; casteism; spread of literacy and progressive outlook, etc.The technological progress was narrowed down in the 7th five-year plan as:  
In the agriculture sector, it meant increased use of fertilizers and high yielding variety of seeds (HVY) i.e. green revolution. In the industrial sector, it meant the establishment of more capital goods industries, the use of computers and electronic equipment, etc.

**Let us now start our discussion sector wise:**

### **A) Agriculture Sector**

In chapter 1, we learnt that India's agriculture was very backward at the time of independence due to exploitative zamindari system, old agriculture techniques, dependence on rainfalls, etc. This sector provided mere subsistence to majority of farmers. Thus, to tackle the problems of this sector the planning commission brought about the following solutions:

1. Land reforms
2. New Agriculture Strategy (NAS)

In this module, we shall learn about the land reforms.

### **Land Reforms**

The Government of India introduced a number of land reforms that are listed as under:

1. **Abolition of intermediaries/zamindari system**: Around 57% of the country was under zamindars. The official documents claimed that the intermediaries were completely abolished by the end of First Five Year plan except a few areas of the country. This was because of loopholes in the legislations that many zamindars were able to evade the laws and continue to control large areas of land. They could also succeed in transferring a large area under their control to their relatives and friends.
2. **Tenancy Reforms**: These were meant to improve the conditions of the tenants who actually cultivated the land. It consisted of three measures:
  - a) Regulation of rent: It meant fixing the maximum rent at one-fourth or one-fifth of the total produce. However, these legislations were often violated due to the strong socio-economic and political hold of the landowners in the rural areas.
  - b) Security of tenure: This meant that as long as the tenant pays rent on time, he should not be thrown out of the land. Also, a certain minimum area of zamindars land must be left with the teanant. However, if a tenant surrenders voluntarily, the government could not help them.
  - c) Ownership rights for the tenants: it was emphasized in the plan documents that tenants should be made the owners of the land they cultivate. The states of West Bengal, Karnataka and Kerela achieved more success than other states.
3. **Reorganization of Agriculture**: It includes three measures-
  - a) **Redistribution of Land (Land Ceiling)**: The governments of different states passed laws fixing ceilings on landholdings to take away excess land from the landlords and distribute it amongst landless labourers. However, the progress of this measure was highly unsatisfactory due to poor enforcement. The reasons are listed as under:
    - A large number of exemptions were granted from the ceiling laws
    - Zamindars and big landlords succeeded in transferring a large land area to their relatives and closed ones.
    - Even the legislations were not pursued and implemented effectively by the State Governments.
  - b) **Consolidation of holdings**: In India, there is a problem of sub-division and fragmentation of the landholdings. With each passing generation, the landholdings get divided among the children. This is known as the problem of sub division. Sometimes, a

farmer generally has small holdings split in various parts of the villages. This is called fragmentation. Thus, to control this, the policy of consolidation was adopted.

Under this policy, the farmer is given one consolidated landholding equal in area to all his split landholdings. However, the performance was again unsatisfactory due to the following reasons:

- Since the quality of soil differs from land to land , it became difficult to allot the land with same quality of soil.
- The farmers were attached emotionally to their land.
- The accurate and up-to-date records of the land holdings were not available.

**B) Cooperative Farming:** Under this measure, the farmers having very small landholdings join hands and pool their lands for the purpose of cultivation. The five year plan recommended this strongly because around 80 % of land holdings in India were below 2 acres. The government also offered a number of incentives and facilities in this regard like improved seeds, fertilizers etc. However, again the progress was very slow and disappointing.

### **Learning outcome:**

After studying the module, the students will be able to:

1. Understand the need for plans in India during post-independent era.
2. Identify the motive behind devising the plans
3. Appreciate the changes made by the government of India in the Indian Agriculture System.

In the next module, we shall learn about New Agricultural Strategy (NAS) with respect to Green revolution and subsidies.

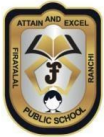
### **Assignment:**

1. Define a plan? (1) NCERT
2. Why was planning adopted in India? (1) NCERT
3. In which year planning commission was set up? (1)
4. What is the full form of NITI Ayog? When was it set up? (1)
5. Why should plans have goals? (3) NCERT
6. Discuss briefly the four major objectives of five year plans? (1)
7. Define the following terms: (1 mark each)
  - a. Zamindari system
  - b. Sub-division of land
  - c. Fragmentation



d. Cooperative farming

8. What problems were faced while implementing the land reform measures? Why they could not be successful? (3marks)
9. Discuss the various land reform measures suggested during the initial years of five year plans. (6)
10. Make a list of various five year plans mentioning their years and main objective. (4 marks)



## FIRAYALAL PUBLIC SCHOOL, RANCHI

Grade- XII/Commerce/Economics

Module- 2/1

Book- Indian Economic Development

Chapter- 2/ Indian Economy 1947-1990

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### **TUTORIALS:**

In this module we shall learn about the NAS scheme, State of Industrial sector with special reference to Industrial Policy Resolution 1956, the role of SSI and lastly about the import substitution policy.

