



DALMIA VIDYA MANDIR

RAJGANPUR

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Dalmia Vidya Mandir, Chirawa

2024-25

SUMMER FUN WORK



**CLASS
XI COM**



DALMIA VIDYA MANDIR, RAJGANGPUR

(56 years of excellence)

(A CBSE English Medium Senior Secondary School, Affiliation No-1530001)

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Dear Parents,

Warm greetings from Dalmia Vidya Mandir!

We trust this letter finds you and your family in good health. As the summer break nears, we're delighted to share that our dedicated team, under the guidance of the Principal and Dr. Rosetta Williams (CEO, DVM group of schools), has curated summer assignments for your child.

These assignments, covering all subjects, aim to keep your child engaged in learning and prepare them for the upcoming academic year. They offer opportunities for exploration, skill development, and maintaining a learning routine during the break.

Your support in ensuring your child completes and submits these assignments to the respective class teacher on the first day of school reopening after the break is greatly appreciated. It will contribute to a positive start to the academic year and reinforce the knowledge acquired during the break.

For any queries or concerns, please reach out to the class teachers. Thank you for your ongoing support and involvement in your child's education. We eagerly anticipate a productive and successful academic year ahead.

Educationally yours,

Principal & Team

DVM, Rajgangpur

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ENGLISH

Passage-1

1. Located in Eastern India along the Hoogly river, Kolkata (formerly known as Calcutta) is often referred to as the cultural capital of India. With the grand colonial architecture, rich traditions, beautiful music and art, this city has a unique character. As a home to esteemed artists like Rabindranath Tagore and Satyajit Ray, among others, the people of this city have a special appreciation for literature as well as cinema. The city also provides an unparalleled religious and cultural experience of Durga Puja each year.

2. 'Durga Durga' echo the united voices of all the ladies in the household as they move towards the pandals for Puja, wishing for a safe journey ahead in life. The sound of intense beats coming from the dhak mixed with the aroma of the dhunuchi lit in every house, park or corner fills the streets of Kolkata. Clad in the most beautiful attires, adorning the heaviest of jewels and thickest of bangles with sindoor and bindis on their temple, the women seem to walk a step ahead of the men today.

3. After all, Durga Puja is the day of the Devi. Nothing but colour and festivity flow through the lanes in the nine days that Maa Durga stays in her basha (house) with her four children, only to be united with her husband Shiva on the tenth day, (also known as Vijayadashami). But does it really end there? The massive grandeur and style of Durga Puja is not restricted to being just a nine-day festival. It houses itself in the hearts of the devotees who utter 'Maa Durga' at the smallest of hiccups in life. The resounding ullu (a high-pitched ululation sound created by striking both cheeks with the tongue, believed to be very auspicious and said to ward off any evil) echoes in the streets of the city long after the Puja is all wrapped up.

4. Celebrated in the month of Ashvin (September – October), Durga Puja (fondly referred to as Puja) is one of the most awaited festivals in India, especially in West Bengal. Even though the weather starts becoming cooler, the air is thick with the warmth radiated by the devotees.

5. The origins of the Devi as a deity are lost in the mists of time. Over time, we find mentions of the Goddess in various texts from the Vedic era and in the Ramayana and Mahabharata. Even much later, Krittivasi's rendition of Ramayana, composed in the 15th century, speaks of Durga being worshipped with 108 blue lotuses and 108 sacred lamps by Lord Rama before his battle with Ravana. The day that Lord Rama defeated Ravana is celebrated as Dussehra that falls on the tenth day (Dashami) of the Durga Puja.

Questions:

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the following questions.

(i) Which month and festival is the writer discussing in these lines: "Even though the weather starts becoming cooler, the air is thick with the warmth radiated by the devotees."?

ANS –

(ii) Which word in Para-3 is a synonym of 'splendor or magnificence'?

111) Select the option that suitably completes the given dialogue as per the context in paragraph-II.

X: Maa Durga has arrived.

Y: It's our most awaited time of the year (1) _____

X: I would perform a dhunuchi dance today. Y: (2) It _____

- (a) (1) which unites us (2) would be so nice to watch you dancing
- (b) (1) when we should unite together (2) would be the memorable day of my life
- (c) (1) when we keep calm (2) is what I have practiced it the entire year
- (d) (1) when we eagerly wait to celebrate (2) spreads a nice aroma everywhere

(iv) Which option represents the kind of celebrations that are done during the Durga Puja in West Bengal as mentioned in the passage?

