



BURARI PUBLIC SCHOOL

...a venture with **UNIQUE**



NAME:.....

CLASS:.....

ROLL NO.:.....

BURARI PUBLIC SCHOOL

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SUMMER HOLIDAY HOMEWORK (2025-26)

Class - XII

Dear Children,

- You Matter us most and we All Miss You!
- Stay Safe
- Be Kind to your Family
- Get Creative

Summer Vacations are at our doorsteps. Holidays are a well-deserved opportunity to relax and rewind by indulging in activities that are pleasurable at the same time educative. .We would like to thank all of you for making online classes and virtual Assessment a success. You are going to enjoy your holidays. It's a sincere request to all to complete holiday projects and home assignments on time. Engage yourself whole heartedly as you will learn a lot through it. Practice your hobbies or inculcate new hobbies. Do a lot of Reading-can be newspapers, magazines, books or novels. Watch English news daily in order to equip yourself with the information and facts to be used as content in the writing skills.

Summer Holidays Homework is an initiative on our part, to inculcate innovativeness, Creativity and interest in the tasks assigned to our students. It will not only enable them to recapitulate what was taught but will also help them to connect themselves to the various learning processes. Please ensure that your child complete the assignment neatly.

Follow these instructions for healthy life:

1. Practice hand hygiene frequently.
2. Maintain respiratory hygiene and wellness.
3. Maintain at least a 1 meter distance between yourself and others.
4. Wear a mask every time; you are going out without fail.
5. Boost your immunity through nutritious food, yoga and exercises.
6. Take good care of your health and hygiene.
7. Avoid heavy and oily food and increase intake of fresh fruits and water to keep you well hydrated and energetic.

General Instructions

- **This holiday homework will be considered for PT-1 evaluation, and it carries 20 marks.**
- ☐ Make one beautifully decorated folder, separately, for each subject.
- ☐ The Holiday Homework must be done in a very neat and presentable manner subject wise, in separate folders or files.
- ☐ You're supposed to do your holiday homework by yourself.
- ☐ Perform all the activities under the guidance of your parents and guardians.
- ☐ Holiday Homework of all the subjects must be submitted till to the respective subject teachers.
- ☐ You'll be assessed on the basis of handwriting, originality, creativity and neatness.
- ☐ Enrich your vocabulary by learning the vocabulary words from Hindi & English by reading books and newspapers.

Instruction for Parents

- ☐ Take your child for a morning walk, talk about things you can see around.
- ☐ Play indoor games with your child.
- ☐ Let your child help around house doing small tasks like dusting, cleaning the tables, filling water bottles, watering plants etc.
- ☐ Spend quality time with your child.
- ☐ Communication will play pivotal role in grooming the overall personality of the children. Converse with your child preferably in English.
- ☐ Parents can act as facilitators at home but the work should be done independently by the child in his/her own handwriting.

ENGLISH

1) Elaborate the theme of Linguistic Chauvinism and Procrastination and importance of Time Management.

2) Collect data about various slums in our country and living conditions there. Also elaborate whether children have access of education there.

How children, below 14 years of age are engaged in various kinds of work.

3) Elaborate your personal experience about any kind of fear that haunted you yet.

4) Explain the importance of parents in the family. Collect data about the condition of old age homes in our country, living conditions there, number of old age homes.

5) Collect all about different kinds of freedom movements of our country.

What was the importance of Champaran Movement?

Write about autobiography of any freedom fighter.

6) Write all about the benefits of going amidst nature.

Why man find peace and solidarity there?

7) Why 'hurry and worry' are trademarks of modern men?

How far is life insecure? Why do modern men want to escape?

Try to find out the problems (stress, fear, anxiety etc.) faced by the students on the virtual platform.

▪ **Source comprehension passages for practice –**

Q1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

(Delhi, All India 2010)

1. Today's woman is a highly self-directed person, alive to the sense of her dignity and the importance of her functions in the private domestic domain and the public domain of the world of work. Women are rational in approach, careful in handling situations and want to do things as best as possible. The Fourth World Conference of Women held in Beijing in September 1995 had emphasized that no enduring solution of society's most threatening social, economic and political problems could be found without the participation and empowerment of the women. The 1995 World Summit for Social Development had also emphasised the pivotal role of women in eradicating poverty and mending the social fabric.