### **NAS (New Agricultural Strategy)**

Parallel to the land reforms was the introduction of NAS in which emphasis was given on improving the agricultural productivity means of:

- (1) Rapid technology modernization through use of High Yielding Variety (HVY) seeds
- (2) Irrigation
- (3) Chemical fertilizers and pesticides
- (4) Deliberate investment crop wise (especially wheat) and region wise (the ones that have better facilities) so that high returns can be taken

### **Green Revolution / HVY introduced as a package programme in NAS**

The period of mid 1960s was very significant from the point of view of agriculture. During this time, India put into practice for the first time in the kharif season (July-october) of 1966 the High-Yielding Varieties Programme (HYVP). This practise was introduced as a package programme

involving high yielding varieties of seeds, irrigation facilities, fertilizers and good quantity of pesticides and insecticides. Thus, it led to a remarkable increase in the agricultural production and productivity over a number of years (especially in wheat). This period was termed as Green Revolution. The Father of Green Revolution is Dr. Norman Borlaug of Mexico for which he received a Nobel Peace Prize in 1970. The higher success was achieved by the states of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. The Indian economy became self sufficient in food grains. During 1980s, new high yielding varieties were discovered for other crops as well due to the production of rice, oilseeds and some pulses rose significantly..

### **Benefits of Green Revolution:**

1. It helped in increasing the income of farmers as the agricultural production increased.
2. The farmers received better price for their produce due to increased marketed surplus.
3. It helped in building up the buffer stock which could be used to meet food grains requirement in times of shortage.

### **Drawbacks of Green Revolution:**

In the initial period of Green Revolution, only those benefited from this strategy who could afford to buy all the package programme inputs that were required. The small and marginal did not benefit much from this programme. Thus, it led to an increase in income inequalities between small and rich farmers.

### **The Question of Agricultural Subsidies**

In order to narrow the widening gap between small and rich farmers, the Indian Government adopted the policy of providing subsidies on the agricultural inputs to reduce their cost. The important subsidies in this regard were FERTILIZER SUBSIDY, , PESTICIDE SUBSIDY and FOOD SUBSIDY (i.e Public Distribution System of providing inputs at cheap prices). This initiative helped the small and marginal farmers' a lot and they also started reaping the benefits from Green Revolution. Over a period of time these subsidies have risen to very high levels leading to burden on the government finances. Thus, many economists argued that these subsidies should be cut down considerably. However, this was not possible because of the following reasons:

1. These subsidies ensure maintenance of India's food security system so that poor are not left behind empty stomach.
2. These subsidies enable poor farmers access to agricultural inputs necessary for increasing their agricultural produce thereby maintaining their daily livelihood.

Case against subsidies

1. The amount of subsidies rose to higher levels thereby posing burden on government finances.
2. Their benefits went to large farmers and the industry. The small and marginal farmers did not benefit much from it.
3. The food subsidy led to huge accumulation of stock of foodgrains.
4. The food subsidy was confined to wheat and rice only.

### **Concepts of Marketed Surplus, APC and FCI**

The era of Green Revolution led to a remarkable increase in agricultural production and productivity.

After meeting their consumption requirements, the farmers offer the rest of their agricultural production for sale in the market. This portion is called marketable surplus.

A mechanism was thus required to ensure that the farmers sell an increasing level of their foodgrains at fair prices in the market. The government, therefore, set up an AGRICULTURAL PRICES COMMISSION (APC) in 1965. The purpose of this commission was to announce remunerative prices at which the government would purchase foodgrains from the farmers. . These prices were called procurement prices and minimum support prices.

FCI (Food Corporation of India) was also set up in 1965 to act on behalf of the government. This body procures food grains from the farmers at *higher prices* and keeps their ample stock with itself to supply to the consumers at *cheap prices* through PDS or ration shops. The difference between the *two prices* is called *food subsidy*.

### **B) INDUSTRY SECTOR During 1947-1990**

During the second five year plan, the GOI kept one-fifth of total resources for the development of Industrial sector. The government thus came up with three important documents to determine the path of industrial growth:

1. Industrial Policy Resolution (IPR), 1948
2. Industries Development and Regulation Act (IDRA), 1951
3. Industries Policy Resolution, 1956

Let us discuss them briefly one by one:

#### **1. Industrial Policy Resolution (IPR), 1948**

This resolution was issued by Government of India (GOI) on 6<sup>th</sup> April, 1948. It accepted the importance of both private and public sector for economic development. *It divided the industries into four categories.* Three industries out of the four were reserved only for the Government sector i.e. Arms and ammunition, atomic energy and rail transport. Importance was also given to development of small and cottage industries for creating employment opportunities.

## **2. Industries Development and Regulation Act (IDRA), 1951**

This act came into force on 8<sup>th</sup> May 1952. Its main objectives were regulation of industrial investment, protection of small and cottage industries, prevention of monopolies and balanced regional development. Private sector in many areas were required to obtain licences.

## **3. Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956**

This resolution divided the industries into three categories:

1. Schedule A industries: Of the 17 industries listed in schedule A of this Act, 4 industries – arms and ammunition, atomic energy, rail transport and air transport were to be government monopolies.
2. Schedule B industries: Out of the 12 industries listed in schedule B, like road transport, sea transport, machine tools, fertilizers, chemicals etc. Private sector industries could also expand along with government industries.
3. Industries left for private sector: All the industries not listed in the schedule A and schedule B were left open to the private sector. However, even here the government could start any industry in which it was interested.