1. Lighting of dhunuchi and playing of dhak
2. Colorful sweets and bhog distribution
3. Burning of the Ravana effigies
4. Decoration of the idols

(v) Select the option that is correct with reference to the given passage.

- (a) Durga puja is a Ten-day festival celebrated across India in the month of Ashvin
- (b) Kolkata (formerly known as Calcutta) is often referred to as the cultural city of palaces in India
- (c) Krittivasi's rendition of Ramayana, was composed in the 13th century
- (d) Lord Rama worshipped Durga with 108 blue lotuses and 108 sacred lamps before his battle with Ravana

(vi) What is the relationship between (1) and (2)?

1. After all, Durga Puja is the day of the Devi.
 2. The origins of the Devi as a deity are lost in the mists of time.
- (a) (2) is the cause of (1)
 - (b) (1) and (2) are independent of each other
 - (c) (2) elaborates upon the premise of (1)
 - (d) (1) sets the stage of (2)

(vii) Why do women use ululation sound during Durga Puja?

Ans-

(viii) Which of the following options accurately describes the feelings of the people towards the Durga Puja festival?

1. Love and Mortification
 2. Exuberance and Fervour
 3. Dilemma and Passion
 4. Gusto and Excitement
- (a) 1 and 3
 - (b) 2 and 4
 - (c) 3 and 4
 - (d) 1 and 2

(ix) Select the option that lists what we can conclude from the text.

1. The women population in India is the largest in Kolkata.
2. Durga Puja is the most celebrated festival in Kolkata.
3. The people of Kolkata have a very strong faith and belief in Maa Durga.
4. The festival of Durga Puja coincides with the festival of Dusshera.
5. Maa Durga is the only deity the people of Kolkata believe in.
 - (a) 1, 2 and 4
 - (b) 2 and 3
 - (c) 1 and 5
 - (d) 3, 4 and 5

(x) Which idiom has been used in Para- 5 to say that something happened a very long time ago and is difficult to remember clearly?

ANS –

Passage-2

May, Bistritz

1. Count Dracula had directed me to go to the Golden Krone Hotel, which I found, to my great delight, to be thoroughly old-fashioned, for, of course, I wanted to see all I could of the ways of the country.
2. I was evidently expected, for when I got near the door I faced a cheery-looking elderly woman in the usual peasant dress... When I came close she bowed and said, ‘The Herr Englishman?’ ‘Yes,’ I said, ‘Jonathan Harker.’
3. She smiled and gave some message to an elderly man in white shirtsleeves, who had followed her to the door. He went, but immediately returned with a letter:
4. “My friend – Welcome to the Carpathians. I am anxiously expecting you. Sleep well tonight. At three tomorrow, the diligence will start for Bukovina; a place on it is kept for you. At the Borgo Pass, my carriage will await you and will bring you to me. I trust that your journey from London has been a happy one and that you will enjoy your stay in my beautiful land-Your friend, Dracula.” 4 May
5. I found that my landlord had got a letter from the Count, directing him to secure the best place on the coach for me; but on making inquiries as to details he seemed somewhat reticent and pretended that he could not understand my German.
6. This could not be true, because up to then he had understood it perfectly; at least, he answered my questions properly.
7. He and his wife, the old lady who had received me, looked at each other in a frightened sort of way. He mumbled out that the money had been sent in a letter, and that was all he knew. When I asked him if he knew Count Dracula, and could tell me anything of his castle, both he and his wife crossed themselves saying that they knew nothing at all and simply refused to speak further. It was all very mysterious and not by any means comforting. Just before I was leaving, the old lady came up to my room and said in a hysterical way: ‘‘Must you go? Oh! Young Herr, must you go?’’ She was in such an excited state that she seemed to have lost her grip of what German she knew, and mixed it all up with some other language which I did not know at all. I was just able to follow her by asking a number of questions. When I told her that I must go at once and that I was engaged on important business, she asked again:
8. “Do you know what day it is?” I answered that it was the fourth of May.
– An excerpt from Dracula by Bram Stoke

Questions Based on your reading of the passage, answer the following questions by choosing the correct option.

(i) When the writer reached the Hotel, how did he feel?

ANS-

(ii) Alliteration refers to the occurrence of the same letter or sound at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected words.

From the options given below, choose a phrase from the passage that can be example of alliteration.

- (a) She was in such an excited state
- (b) Got a letter from the count
- (c) Immediately returned with a letter
- (d) None of the above

(iii) Select the option that suitably completes the given dialogue as per the passage.