2. The Constitution of India had conferred on women equal rights and opportunities political, social, educational and of employment with men. Because of oppressive traditions, superstitions, exploitation and corruption, a majority of women are not allowed to enjoy the rights and opportunities, bestowed on them. One of the major reasons for this state of affairs is the lack of literacy and awareness among women. Education is the main instrument through which we can narrow down the prevailing inequality and accelerate the process of economic and political change in the status of women.

3. The role of women in a society is very important. Women's education is the key to a better life in the future. A recent World Bank study says that educating girls is not a charity, it is good economics and if developing nations are to eradicate poverty, they must educate the girls. The report says that the economic and social returns on investment in education of the girls considerably affect the human development index of the nation. Society would progress only if the status of women is respected and the presence of an educated woman in the family would ensure education of the family itself. Education and empowerment of women are closely related.

4. Women's education has not received due care and attention from the planners and policymakers. The National Commission for Women has rightly pointed out that even after 50 years of independence, women continue to be treated as the single largest group of backward citizens of India. The role of women in overall development has not been fully understood nor has it been given its full weight in the struggle to eliminate poverty, hunger, injustice and inequality at the national level. Even when we are at the threshold of the 21st century, our society still discriminates against women in matters of their rights and privileges and prevents them from participating in the process of national and societal progress.

Various Committees and Commissions have been constituted before and after the independence to evaluate the progress in women's education and to suggest ways and means to enhance the status of women. The female literacy rate has gone up in the 20th century from 0.6 per cent in 1901 to 39.29 per cent in 1991 but India still possesses the largest number of illiterate women in the world. The female literacy index for the year 1991 shows that there are eight States which fall below the national average. The most populous States of the country, UP, MP, Bihar and Rajasthan fall in the category of most backward States as far as female literacy is concerned.

5. The prevailing cultural norms of gender behaviour and the perceived domestic and reproductive roles of women tend to affect the education of girls. Negative attitude towards sending girls to schools, restrictions on their mobility, early marriage, poverty and illiteracy of parents affect the girl's participation in education.

6. Women's political empowerment got a big boost with the Panchayati Raj Act of 1993 which gave them 30 per cent reservation in Village Panchayats, Block Samities and Zila Parishads throughout the country. The National Commission for Women was also set up in 1992 to act as a lobby for women's issues.

7. The educational system is the only institution which can counteract the deep foundations of inequality of sexes that are built in the minds of people through the socialization process. Education is the most important instrument of human resource development. The educational system should be used to revolutionize traditional attitudes and inculcate new values of equality.

(a)(i) Mention any two attributes of a modern woman.

(ii) Why are women's participation and empowerment considered necessary?

(iii) Which factors adversely affect the education of girls?

(iv) What benefits did the women get with the enactment of the Panchayati Raj Act of 1993?

(v) By what process can we remove the sense of inequality of the sexes from the minds of the people?

(b) Pick out words from the passage which mean the same as each of the following:

(i) cruel and unfair (para 2)

(ii) remove (para 3)

(iii) full of people (para 4)

Q2. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

(Delhi, All India 2011)

1. For many years now the Governments have been promising the eradication of child labour in hazardous industries in India. But the truth is that despite all the rhetoric no Government so far has succeeded in eradicating this evil, nor has any been able to ensure compulsory primary education for every Indian child. Between 60 and 100 million children are still at work instead of going to school, and around 10 million are working in hazardous industries. India has the biggest child population of 380 million in the world; plus the largest number of children who are forced to earn a living.

2. We have many laws that ban child labour in hazardous industries. According to the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986, the employment of children below the age of 14 in hazardous occupations has been strictly banned. But each state has different rules regarding the minimum age of employment. This makes the implementation of these laws difficult.

3. Also, there is no ban on child labour in nonhazardous occupations. The act applies to the organised or factory sector and not the unorganized or informal sector where most children find employment as cleaners, servants, porters, waiters, among other forms of unskilled work. Thus, child labour continues because the implementation of the existing law is lax.