## **Small Scale Industry**

A small scale industry is one that is generally defined on the basis of the fixed capital investment in a unit. In 1950, a small scale industrial unit was one which invested a maximum of Rs. 5 lakh in fixed assets. This limit was raised to Rs. 10 lakh in 1977, Rs. 60 lakh in 1991 and Rs. 1 crore in 2000. These industries played a crucial role in Industrial sector:

1. It provided employment to the largest number of people.
2. It ensured equitable distribution of national income and wealth as these industries were more in number and thus provided more employment opportunities.
3. A large number of entrepreneurs and skilled people are spread over small towns and villages in the country. Thus, these SSIs can easily mobilize the savings of these people by setting their industries in small towns.

4. SSIs are set to satisfy the local demands and these can be spread all over the State very easily. Thus, they help even to reduce regional inequalities.

All the above stated reasons, the GOI took following measures:

1. Increase in the number of items reserved for small scale industries.
2. Liberal financial assistance from commercial banks and other institutions
3. 'Tiny' units were identified for granting special incentives.
4. Enhanced availability of raw material
5. The value of import licenses issued to SSI was increased so that they can import their requirements easily.
6. A number of items in the government purchase programme could be purchased only from the small scale units.
7. A large number of institutions were set up to help and promote the SSIs like Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO),.

### **A review of the performance of the Industrial Sector**

1. The share of the industrial sector in GDP increased from 16.1% in 1950-51 to 27.7% in 1990-91.
2. The industrial development led to improving infrastructure facilities like power, transport and communications in the Five year plans.
3. There was diversification of industries **from** being consumer goods industries like jute, cotton, textiles **to** heavy engineering goods industries like iron and steel, metals and metal-based product industries.
4. The public sector held a strong position in the development of industrial sector since it provided the industries the huge investments needed. The private sector was not in a position to take up all this work efficiently in post Independent era. It neither had investment money nor could it wait for the completion of industries and enjoy the returns on their investment. However, the performance of the public sector was not all that satisfactory. Many units suffered losses year after year. The government also interfered in the day to day working of these units making them inefficient,
5. The licensing system for setting up industries or even expanding them led to large scale misuse of powers, corruption, and allegations of favoritism. There were no clear guidelines laid down for the private sector. Thus, even private sector established only those industries which appeared more profitable to them.

### **C) Trade Policy: Import Substitution in Foreign trade/ Inward looking trade policy**

India's trade policy during the period 1950-90 mainly focussed on import substitution. This means that India would be producing in the domestic economy itself those goods and services which the country has to import. This can protect domestic industries in two ways:

1. By imposing high tariffs on industrial goods, it will discourage the import of these goods and encourage domestic entrepreneurs to encourage them.
2. By fixing the quotas of the industrial goods that can be imported, this will limit their imports and encourage the domestic production.

This policy helped in creating employment opportunities, strong industrial structure, increase in exports and also saving the foreign exchange but somewhere it was misused by the domestic industries. They started playing with the quality of domestically produced goods and somewhere it also led to creation of monopolies.

### **Learning Outcome:**

After studying the module, the students will be able to:

1. Understand the concepts of green revolution and how it helped farmers in overcoming their crisis.
2. Learn the full forms of various terms like NAS, SSI, GOI etc.
3. Understand the pace of industrial development and the importance of SSI in our growth
4. Appreciate the role of Public sector in making huge investment outlay.
5. Appreciate the way goal of self sufficiency was obtained with the help of import substitution policy

### **Assignment:**

1. Define the following terms: (1marks each)
  - a. Green revolution
  - b. Marketed surplus
  - c. Import substitution
  - d. High Yielding Variety seeds
2. Write the full form of the following: (1 marks each)
  - a. HVY
  - b. PDS
  - c. FCI
  - d. NAS
  - e. IRDP

f. SIDO

g. SSI

3. "An equally strong case can be made in favour of and against agricultural subsidies". Do you agree? Give Reasons. (4 marks)
4. Make a case for helping the growth of small scale industries. (4 marks)
5. All the questions of NCERT.





# FIRAYALAL PUBLIC SCHOOL, RANCHI

Grade- XII

Module-1

SUBJECT- MATHS

CHAPTER NAME- RELATIONS AND FUNCTIONS

TOPIC: RELATION AND FUNCTION

Link- <https://www.extramarks.com>  
<http://ncert.nic.in/ebooks.html>  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RR\\_HdW5XQiE](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RR_HdW5XQiE)

Please find herewith the web links of the chapters along with the written assignment we wish you to cover up by the end of this break. The entire assignment will form a part of your subject enrichment assessment and needs to be done in home-work copy. This assignment will be a part of subject enrichment. In case of any clarification please feel free to get in touch with your subject teachers, once the school reopens or else mail it to [principal@firayalalpublicschool.com](mailto:principal@firayalalpublicschool.com)

## TUTORIALS:-

Before starting the main topics we should know about some useful definitions which is already explained in class XI.

**RELATION** – A relation  $R$  from set  $X$  to  $Y$  is defined as a subset of the Cartesian product  $X \times Y$ . We can also write as  $R \subseteq \{(x, y) \in X \times Y : x R y\}$ .