X: Why are you visiting such an archaic hotel?

Y:

- (a) Because new things are so corrupted
- (b) Because I am also old
- (c) Because I want to see the culture of the country
- (d) Because you don't like it

(iv) Why did the old lady address the writer as 'Englishman'?

Ans-

(v) Did the old couple, especially the woman, want the writer to leave?

- (a) Yes, she wanted him gone from her hotel
- (b) No, she was stopping him from leaving
- (c) yes, she didn't like him from the first day
- (d) No, she hated his friend, Dracula

(vi) What is the relationship between (1) and (2)?

1. He went, but immediately returned with a letter.

2. I found that my landlord had got a letter from the count.

- (a) (1) contradicts (2)
- (b) (2) elaborates upon the premise in (1)
- (c) (2) repeats the problem discussed in (1)
- (d) (1) is the result of (2)

(vii) What is the social title of the writer's friend, as mentioned in the passage?

ANS

(viii) Which language was the old woman speaking when she asked the writer if he was really going to leave?

ANS-

(ix) What did the old couple tell the writer when he asked them details about the count and his castle?

- (a) That he and the castle were both scary
- (b) That he was very wealthy and the castle was well kept
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Nothing. They refused to speak about it

(x) Select the option that describes the ending of the passage.

- (a) climatic
- (b) happy
- (c) abrupt
- (d) infuriating

(iv) Why did the old lady address the writer as 'Englishman'?

ANS –

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Q.3 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

1. How does television affect our lives? It can be very helpful to people who carefully choose the shows that they watch. Television can increase our knowledge of the outside world; there are high quality programmes that help us to understand many fields of study, science, medicine, and the arts and so on. Moreover, television benefits very old people who can't often leave the house, as well as patients in hospital. It also offers non-native speakers the advantage of daily informal language practice. They can increase their vocabulary and practice listening.

2. On the other hand, there are several serious disadvantages to television. Of course, it provides us with a pleasant way to relax and spend our free time, but in some countries, people watch the 'boob-tube' for an average of six hours or more a day. Many children stare at a television screen for more hours each day than they do anything else, including studying and sleeping. It's clear that the tube has a powerful influence on their lives and that its influence is often negative.

3. Recent studies show that after only thirty seconds of watching television, a person's brain 'relaxes' the same way that it does just before the person falls asleep. Another effect of television on the human brain is that it seems to cause poor concentration. Children who view a lot of television can often concentrate on a subject for only fifteen to twenty minutes. They can pay attention only for the amount of time between commercials.

4. Another disadvantage is that television often causes people to become dissatisfied with their own lives. Real life does not seem as exciting to these people as the lives of actors on the screen. To many people television becomes more real than reality and their own lives ... boring.

Also many people get upset or depressed when they can't solve problems in real life as quickly as television actors seem to.

5. Before a child is fourteen years old, he or she views eleven thousand murders on the tube. He or she begins to believe that there is nothing strange about fights, killings and other kinds of violence. Many studies show that people become more violent after certain. Programmes. They may even do the things that they saw in a violent show.

1.1. Make notes on the above passage using proper abbreviations (04) and suggest a suitable title.

ANS -

1.2. Write a summary of the above passage in about 50 words

Q4-Read books and newspapers during the activity.

ACCOUNTANCY

1. Enter the following transactions in the Journal of Manohar Lal & Sons.:-

| 2019 | | ₹ |
|---------|-----------------------------------------------|--------|
| March 1 | Manohar Lal & Sons started business with cash | 60,000 |
| 2 | Purchased furniture for cash | 10,000 |
| 4 | Purchased goods for cash | 25,000 |
| 5 | Bought goods from Kamlesh | 15,000 |
| 10 | Paid cash to Kamlesh | 15,000 |
| 16 | Purchased goods from Sohan | 6,000 |
| 18 | Purchased goods from Sohan <i>for cash</i> | 8,000 |
| 20 | Paid rent for the office | 1,000 |

2. Enter the following transactions in the Journal of Sahil Bros. :

| 2018 | | | □ |
|---------|----|------------------------------------|----------|
| October | 1 | Purchased goods from Anil for Cash | 40,000 |
| | 3 | Purchased goods from Atul | 75,000 |
| | 6 | Returned goods to Atul | 3,000 |
| | 8 | Paid cash to Atul | 50,000 |
| | 10 | Sold goods to Charu | 1,00,000 |
| | 12 | Charu returned 20% of goods | |
| | 15 | Paid rent | 2,000 |
| | 20 | Sahil withdrew for personal use | 10,000 |