4. There are industries, which have a special demand for child labour because of their nimble fingers, high level of concentration and capacity to work hard at abysmally low wages. The carpet industry in U.P. and Kashmir employs children to make hand-knotted carpets. There are 80,000 child workers in Jammu & Kashmir alone. In Kashmir because of the political unrest, children are forced to work while many schools are shut. Industries like gem cutting and polishing, pottery and glass want to remain competitive by employing children.

5. The truth is that it is poverty which is pushing children into the brutish labour market. We have 260 million people below the poverty line in India, a large number of them are women. Poor and especially woman-headed families have no option but to push their little ones in this hard life in hostile conditions, with no human or labour rights.

6. There is a lobby which argues that there is nothing wrong with children working as long as the environment for work is conducive to learning new skills but studies have shown that the children are made to do boring, repetitive and tedious jobs and are not taught new skills as they grow older. In these hellholes like the sweet shops of the old, there is no hope.

7. Children working in hazardous industries are prone to debilitating diseases which can cripple them for life. By sitting in cramped, damp and unhygienic spaces, their limbs become deformed for life. Inside matchstick, fireworks and glass industries they are victims of bronchial diseases and T.B. Their mental and physical development is permanently impaired by long hours of work. Once trapped, they can't get out of this vicious circle of poverty. They remain uneducated and powerless. Finally, in later years, they too are compelled to send their own children to work. Child labour perpetuates its own nightmare.

8. If at all the Government was serious about granting children their rights, an intensive effort ought to have been made to implement the Supreme Court's Directive of 1997 which laid down punitive action against employers of child labour. Only compulsory primary education can eliminate child labour.

9. Surely, if 380 million children are given a better life and elementary education, India's human capital would be greatly enhanced. But that needs, as former President Abdul Kalam says, "a Second

(a)(i) On which two counts has the Government not succeeded so far in respect of children?

(ii) What makes the implementation of child labour law difficult?

(iii) Why do industries prefer child labour?

(iv) What are the adverse effects of hazardous industries on children? Given any two.

(v) What does the Supreme Court's Directive of 1997 provide?

(b) Find words from the passage which mean the same as the following:

(i) risky/dangerous (para 1)

(ii) very unfriendly (para 5)

(iii) intended as punishment (para 8)

Q3. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

(Delhi, All India 2012)

1. While there is no denying that the world loves a winner, it is important that you recognize the signs, of stress in your behaviour and be healthy enough to enjoy your success. Stress can strike anytime, in a fashion that may leave you unaware of its presence in your life. While a certain amount of pressure is necessary for performance, it is important to be able to recognize your individual limit. For instance, there are some individuals who accept competition in a healthy fashion. There are others who collapse into weeping wrecks before an exam or on comparing marks sheets and finding that their friend has scored better.

2. Stress is a body reaction to any demands or changes in its internal and external environment. Whenever there is a change in the external environment such as temperature, pollutants, humidity and working conditions, it leads to stress. In these days of competition when a person makes up his mind to surpass what has been achieved by others, leading to an imbalance between demands and resources, it causes psychosocial stress. It is a part and parcel of everyday life.

3. Stress has a different meaning, depending on the stage of life you are in. The loss of a toy or a reprimand from the parents might create a stress shock in a child. An adolescent who fails an examination may feel as if everything has been lost and life has no further meaning. In an adult the loss of his or her companion, job or professional failure may appear as if there is nothing more to be achieved.

4. Such signs appear in the attitude and behaviour of the individual, as muscle tension in various parts of the body, palpitation and high blood pressure, indigestion and hyperacidity. Ultimately the result is self-destructive behaviour such as eating and drinking too much, smoking excessively, relying on tranquilisers. There are other signs of stress such as trembling, shaking, nervous blinking, dryness of throat and mouth and difficulty in swallowing.

5. The professional under stress behaves as if he is a perfectionist. It leads to depression, lethargy and weakness. Periodic mood shifts also indicate the stress status of the students, executives and professionals.

6. In a study sponsored by World Health Organization and carried out by Harvard School of Public Health, the global burden of diseases and injury indicated that stress diseases and accidents are going to be the major killers in 2020.

7. The heart disease and depression both stress diseases are going to rank first and second in 2020. Road traffic accidents are going to be the third-largest killers. These accidents are also an indicator of psychosocial stress in a fast-moving society. Other stress diseases like ulcers, hypertension and sleeplessness have assumed epidemic proportions in modern societies.