**Equivalence Relation**- A relation  $R$  defined on set  $A$  is said to be an equivalence relation if  $R$  is reflexive, symmetric and transitive.

**Reflexive Relation**- A relation  $R$  defined on set  $A$  is said to be reflexive if  $(x, x) \in R, \forall x \in A$  or we can say  $xRx$ , for every  $x \in A$ .

**Symmetric Relation**- A relation  $R$  defined on a set  $A$  is said to be symmetric if  $(x, y) \in R \Rightarrow (y, x) \in R$ , for every  $x, y \in A$ .

**Transitive relation**- A relation  $R$  defined on a set  $A$  is said to be transitive if  $(x, y) \in R$  and  $(y, z) \in R \Rightarrow (x, z) \in R \forall x, y, z \in A$ .

## SOME NCERT PROBLEMS BASED ON ABOVE

(1) Determine whether the following relations are reflexive, symmetric and transitive:

a) Relation  $R$  in the set  $A = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 13, 14\}$  defined as  $R = \{(x, y) : 3x - y = 0\}$ .

b) Relation  $R$  in the set  $Z$  of all integers defined  $R = \{(x, y) : (x - y) \text{ is an integer}\}$ .

**Solution-**

(i) Here,  $A = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 13, 14\}$  and  $R = \{(x, y) : 3x - y = 0\}$ .  
 $\therefore$  Relation is possible between  $\{(1, 3), (2, 6), (3, 9), (4, 12)\}$

**Reflexive**- As  $1 \in A$  but  $(1, 1) \notin R \therefore R$  is not Reflexive.

**Symmetric** - Here  $(1, 3) \in R$  but  $(3, 1) \notin R, \therefore R$  is not symmetric.

**Transitive:** - Here  $(1,3) \in R$  and  $(3,9) \in R$  but  $(1,9) \notin R$ ,  $\therefore R$  is not transitive.

(ii)  $Z =$  Set of integers and  $R = \{ (x,y) : (x-y) \text{ is an integer} \}$ .

**Reflexive:** - If  $a \in Z$ , then  $(a - a) = 0$ , which is an integer.

$\Rightarrow (a, a) \in R, \forall a \in Z, \therefore R$  is reflexive.

**Symmetric:** - Let  $x, y \in Z$ , then  $(x, y) \in R \Rightarrow x - y$  is an integer.

$\Rightarrow (y - x)$  is also an integer [ as if  $a - b = p$

$\Rightarrow b - a = -p$  again is an integer ]

$\Rightarrow (y - x) \in R$

$\therefore R$  is symmetric

**Transitive:** - Let  $x, y, z \in Z$  then  $(x, y) \in R$  and  $(y, z) \in R$

Then  $(x - y) + (y$

$- z)$  is also an integer. [ sum of two integers is also an integer ]

$\Rightarrow x - z$  is an integer

$\Rightarrow (x, z) \in R$

$\therefore R$  is Transitive.

### ADDITIONAL PROBLEMS TO SOLVE BY STUDENTS

- (1) Show that the relation  $R$  in the set  $\{1,2,3\}$  given by  $R = \{(1,2), (2,1)\}$  is symmetric but neither reflexive nor transitive.
- (2) Show that the relation  $R$  in the set  $A = \{1,2,3,4,5\}$  given by  $R = \{(a, b) : |a - b| \text{ is even}\}$  is an equivalence relation.
- (3) Show that each of the relation in the set  $A = \{x \in Z : 0 \leq x \leq 12\}$  given by
  - (i)
  - (ii)

### FUNCTIONS

Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be two non-empty sets, A function from  $X$  into  $Y$  written as  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  by which each element of  $x \in X$  is associated to a unique element  $y \in Y$ . Then  $f$  is said to be a function of  $X$  to  $Y$ .

The element of  $X$  is called the domain of  $f$

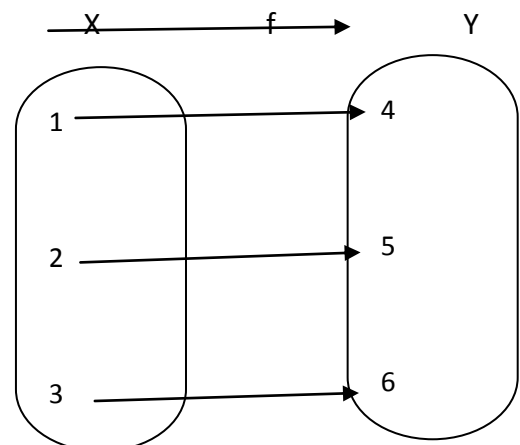
And the element of  $Y$  is called the co-domain of  $f$ .

The image of the element of  $X$  is called the range of  $X$

Which is subset of  $Y$ .

Note:- Every function is a relation but every relation

Need not be a function.



### TYPES OF FUNCTIONS:-

(a) **One-One function or injective function-**

A function  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  is said to be a one - one function if  $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$

$\Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 \quad \forall x_1, x_2 \in X$

Note:- A function which is not a one-one is known as many-one function.

(b)**Onto function or Surjective function**- A function  $f:X \rightarrow Y$  is said to be a onto function if every element of  $Y$  is image of some element of set  $X$  under  $f$ . In other words a function is said to be an onto function if its range is equal to co-domain.