3. Enter the following transactions in the Journal of Ganesh Bros. :

| 2017 | | ₹ |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| March 3 | Sold goods to Dev | 1,00,000 |
| 5 | Received from Dev in full settlement of his account | 98,000 |
| 6 | Sold goods to Manmohan | 80,000 |
| 8 | Manmohan returned goods | 1,000 |
| 15 | Received from Manmohan in full settlement of his account | 78,200 |
| 16 | Received cash from Ram and discount allowed | 19,500 500 |
| 20 | Paid cash to Pawan and discount received from him | 4,700 300 |
| | Sold goods to Varun of the list price of ₹ 25,000 at 20% trade discount ON 25 TH March | |

4. Pass Journal entries in the books of Hari Shankar & Co. from the following:

| 2017 | | ₹ |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| April 1 | Commenced business with cash | 50,000 |
| 2 | Purchased goods from Subhash | 20,000 |
| 4 | Sold goods to Ramnath | 15,000 |
| 6 | Ramnath returned defective goods | 1,000 |
| 10 | Received cash from Ramnath and Discount allowed | 13,800 200 |
| 12 | Gopal sold goods to us | 10,000 |
| 14 | Paid to Gopal in full settlement of his account after deducting 5% discount. | |
| 15 | Paid Rent | 10,000 |
| 16 | Paid Rent of Hari Shankar's residence | 5,000 |
| 18 | Purchased goods <i>for cash</i> from Govind for ₹ 6,000 at 20% trade discount. | |
| 20 | Purchased goods from Govind for ₹ 10,000 at 20% trade discount. | |
| 24 | Paid to Govind ₹ 7,850 in full settlement of his account. | |
| 25 | Paid to Subhash ₹ 4,750; discount received ₹ 250. | |
| 30 | Paid Wages ₹ 400; Salaries ₹ 4,000; Advertisement expenses ₹ 800 and Trade expenses ₹ 1,000. | |

5. Enter the following transaction in the Journal of Marutinandan Stores:

| | |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2017 | |
| Jan. 10 | Purchased goods from Ghanshyam of the list price of ₹ 50,000 at 15% trade discount. |
| 13 | Returned goods to Ghanshyam of the list price of ₹ 2,000. |
| 15 | Paid cash to Ghanshyam ₹ 40,000 in full settlement of his account. |
| 20 | Purchased goods from Raghu of the list price of ₹ 60,000 at 10% trade discount. |
| 22 | Returned goods to Raghu of the list price of ₹ 5,000. |
| 25 | Paid cash to Raghu ₹ 49,000 in full settlement of his account. |

BUSINESS STUDIES

1. State the different types of economic activities.

2. Explain the concept of business.

3. What is the role of profit in business?

4. What is business risk? What is its nature?

5. Compare business with profession and employment.

6. "No business is risk free." Do you agree? Justify your answer, mentioning the causes of business risk.

**7. “Economic and non-economic activities don’t substitute, but complementary to each other.”
Do you agree? Explain**

8. “Earning of profits is the main objective of a business and other objectives are there to aid it only.” Do you agree? Justify your answer.

9. Define commerce. Discuss its importance in the business world.

10. What are the hindrances in commerce? Which agencies are used to remove these hindrances?

11. What factors are important to be considered while starting a business? Explain.

12. What are the various types of industries?

(b) Resources depend on the kind of products produced

(c) Resources can be put to a particular use

(d) Resources are constant and given

Question 12 Which of the following is a statement of normative nature in economics

(a) Economics is a study of choices /alternatives

(b)The government should be concerned with how to reduce unemployment

(c) According to the estimate, in spite of severe shortage, more than 10% of houses in Indian cities are vacant

(d) Accommodation of refugees is posing a big problem for Europe

Question 13 What are the three central problems of an economy?

Question 14 What is the opportunity cost?

Question 15 What do you mean by economising of resources?

Question 16 Define Normative Economics.

Question 17 What does the problem for whom to produce refer to?

Question 18 What does the opportunity cost mean? Explain with a numerical example.

Question 19 What is the difference between the planned economy and market economy?

Question 20 Explain the central problem of the choices of products to be produced.