8. A person under stress reacts in different ways and the common ones are flight, fight and flee depending upon the nature of the stress and capabilities of the person. The three responses can be elegantly chosen to cope with the stress so that stress does not damage the system and become distressed.

9. When stress crosses the limit, peculiar to an individual, it lowers his performance capacity. Frequent crossings of the limit may result in chronic fatigue in which a person feels lethargic, disinterested and is not easily motivated to achieve anything. This may make the person mentally undecided, confused and accident-

prone as well. Sudden exposure of unnerving stress may also result in a loss of memory. Diet, massage, food supplements, herbal medicines, hobbies, relaxation techniques and dance movements are excellent stress busters.

- (a) (i) What is stress? What factors lead to stress?
- (ii) What are the signs by which a person can know that he is under stress?
- (iii) What are the different diseases a person gets due to stress?
- (iv) Give any two examples of stress busters.
- (v) How does a person react under stress?

(b) Which words in the above passage mean the same as the following?

- (i) Fall down (para 1)
- (ii) rebuke (para 3)
- (iii) inactive (para 9)

Q4. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

(Delhi, All India 2013)

1. Air pollution is an issue which concerns us all alike. One can willingly choose or reject a food, a drink or a life comfort, but unfortunately there is little choice for the air we breathe. All, what is there in the air is inhaled by one and all living in those surroundings.
2. Air pollutant is defined as a substance which is present while normally it is not there or present in an amount exceeding the normal concentrations. It could either be gaseous or a particulate matter. The important and harmful polluting gases are carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, ozone and oxides of sulphur and nitrogen. The common particulate pollutants are the dusts of various inorganic or organic origins. Although we often talk of the outdoor air pollution caused by industrial and vehicular exhausts, the indoor pollution may prove to be as or a more important cause of health problems.
3. Recognition of air pollution is relatively recent. It is not uncommon to experience a feeling of 'suffocation' in a closed environment. It is often ascribed to the lack of oxygen. Fortunately, however, the composition of air is remarkably constant all over the world. There is about 79 per cent nitrogen and 21 per cent oxygen in the air the other gases forming a very small fraction. It is true that carbon dioxide exhaled out of lungs may accumulate in a closed and overcrowded place. But such an increase is usually small and temporary unless the room is really airtight. Exposure to poisonous gases such as carbon monoxide may occur in a closed room, heated by burning coal inside. This may also prove to be fatal.
4. What is more common in a poorly ventilated home is a vague constellation of symptoms described as the sickbuilding syndrome. It is characterized by a general feeling of malaise, headache, dizziness and irritation of mucous membranes. It may also be accompanied by nausea, itching, aches, pains and depression. Sick building syndrome is getting commoner in big cities with the small houses, which are generally overfurnished. Some of the important pollutants whose indoor concentrations exceed those of the outdoors include gases such as carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen and organic substances like spores, formaldehydes, hydrocarbon aerosols and allergens. The sources are attributed to a variety of construction materials, insulations, furnishings, adhesives, cosmetics, house dusts, fungi and other indoor products.
5. Byproducts of fuel combustion are important in houses with indoor kitchens. It is not only the burning of dried dung and fuel wood which is responsible, but also kerosene and liquid petroleum gas. Oxides of both nitrogen and sulphur are released from their combustion.
6. Smoking of tobacco in the closed environment is an important source of indoor pollution. It may not be high quantitatively, but significantly hazardous for health. It is because of the fact that there are over 3,000 chemical constituents in tobacco smoke, which have been identified. These are harmful for human health.
7. Microorganisms and allergens are of special significance in the causation and spread of diseases. Most of the infective illnesses may involve more persons of a family living in common indoor environment. These include viral and bacterial diseases like tuberculosis.
8. Besides infections, allergic and hypersensitivity disorders are spreading fast. Although asthma is the most common form of respiratory allergic disorders, pneumonias are not uncommon, but more persistent and serious. These are attributed to exposures to allergens from various fungi, moulds, hay and other organic

materials. Indoor air ventilation systems, coolers, airconditioners, dampness, decay, pet animals, production or handling of the causative items are responsible for these hypersensitivity diseases.

9. Obviously, the spectrum of pollution is very wide and our options are limited. Indoor pollution may be handled relatively easily by an individual. Moreover, the good work must start from one's own house.