*i. e.  $f:X \rightarrow Y$  is onto, iff range of  $f = Y$*

(c)**Invertible Function**: - A function  $f:X \rightarrow Y$  is said to be invertible function if there exists  $g: Y \rightarrow X$  such that

$Gof = Ix$  and  $fog = Iy$ . The function 'g' is called the inverse of function  $f$  and is denoted by  $f^{-1}$ .

#### **Questions based on above**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} n + 1 & \text{if } n \text{ is even} \\ n - 1 & \text{if } n \text{ is odd} \end{cases}$$

Is a bijective function.

#### **LEARNING OUTCOME: -**

After studying this topic, students will be able to:

- Define relation and types of relation
- Define function and types of function
- Prove equivalence relation
- Prove the function is one-one, onto or not.
- Solve the questions related to relation and function.



# FIRAYALAL PUBLIC SCHOOL, RANCHI

Grade- XII

Module- 1

## **SUBJECT:- PHE**

### **Planning In sports**

#### **Contents of Chapter**

- Meaning & Objectives Of Planning
- Various Committees & its Responsibilities (pre; during & post)
- Tournament – Knock-Out, League Or Round Robin & Combination
- Procedure To Draw Fixtures – Knock-Out (Bye & Seeding) & League (Staircase & Cyclic)
- Intramural & Extramural – Meaning, Objectives & Its Significance
- Specific Sports Programme (Sports Day, Health Run, Run For Fun, Run For Specific Cause & Run For Unity)

### **Meaning and Objectives of Planning**

Planning is deciding in advance what to do and how to do. So we can say that planning involves setting objectives and developing appropriate course of action to achieve the task. Planning provides a common approach for achieving predetermined objectives. All the members, therefore need to work towards achieving organizational goals. Therefore planning means setting objectives and targets and formulating an action plan to achieve them. It is concerned with both ends and means i.e. what is to be done and how is to be done.

- **According to Kenneth H. Killen, “Planning is the process of deciding in advance what is to be done and when is to be done, who is to do it, how it is to be done and when it is to be done.”**
- **Mary Cushing Nile defines that “Planning is the process of selecting and developing the best course of action to accomplish an objective. It is the basis from which future management actions spring.”**
- **Importance of Planning in Sports**
  - Increase Efficiency
  - Provide proper coordination
  - Aids in organizing
  - Right directions
  - Good control
  - Helps to achieve objectives
  - Helps in decision making
- **Increase Efficiency:** Planning makes optimum utilisation of all available resources. It helps reduce wastage of important resources. It aims at the highest possible available resources at the lowest possible cost. Thus Planning increases the overall work efficiency of the sports.
- **Provide proper coordination :** The plans of all departments of an sports organisation are well coordinated with each other. Similarly, the short terms, medium term, and long-term plans of an organisation are also coordinated with each other.
- **Aids in organising :** Organising means bringing together all available resources i.e. Commonwealth Games, National Games, Olympic Games etc. organisation cannot be done without any prior planning. This is because planning tells us how many resources are required, when they are required and so on.
- **Right directions :** Direction means to give proper information, accurate instruction and right guidance to the subordinates. Direction in sports cannot be achieved without planning. This is because planning tells us what to do, how to do and when to do it. Therefore, planning in sports help to give right direction.

- **Good control** : In control, the actual work done by the team is compared with the plans and deviations (if any) are found out and corrected. It is impossible to achieve such a control without right planning. Therefore, planning becomes important in keeping a good control and achieving the target in sports.

### **In Practice Our Planning Objectives**

- **Protect existing facilities**
- **Enhance the quality, accessibility and management of existing facilities:**
- **Provide new facilities to meet demand**
- **Supportive advice**
- **Forward planning**
- **Understanding people**

### **Various Committees and Their Responsibilities**

- **Pre-Work Organizing Committee**
- **During Work**
- **Post Meet Work**

#### **Committees before the event**

- There should be an organizing committee which should be responsible for the successful and smooth conduct of the sports competitions. There are several other sub-committees that shall function under this organizing committee.

The various organizing sub-committees and their duties will be as follows:

- **Publicity Committee:** This committee should be responsible for the announcement of date, place, and venue of event where events shall be organized and for announcing the various programmes of the competition by using the various types of media like newspaper, internet, television and through letters to various known institutions etc.
- **Committee for the ground and equipment:** The ground and equipment committee shall secure the grounds and make arrangement for laying out of the field of international standard. The committee shall also make ready all the necessary equipment required to organize sports competition. It is the responsibility of the committee to keep the equipment and other related material at a safe place so that the equipment may be given to the officials of the meet and taken back in time.
- **Committee for Accommodation and Sitting Arrangements:** This committee shall arrange for the accommodation of the competition, coaches, managers and other officials coming from outstation. This committee shall manage the proper sitting arrangement around the competition area. Seats are made available for the competitors, coaches, managers, officials, media persons, guess and other dignitaries. Arrangement should also be made for the parking of general public as well as for VIP's.
- 
- **Reception Committee:** It is the responsibility of the reception committee to see that the special invitees are welcomed and taken to the seat reserved for them. The reception committee should also arrange food for the guests.
- **Committee for Entries:** This shall send entry forms well before the competition and also receive them in time allotted for competition of track and field events and then arrange kits, filling the record sheet with the names and numbers of the competitors. The committee shall be responsible for making proper programme. Before despatching the programme it should be checked thoroughly so that there is no duplicacy of the events published in the programme list.