PART-B

Guidelines for Project Work in Economics

According to CBSE, the student can work on the project in the following sequence:

- **Step-1:** Choose a title/topic
- **Step-2:** Collect the research material/data
- **Step-3:** Organize material/data
- **Step-4:** Present material/data
- **Step-5:** Analyze the material/data for the conclusion
- **Step-6:** Draw the relevant conclusion
- **Step-7:** Present the Project Work

Per CBSE, the economics project should include the following specifications:

- Introduction of topic/title
- Identifying the causes, events, consequences, and/or remedies
- Various stakeholders and the effect on each of them
- Advantages and disadvantages of situations or issues identified
- Short-term and long-term implications of strategies suggested in the course of research
- Validity, reliability, appropriateness, and relevance of data used for research work and for presentation in the project file
- Presentation and writing that is concise and coherent in the project file
- Citation of the materials in the file in the footnotes, resources section, bibliography, etc.

Choose the topic wisely:

Economics is a broad subject, giving you plenty of topics. However, it's advisable to choose carefully, as the choice of your topic will determine how good the project is and how much time and effort it will entail. So, keep the following tips in mind when opting for the topic.

1. The topic should have ample material to research, analyze and present.
2. Working on a topic is easier and more rewarding if it interests you.
3. Having some prior knowledge of the topic can result in quick output.
4. If the topic is related to your course, expect to score well in your written exam.
5. Choosing a more straightforward topic can help you prepare well for Viva's voice.
6. Avoid choosing a lengthy topic if you are short on time.

Research, research & research:

Regardless of your economics project topic, there's no alternative to research. You need to research sufficient information to present in your project and stay prepared for the viva voce. Mind you, the more in-depth the research is, the better the topic will evolve, with data and stats pouring in from all directions. To start with, it's wise to focus on descriptive research.

For example, if your topic is "The Digital India Movement," you gather information on the characteristics of the movement. That's descriptive research for you. Once done, it's time to explore its causes, effects, and other relevant information. Getting into the details is recommended to draw a logical conclusion based on factual data. Plus, stats make the project look authentic.

Tip: For research, rely only on credible books and web resources. The last thing you want is to produce faulty information. Also, mark the resources you access information from for the bibliography.

• *Organize the Information:*

After the research part, it's time to organize all the information you gathered. Again, the gathered information in the Digital India Movement project should have the following sequence:

- Introduction
- Characteristics
- How it works
- Advantages
- Challenges
- Future

Tips: Ensure the introduction contains the launch date, vision, objectives, and other relevant information. Also, stuff in plenty of stats and data to build your argument and draw a conclusion.

• *Present it well:*

If you fail to present the researched information well, the quality of your economics project for class 12 will suffer, and so will your overall score. Here is how to keep the presentation above par.

1. Explain the topic in detail without dragging the information or resorting to verbose.
2. Define each term you use in the project to make it easier for everyone to understand.
3. Prefer using an active voice, staying consistent with the tense and avoiding negativity in language.
4. Present information through pictures, figures, graphs, and info graphics wherever possible.
5. Avoid over-decorating the presentation. Instead, keep it neat, simple, and professional.

| ROLL NO | Topics from Class XI |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Price Determination |
| 2 | Demand and its determinants along with case studies |
| 3 | Elasticity of demand along with case studies |
| 4 | Elasticity of supply along with case studies |
| 5 | Supply and its determinants along with case studies |
| 6 | Monopoly - Indian railway |
| 7 | Monopolistic Competition - toothpaste market in India |
| 8 | Imperfect competition and Market failure |
| 9 | Theories of utility (Ordinal and cardinal Approach) |
| 10 | Opportunity cost |
| 11 | Production- Returns to a factor |
| 12 | Oligopoly-Cement industry, cellular networks industry with emphasis on the price wars started by reliance Jio, Automobile Industry |
| 13 | Gandhian Economics |
| 14 | Gram Swaraj - An alternative Economic model |
| 15 | Role of Swadeshi in development of Indian Economy |
| 16 | Case study of a model village (Economic perspective) – Hiwre Bazar (MH), Piplantri (RJ), Pansari (GJ) etc. |