(Extracted from The Tribune)

- (a)(i) What is an air pollutant?
- (ii) In what forms are the air pollutants present?
- (iii) Why do we feel suffocated in a closed environment?
- (iv) What is sick building syndrome? How is it increasing?
- (v) How is indoor smoking very hazardous?
- (vi) How can one overcome the dangers of indoor air pollution?

(b) Find the words from the above passage which mean the same as the following:

- (i) giddiness (para 4)
- (ii) constant (para 8)
- (iii) humidity (para 8)

Q5. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

(Delhi, All India 2014)

1. Too many parents these days can't say no. As a result, they find themselves raising 'children' who respond greedily to the advertisements aimed right at them. Even getting what they want doesn't satisfy some kids; they only want more. Now, a growing number of psychologists, educators and parents think it's time to stop the madness and start teaching kids about what's really important: values like hard work, contentment, honesty and compassion. The struggle to set limits has never been tougher and the stakes have never been higher. One recent study of adults who were overindulged as children, paints a discouraging picture of their future: when given too much too soon, they grow up to be adults who have difficulty coping with life's disappointments. They also have distorted sense of entitlement that gets in the way of success in the work place and in relationships.

2. Psychologists say that parents who overindulge their kids, set them up to be more vulnerable to future anxiety and depression. Today's parents themselves raised on values of thrift and self-sacrifice, grew up in a culture where no was a household word. Today's kids want much more, partly because there is so much more to want. The oldest members of this generation were born in the late 1980s, just as PCs and video games were making their assault on the family room. They think of MP3 players and flat screen TV as essential utilities, and they have developed strategies to get them. One survey of teenagers found that when they crave for something new, most expect to ask nine times before their parents give in. By every measure, parents are shelling out record amounts. In the heat of this buying blitz, even parents who desperately need to say no find themselves reaching for their credit cards.

3. Today's parents aren't equipped to deal with the problem. Many of them, raised in the 1960s and '70s, swore they'd act differently from their parents and have closer relationships with their own children. Many even wear the same designer clothes as their kids and listen to the same music. And they work more hours; at the end of a long week, it's tempting to buy peace with 'yes' and not mar precious family time with conflict. Anxiety about future is another factor. How do well intentioned parents say no to all the sports gear and arts and language lessons they believe will help their kids thrive in an increasingly competitive world? Experts agree : too much love won't spoil a child. Too few limits will.

4. What parents need to find, is a balance between the advantages of an affluent society and the critical life lessons that come from waiting, saving and working hard to achieve goals. That search for balance has to start early. Children need limits on their behaviour because they feel better and more secure when they live within a secured structure. Older children learn self-control by watching how others, especially parents act. Learning how to overcome challenges is essential to becoming a successful adult. Few parents ask kids to do chores. They think their kids are already overburdened by social and academic pressures. Every individual can be of service to others, and life has meaning beyond one's own immediate happiness. That means parents eager to teach values have to take a long, hard look at their own.

(a) Answer the following:

- (i) What values do parents and teachers want children to learn?
 - (ii) What are the results of giving the children too much too soon?
 - (iii) Why do today's children want more?
 - (iv) What is the balance which the parents need to have in today's world?
 - (v) What is the necessity to set limits for children? 2
- (b) Pick out words from the passage that mean the same as the following:
- (i) a feeling of satisfaction (para 1)
 - (ii) valuable (para 3)
 - (iii) important (para 4)

हिंदी

कार्यकलाप-1 अपनी पाठ्य पुस्तक से किसी भी एक लेखक या लेखिका पर परियोजना कार्य तैयार कीजिए तथा परियोजना कार्य तैयार करते वक्त संकेत बिंदुओं का प्रयोग करें।

परियोजना कार्य हेतु क्रम - मुख्य पृष्ठ घोषणा पत्र, आभार पत्र ,अनुक्रमणिका (विषय सूची)

लेखक, फोटोग्राफ संकेत बिंदु

- जीवन परिचय
- पारिवारिक पृष्ठभूमि व गतिविधियां
- साहित्यिक पृष्ठभूमि व साहित्यिक विशेषता।
- हिंदी साहित्य में स्थान
- सम्मान में उपलब्धियां
- रचनाएं
- निष्कर्ष या उपसंहार