- **Committee for opening ceremony and decoration:** - To see the preparation of opening Ceremony decoration of venue (playing and accommodation). To check all the participants must be lineup during opening ceremony.

### **Committees during the event**

- **Committee for First-Aid:** - The duty of this committee is to arrange medical facilities on the playing venue with all the necessary medication in the presence of qualified doctor and nurses and also have a provision of ambulance in case of emergency.
- **Committee for Refreshment:** - To arrange the refreshment for the players, officials and other coaches and managers who accompany the teams. Refreshment committee is also responsible to take care for VVIPs and guest who came to witness the event during the event.
- **Committee for officials:** - To see that all the officials report on time at the venue and check the playable conditions and equipment. The technical committee will examine all the technical aspects in advance. The competitors shall receive their number, programme copies and necessary instructions.
- **Committee for news and report writing:-** To prepare press release on daily basis to update about the event to general public and also prepare the report of the event for distribution to all the concerned persons.
- **Committee for Information and announcement:** - All these instructions and messages should be announced by the announcer well in time. The meet shall be then started with an opening ceremony which usually consists of the march past by the participants, oath taking etc.
- **Committee for tabulation of result:** - To prepare the result analysis of the score of the team as well as on individual basis to find out best player or highest score of the tournament it also helps to break the tie in case of team having equal point in league matches.
- **Committees after the event**
- **Committee for closing ceremony:** - To line up the team for victory ceremony, arrangement of medals and trophies. Preparation of any cultural programme, Felicitation of Guests and VVIPs.
- **Evaluation:-** After the competition is over, it is necessary to settle all the accounts and return equipment and other material borrowed from others in good condition. Further, thanks giving letter must be sent to those who helped in conduct of competition.
- A record can be made and kept in the records and same copy be sent to the concerned authority. A brief report concerning the entire championship be prepared and the copies to be sent to the various concerned authorities.

### **TOURNAMENTS**

A tournament is a competition between various teams playing a particular game according to a fixed schedule by following a set of rules and regulation and under the supervision of an organising committee in which a team finally wins and rest of the participating teams lose the matches.

- Importance of Tournament

1. Development of Sports Skills:- By participating in competitive sports the skill are become advanced.
2. Popularisation of Sports:- Through the tournament the game become popular, as people watch and came to know about the game through electronic, print and social media.

3. Development of social and Qualities:- Social quality like sympathy, cooperation brotherhood and discipline are developed through tournament.

4. Selection of Player:- It helps in the selection of player for the higher level of competitions.

5. Economic Development:- It also provides living to a large number of people through the means of, match fees, media, shops, advertising, sponsorship etc.

- TYPES OF TOURNAMENTS
- Knock-out Tournament
- League or Round Robin Tournament
- Combination Tournament
- Knock-out tournament

**Knock-Out Tournament :** In knock out tournament team once defeated gets eliminated from the competitions. A defeated team is not allowed to continue in the tournament only the winner team plays with each other until one team emerges as a winner.

#### **Advantage of Knock out tournament:**

- Less Expensive
- Time Saving
- Less number of officials are required
- Each team or player gives their best performance in every match.

#### **Disadvantage of Knock Out Tournament:-**

- Good teams may get eliminated in first or second round of the tournament.
- Weak team may get chance to reach up to the last stage of tournament.
- Some time final matches lose the interest of the spectators due to weak opponent.
- LEAGUE TOURNAMENT
- **League or Round Robin Tournament :** In such tournament each team gets a chance to play with all other participating teams irrespective of victory and defeat.

There are two types of tournaments single league and double league.

- **Single League :-** each team plays with other team only once.
- **Double League:-** Each team is supposed to play two matches with every other participating team. E.g IPL

#### **Advantage of League or Round Robin Tournament**

- Greater possibility of good teams emerging as winners.
- Equal Chance to all teams.
- Greater Chance for Spectators to watch the game.

#### **Disadvantage of League or Round Robin Tournament are :**

**Time Consuming:** Since Round Robin Tournaments last for a longer period of time, the organizer needs more time. Organising League Tournaments poses problems because the institutions do not readily agree to give so much of time to the Physical Education Instructor

**Expensive :** If a tournament lasts for a longer duration, more money is needed to organize it properly. Since the Physical Education departments of educational institutions have limited funds, they find it very difficult to organize league tournaments.

**Losers get disheartened:** The team that goes on losing continuously is most likely to get disheartened. Its morale goes down because the losing team does not earn any points and the winners are decided on the basis of points. The team that goes on losing, loses all interest in the tournament.

- Combination Tournament

Combination Tournament are those tournament in which initial round of tournament are played on particular basis either knock out or league and rest of the tournament played on another

particular basis. It depends upon the time and budget of the organising authority. Combination tournament are following types:-

- a. Knock out cum league
- b. League cum Knock out
- c. League cum league
- d. Knockout cum knock out

• **Procedure To Draw Fixtures – Knock-Out (Bye & Seeding) & League (Staircase & Cyclic)**

Fixture is a schedule of the matches made by organising committee in the presence of team managers / coaches other officials to decide that which team going to play against which team with place, court, date, ground etc. It also considered the previous year result if available, on the basis of that team gets seeding.