| | |
|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 17 | Boycott Chinese items vs Upliftment of Swadeshi |
| 18 | Impact of Corona Crisis on Indian Economy |
| 19 | Impact of Corona Crisis on Agricultural |
| 20 | Impact of Lockdown on Indian Industries. |
| 21 | New Economic trends after corona breakdown |
| 22 | Paradigm shift in Indian Economy after Coronavirus Breakdown |
| 23 | Working of Commercial Banks. |
| 24 | |
| 25 | Causes and Potential Solutions for Adverse Balance of payments |
| 26 | Brexit |
| 27 | Fiscal deficit and economic development |
| 28 | Assessment of the impact of government expenditure on GDP |
| 29 | Human capital development and economic growth in India |
| 30 | An assessment of globalization and economic development in India |
| 31 | Contribution of banking sector to agricultural productivity in India 1969–2014 |
| 32 | Impact of digital India in India's economic growth |
| 33 | Impact of population growth on unemployment in India |
| 34 | The impact of cashless policy on the development of banking sector of India |
| 35 | The impact of monetary policy on foreign trade in India |
| 36 | The impact of cashless policy on the economic growth of India |
| 37 | The role of commercial banks in the economic development of India |
| 38 | Impact of rising interest rate on the manufacturing sector of the Indian economy |
| 39 | A study into the determinants of balance of trade in India |
| 40 | Taxes and economic growth of India |
| 1 | Measurement of countries income and growth |
| 2 | Demand elasticity's of fresh vegetables, Luxury items etc. |
| 3 | Public debt and economic growth |
| 4 | Current account balance and economic growth |
| 5 | Special economic zones |
| 6 | Startup India and its impact |
| 7 | Make in India |
| 8 | Participation of Indian Housewives in the Development of Indian economy Detailed analysis. |

Select the Topic according to the Roll no .Few examples are given for your reference

1. Demonetization



On 8 November 2016, the Government of India stopped printing and circulation of INR 500 and INR 1000 banknotes. From that day onwards, these currency notes were seized as legal tender and replaced by new banknotes of INR 500 and INR 2,000. Following the announcement, panic started with people queuing outside banks and ATMs to withdraw new notes or exchange the retired ones.

Demonetization is among the most sought-after economics project topics for 11th and 12th. Why? Well, six years on, the world is still arguing about demonetization's success. So, you can build an argument for or against it with

facts & figures. Plus, the material is plenty.

What to Include?

- Introduction to Demonetization
 - Definition
 - Why countries implement demonetization
- Background to demonetization in India
 - Preparation
 - Announcement
 - Ordinance
 - Limitation on cash withdrawals and exchange
- Objectives of demonetization in India
 - Countering black money & tax evasion
 - Eliminating counterfeit banknotes
 - Promoting Digital Transactions
 - Check anti-national activities
- Outcomes
 - Immediate Outcomes
 - Cash Crunch
 - Deaths
 - Introduction of mobile ATMs
 - Boost in black money declaration
 - Stock markets crash
 - Long term Outcomes
 - GDP
 - Industrial output
 - Agricultural output
 - Employment
 - Welfare schemes
- Demonetization in Popular Culture
- Your Take on Demonetization

Tip: Give a brief insight into demonetization implemented by the USA, Ghana, Nigeria, Myanmar, Soviet Union, Australia, and other countries at different points in time. Also, include the causes and effects of the 1978 demonetization in India. You can even list movies on demonetization in the "Popular Culture" section. For more impact, mention the reactions of prominent people and organizations.

2. Digital India



It is a government of India initiative to promote digitalization, create a knowledge economy, and democratize access to government services. With the motto, "Power to Empower," the movement was launched in 2015 and is still active. Digital India is a rewarding economics project topic for classes 10th, 11th, 12th, and beyond. That's because the topic is extensive and constantly changing as new developments happen rapidly. Also, the movement's impact is widespread.

What to Include?

- Introduction to Digital India
 - Definition & Launch date
 - Objectives
 - Ministries involved
 - Areas of Focus
- How is it Managed?
 - Approach
 - Methodology
- Nine Pillars
- E-Cabinet
 - e-Pragati
 - Bhudhaar
 - e-Panta
 - Loan charge
- Initiatives
 - Digi-lockers
 - E-Hospitals
 - E-Pathshala
 - BHIM
 - E-Kranti
- Advantages
- Challenges

- Effectiveness
 - Reception
 - Criticism
 - Impact
- Adoption of the digital India project
- The overall impact of digitalization
- Digital India and foreign trade

Tip: Try adding as many stats as possible to substantiate your argument. Don't forget to mention the training and ongoing awareness campaigns, alongside criticism, to present a balanced view.

3. Monopoly



Monopoly refers to the complete domination of a company/firm in a particular market. Since there's no alternative to the company, consumers are forced to buy from it, usually at higher prices. Patents, licenses, government policies, and other factors make it hard for other companies to enter and compete in the market. That allows the monopolist to dictate prices and compromise quality.