कार्यकलाप-2 सूर्यकांत त्रिपाठी निराला का चित्र चार्ट पेपर पर बनाए तथा उनका हिंदी में योगदान बताएं।

कार्यकलाप-3 किसी भी एक विषय पर कविता लिखें तथा कविता A4 साइज शीट पर लिखें और आकर्षक बनाएं।

कार्यकलाप -4 जनसंचार के माध्यम का महत्व बताते हुए परियोजना कार्य तैयार करें तथा परियोजना कार्य को आकर्षक ढंग से बनाएं

ECONOMICS

Write down the 3 worksheets in your copy

Worksheet-I

Q1. What do you mean by intermediate goods?

Q2. Write the meaning of economic territory.

Q3. Write the meaning of macroeconomics. Give two examples

Q4. Write a short note on the package of 20 lakh crore for Self-Reliant India.

Q5. What is the difference between intermediate goods & final goods?

Q6. Why are the imports subtracted when GDP is calculated in expenditure approach? Q7. If you woke up in the morning & found that nominal GDP has doubled overnight, what statistic would you need to check before you began to celebrate: Why?

Q8. What does the consumer price index measure?

Q9. What is the principal difference between government purchases of goods & services and transfer payments?

Q10. Define production as an income generating activity.

Worksheet-II

Q11. What do you mean by change in stock?

Q12. Explain the impact of Covid-19 on Indian economy.

Q13. Explain GDP deflator as a measure of inflation.

Q14. Write a short note on externality.

Q15. Discuss briefly any two salient features of India's pre-independence occupational structure.

Q16. Discuss briefly, the rationale behind "equity with growth" as planning objectives for Indian economy.

Q17. "Modernization as a planning objective shows a dichotomy with employment generation". Justify this statement.

Q18. Explain why we cannot calculate the national product simply by adding up the production of all firms.

Q19. Why do the economists use real GDP rather than nominal GDP to gauge economic well-being?

Q20. Why do you think households' purchase of new housing is included in the investment components of GDP rather than the consumption component?

Worksheet-III

Q21. What is the difference between GDP & GNP?

Q22. Is GDP a good indicator of economic welfare? Explain

Q23. Write the differences between factor income and transfer income.

Q24. What do you mean by normal resident? Explain its features and exceptions.

Q25. Write the differences between real and nominal GDP.

Q26. Explain the steps, methods and precautions to measure national income from income method.

HISTORY

"Rewriting the Past through Investigation"

1. The Lost Letters of History (Ancient India – Creative Writing Task)

Imagine you are a monk in Ashoka's kingdom writing a secret letter to future historians about the real effects of Dhamma on society.

How would you describe the emperor?

What changes do you observe in people's lives?

2. Virtual Museum Tour (World History – Interactive Learning)

Take a virtual tour of any international historical museum (e.g., The British Museum, The Louvre).

Write a review of your favorite artifact and its historical importance.

3. History Debate Show (Discussion-Based Learning)

Host a family discussion on a historical debate:

Was Nehru's foreign policy good for India?

Did India truly become independent in 1947 or was it just a political transfer of power?

Write a summary of both viewpoints and your own opinion.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

"Understanding the World through Research and Debate"

1. United Nations Crisis Challenge (International Politics – Research & Speech)

Choose a global crisis (like Climate Change, Refugee Crisis, Russia-Ukraine War).

Write a speech as a UN diplomat proposing a solution.

Optional: Record a video of your speech in formal diplomatic language.

2. Political Report Card (Indian Politics – Research & Analysis)

Select any 3 Prime Ministers of India and give them a report card based on:

Economic policies

Foreign relations

Social welfare schemes

Assign grades and explain your evaluations.

3. Your Own Election Campaign (Political Simulation – Creative Fun Task)

Design an election campaign poster for an imaginary party.

Include:

Party name & symbol

Slogan

Key promises

A creative hashtag (BetterIndia2050)

4. If I Were the Prime Minister" (Real-World Policy Making)

If you were PM for a day, what one major law would you introduce?

Write a 1-page proposal explaining its impact.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Make a project on "YOGA as Preventive Measure for Lifestyle Disease" or "Physical Education and Sports for CWSN".