Bye is an advantage given to a team who will directly play in the next round of the tournament.

Bye is only calculated when the teams are not in multiple of 2 as  $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$  means when the team are in the multiple of 2 there is not need to calculate bye. e.g when the teams are 4, 8, 16, 32, 64 there is no need to calculate bye.

**Procedure to draw fixture**

Total no of matches =  $N - 1$

Teams in upper half =  $\frac{N+1}{2}$  (if teams are odd)

Teams in lower half =  $\frac{N-1}{2}$  (if teams are odd)

No of Byes = Next power of total number of teams – N

e.g.

If the  $n = 23$

Bye =  $32 - 23$  as 32 is the next higher multiple of 2 from 23 ( $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 32$ )

No of byes in upper half =  $\frac{N-1}{2}$  (if teams are odd)

No of byes in lower half =  $\frac{N+1}{2}$  (if teams are odd)

Q) Draw a fixture of 25 teams?

A) Total No of matches =  $N-1 = 25-1 = 24$

Teams in upper half =  $\frac{N+1}{2}$  (if teams are odd) =  $\frac{25+1}{2} = 13$

Teams in lower half =  $\frac{N-1}{2} = \frac{25-1}{2}$

Total no of byes =  $32 - 25 = 7$  ( as 32 is the next higher value of multiple of 2 than 25)

The placement of byes are shown in example of 25 knock out teams . The same will be follow whether the no of bye are more or less.

Bye 1 is given to the lowest team like here 25<sup>th</sup> team is given Bye 1

Bye 2 is given to the topmost team i.e. team 1 is given Bye 2

Bye 3 is given to the topmost team of lower half like in this case team 14<sup>th</sup> is given Bye 3

Bye 4 is given to lowest team of upper half like in this case team 13<sup>th</sup> is given Bye 4

Bye 5 is given to second lowest team in the lower half like in this case it is team 24<sup>th</sup> which is given Bye 5

Bye 6 to second top most team from upper half

Bye 7 second top most team from lower half

Bye 8 to second lowest team from upper half



## Methods of drawing fixtures for league tournament

In league tournament every team plays one time with all other participating teams in single league and twice if doing double league irrespective of winning or losing

There are 2 methods of making league fixtures

Staircase Method

Cyclic Method

Deciding the number of matches played in Single league

Formula:-  $N(N-1)/2$

E.g. :- With total Number of 8 teams the number of matches played will be:-

$N(N-1)/2$ :-  $8(8-1)/2 = 8(7)/2 = 56/2 = 28$  total number of matches to be played

Example:- single league fixture of 5 teams by cyclic and stair case method

Staircase Method

$N=5$

Total number of matches =  $5(5-1) / 2 = 10$

Let the 5 teams be A,B,C,D & E

Cyclic Method

$N=7$

Total number of matches =  $7(7-1) / 2 = 21$

Let the 7 teams be 1,2,3,4,5,6 & 7

Number of matches to be played in the double league:-

Formula:-  $N(N-1)$  where if the number of teams are 8 then  $8(8-1) = 56$ , so total number of matches will be 56

Following points to be implemented when doing the round robin system

Number of rounds to be played, subtract 1 from total number of teams, so if total teams are 8, 7 rounds will be played in a tournament

If the number of teams participating is odd the number of rounds will be same as number of teams.

Procedures of deciding the winners in the league tournament

The winner is decided on the basis of the points scored by the respective teams in the following manner

For a Win 2 points

For a Defeat 0 points

For a Draw Match 1 point to each team

2 ways of deciding the league winner are

- BRITISH METHOD
- AMERICAN METHOD

British method in this the total points scored by the team are divided by the total possible points

For example total points of a team from the matches they win, lost or draw is 14 out of total 10 matches or 20 points

Percentage of points =  $(14/20) \times 100 = 70\%$

American Method in this method the percentage of matches won is calculated

For example any team won 5 matches out of 10 it played in a tournament will be 50%

Percentage of matches =  $(5/10) \times 100 = 50\%$

In this way the percentage of all the teams are calculated to decide the winner and runners up.

## Intramural & Extramural – Meaning, Objectives & Its Significance

**Meaning of Intramural:-** The word intramural is derived from a Latin word “Intra” means within and “Murals” means wall. Thus Intramurals means the activity within the boundary wall of the institution within the student of same institution.

### Objectives /Advantage of Intramurals

1. **All round development:-** These activities help to develop the physical, mental, social and emotional aspects of personality.
2. **To provide opportunity to every student to participate in games and sports:-** Generally only few students are able to take part in competitive sports and represent school team but intramural provide ample opportunities to each and every student to take part in games and sports.
3. **Development of leadership qualities:-** Intramural activities help in developing leadership qualities among the students as these activities are organised by the student for the student under the guidance of physical education teacher and other staff members.
4. **To develop sportsmanship:-** It develop the sportsmanship among the student.
5. **Helps in selection for school team:-** Intramural activities help physical education teachers.
6. **Channelizing surplus energy:-** These activities help in channelizing the surplus energy of students and calms down the fighting instinct of the children.