What to Include?

- Introduction to Monopoly
 - Definition
 - Examples
- Types of monopoly
 - Simple monopoly
 - Pure monopoly
 - Natural monopoly
 - Legal monopoly
- Defining features of monopoly
 - Maximized profits
 - No competition
 - High entry barrier
 - High pricing & more
- Reasons for emergence
 - Licensing
 - Patents
 - Cartels
 - Control of raw materials
- How to measure monopoly
 - Concentration Index
 - Profit margins
 - Price discrimination policies
- Demand Curve Under Monopoly
- How it harms the economy

Tip: Explain in detail terms like oligopoly, monopolistic competition, monopoly rent, and more to add more depth. Also, use real-life examples like Microsoft & Windows and DeBeers & diamonds.

4. Import Substitution Industrialization (ISI)



Import substitution industrialization (ISI) promotes domestic manufacturing and reduces foreign imports. The idea is to develop self-sufficiency, reduce import reliance, and save foreign currency reserves. The government backs ISI with specific policy initiatives, such as subsidizing manufacturing and implementing laws to protect and incubate domestic industry.

If you are short on time, ISI could be the best economics project topic for class 12th.

What to Include?

- Introduction to ISI
 - Definition
 - Objectives
 - Characteristics
- Origins (from 18th century to modern day)
- Protectionist Policies to Promote ISI
 - Subsidization
 - Increase Tariffs
 - Discourage FDI
- Conceptual framework & Measures of IS

- Local Ownership Import Substituting
- Critique of ISI
- Your take

Tip: Discuss ISI policies implemented by Latin American and African countries and their outcomes. This will help you shape your argument against ISI. You can even compare ISI with export promotion.

5. GST



Goods and Services Tax (GST) is perhaps the most significant and most talked-about indirect tax reform India has made in recent years. It's an alternative to all indirect taxes that union and state governments levied on the production, sale, and purchase of goods and services at the Indian level.

While the government introduced GST to transform India into a unified common market, some argue against it. So, you have plenty of scopes to research and analyze GST and derive your conclusion. However, it can be a lengthy and complicated topic. So, start early and manage your time well.

What to Include?

- Introduction to GST
 - Definition
 - Objectives
 - Date of Enactment
 - How is it administered
- Chronology of GST
- Advantages for:
 - Business & Industry
 - Union & State govt.
 - Consumer
- Disadvantages:
 - Increased tax on SMEs
 - Compliance hassles & more
- Indirect Taxes Subsumed into GST at:
 - Central level
 - State level
 - Goods not covered in GST
- Calculation of GST
- Statistics
 - Revenue collections
 - Returns
- The reaction of prominent economists
- Your take

Tip: In the "Chronology" section, include the Kelkar Task Force (2003) recommendations and all key amendments. Feel free to give a passing reference on the indirect tax reforms starting from 1986. Also, don't forget to cover subtopics like HSN code, e-Way Bill, and Reverse Charge Mechanism.

6. Foreign Exchange Market



Your search for the best economics project topics for class 12th can end with the foreign exchange market. It's an engaging, valuable, and vast topic. In this globalized, interconnected world, the topic is relevant as well. With plenty of material readily available, there's immense scope for research.

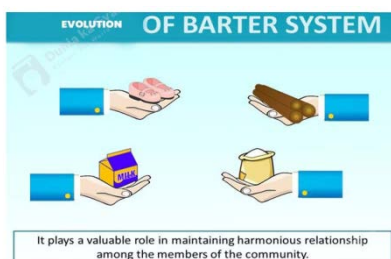
What to Include?

- Introduction to Foreign Exchange Market
 - Definition & Alternate names
 - Total Worth, liquidity
 - Most traded currencies
- Characteristics
- Types
 - Spot Forex Markets
 - Forward Forex Markets
 - Futures Forex Markets
- Constituents of Forex
 - Commercial establishments
 - Central banks
 - Investment management firms
 - Retail forex traders

- Non-bank forex companies
- Money transfer/remittance companies
- Evolution of the currency market economy
 - Adoption of Gold Standard
 - Bretton Woods Standard
 - Forex post WW2
 - Forex post-1973
- Factors that decide exchange rates
 - Economic factors
 - Political conditions
 - Market psychology
- Advantages & Disadvantages
- Forex leverage
- Risk aversion
- Carry trade
- Speculation

Tip: Feel free to touch historical agreements like Bretton Woods Conference, Smithsonian Agreement, Plaza Accord, and Louvre Accord when discussing the evolution of Forex. Also, divide the evolution section into Early, Medieval, Modern & Postmodern periods for better readability.