### Significance of Intramurals:-

1. Intramural provide opportunity to the students to compete with similar level competition.
2. Intramural help to develop the knowledge of student about the basics of any sports activity.
3. Intramural are significant to develop overall personality of the students.

**Meaning of Extramural :-** derived from Latin word means outside the wall. These are the inter school/college/state activities. Such competitions give the opportunity to the players of various school, institution, state to show their skill/talent and bring honour to the institution they represent.

### Objectives/Advantage

1. **To improve the standard of sports:-** by participating in extramurals, the students become technically and tactically efficient in respective sports.
2. **To develop sportsmanship:-** Competition tend to develop the traits of sportsmanship in students.
3. **To provide knowledge** of new rules and advanced techniques:- Students come to know about new rules and regulations of the game and sports. The students learn new technique as well as tactics by meeting new teams and players.

### Significance of Extramurals:-

1. Extramurals are significant to provide opportunities to students of different institutions to compete with each other to display their abilities.
2. These activities also helps to develop mental toughness.
3. Social development is always possible through extramurals.
4. Extramurals have great impact on enhancement of technical aspects of the game.
  - Specific Sports Programme
    - Sports Day
    - Health Run
    - Run For Fun

- Run For Specific Cause
- Run for Unity
- 

### Sports Day

Sports day is commonly celebrated in all institutions, primarily in schools and colleges. This day is dedicated to sports of all kinds. This is also the display of the training received by the students in various sports disciplines. It has great importance in the life of a student. Along with great fun, it is also a good learning experience. Apart from games and sports, students learn to have a sporting spirit also.

Importance of Annual Sports Day in School:

- It's proven to be important and basic for the development and growth of a student.
- Health will also be good, and a child will be active all day.
- Playing fairly and respect for others is also taught by playing sports.
- Mental and physical development happens due to playing sports.
- Teamwork is learned by many students, and it will help in their character building.
- The players gain confidence.
- Health Run

Health runs are organized in almost every part of the world. In India health runs are organized in almost every state to make people health conscious. Health runs in the countries are organized to make people aware of the deadly and dangerous diseases like AIDS, Swine flu, Tuberculosis, Polio, Dengue etc. World Health Organization (WHO) gives aid to the nations and lays stress to remove the deadly diseases not only from a particular country but from the world because many thousand of people die every year of these deadly diseases. World health organization allots sufficient funds to different organizations and non-profitable organizations for different health programmes and these organizations organize and promote health runs.

- Run For Fun

Runs of this kind are organized by the various organizations for the people of all ages. Run for Fun can be organized by non-governmental organization, educational institutions, sports federation, sports directorate etc. The main purpose of these types of runs are just fun and to help students and children imbibe habits such as running and walking for the sake of their good health. Running and walking are good for everyone. It is very important for players. Running builds children's endurance, strength, speed and other physical fitness components. Run for fun is good for health because running decreases the chances of heart failure, keeps blood pressure normal, decreases obesity, improves circulation of blood, improves skin tone etc. It is suggested to everyone that one should run for fun for a healthy and long life.

- Run for Specific Cause

There are many organizations and institutions in the world and in our country who usually organize "run for specific cause". The words "Run For Specific Cause" tells itself that running or walking by the group of people for a specific cause. The cause may vary and differ from one another. The run for specific cause may be to control pollution, to save environment, national integration, save earth, save water, and so on. They feel that some of the things that are at present available on earth may vanish tomorrow if used unnecessarily. Just to inform the general public and children about the importance of some items such run for specific cause are organized from time to time. These runs should be well planned by the organization and institution who take initiative to organize.

- Run For Unity

Run for unity is organized by different nations by their central government, state government, sports federations and institutions etc. to create a feeling of unity among the people. Our country has many states. Every state has own language and culture. By organizing such type of runs for all ages, the feeling of unity among the people and communities is made stronger. Such runs can

develop the feeling of patriotism in the children and students that they all belong to one nation, they all are one and not only part of their state only. When there are communal riots in any part of the country or there is crisis of any kind in the country such kind of runs are helpful in creating the feeling of unity among the people that they belong to one Nation. Nation is their first priority not the state, language etc. A country can only be strong and healthy if there is unity among its people, specially the young who are the future of nation and work for the country. Unity is also important in team sports. If every member of the team plays with unity, definitely the team and team work will be promoted.

**Questions:-**

1. What do you mean by tournament?
2. Elucidate the importance of tournament s in details ?
3. What do you mean by knock -out tournament ?draw the fixtures of 21 teams on knock –out basis?
4. What is league tournament ? Explain the merits and demerits of league tournament?
5. What do you mean by combination tournament ?Discuss league cum knock out and knock- out cum league with the help of example .
6. What do you mean by specific sport programmes ? Explain any three .
7. What is league tournament ? Draw a fixtures of six teams using round robin method .
8. Elucidate the pre, during and post game responsibility of officials of various committees for organising a sports tournament smoothly .
9. Draw a knock out fixtures of 27 teams and explain the advantage of knock -out tournament .
10. Explain any three objective of intramural.
11. Explain any three objective of extramural.
12. How many byes are given if 15 teams is participating in a knock -out tournament?