7. Evolution of the Barter System



The barter system traces its roots back to the ancient Mesopotamians around 6000 BC. Phoenicians and Romans later adopted the system to secure grains, weapons, and other necessities.

It's a simple trading method where the medium of exchange isn't involved. Instead of using money, one good is swapped directly with the other of similar value. For example, you trade rice for wheat.

The barter system has lost relevance in a globalized world dominated by international trade and foreign exchange. However, tracking the evolution of the barter system can be a learning experience.

What to Include?

- Introduction to Barter System
 - Definition
 - Etymology
 - Characteristics
 - The need for bartering
- Advantages of bartering
 - Simplicity
 - Prevent overexploitation of resources
 - No balance of payments crisis
 - No foreign exchange crisis & more
- Limitations of Bartering
 - Double coincidence of wants
 - Lacks standard unit
 - Some goods are indivisible
 - Non-existence of deferred payments
 - Storage issues of goods
- Origin of the Barter system
 - Silent Trade
 - Age of Financial crisis
 - Organized barter exchange
 - Labor Notes
- Evolution of money from barter to digital currencies
- Present day practice of Bartering in Business
- Your take

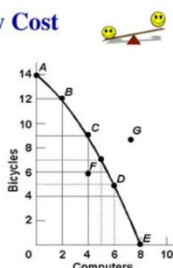
Tips: You can reference popular monetary systems and recent developments like the emergence of cryptocurrencies for an impactful project.

8. Opportunity Cost

Opportunity Cost

Example:

1. The opportunity cost of moving from a to b is... 2 Bikes
2. The opportunity cost of moving from b to d is... 7 Bikes
3. The opportunity cost of moving from d to b is... 4 Computer
4. The opportunity cost of moving from f to c is... 0 Computers
5. What can you say about point G?
Unattainable



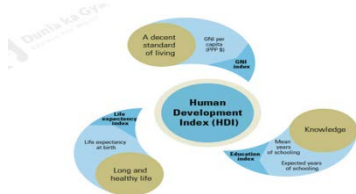
Exciting and relevant, Opportunity Cost is one of the best economics project topics for class 12th. The concept applies to ordinary folks, investors, and/or companies when they opt for one option over the other. It's about calculating the benefits of the overlooked options vis-à-vis the chosen one. The idea is to evaluate every option and finalize the best one accordingly.

What to Include?

- Introduction to Opportunity Cost
 - Definition
 - Importance
- Factors of Opportunity Cost
 - Price
 - Time
 - Effort
 - Utility
- How to calculate Opportunity Cost
- Types of Opportunity Costs
 - Implicit cost
 - Explicit cost
 - Marginal cost
- Opportunity cost graph
- Applications
 - Economic profit versus accounting profit
 - Comparative advantage versus absolute advantage
 - Opportunity cost at the governmental level
- Consumption patterns

Tips: Explain the opportunity cost with examples from real business scenarios to impact better. Also, touch factors that aren't included in opportunity costs, notably sunk costs and marginal costs.

9. Human Development Index



The HDI project should cover topics like:

- HDI briefing
- Indicators of HDI
- HDI measurement
- GDP and HDI

10. Make in India

Make in India encompasses a wide variety of topics that can be addressed through your projects, such as:



- Impact of Make in India on aviation, defense, health sectors, etc.
- Foreign Direct Investment
- Pros and cons of the scheme
- Concerns and criticism about the Make in India scheme

Marking Scheme:

Marks are suggested to be given as –

| S. No. | Heading | Marks Allotted |
|--------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. | Relevance of the topic | 3 |
| 2. | Knowledge Content/Research Work | 6 |
| 3. | Presentation Technique | 3 |
| 4. | Viva-voce | 8 |
| | Total | 20 Marks |

MATHEMATICS

- Let $A = \{x: x \in Z \text{ and } x^2 \leq 4\}$ and $B = \{x: x \in R, x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0\}$. Then
(a) $A = B$ (b) $A \neq B$ (c) $A \in B$ (d) $B \in A$
- In a class of 60 students, 25 students play cricket, 20 students play tennis and 10 students play both the game, the number of students who play neither games are
(a) 30 (b) 20 (c) 25 (d) 5
- If A and B are two disjoint sets, then
(a) $A \cap B = A$ (b) $A \cap B = \emptyset$ (c) $A \cap B = B$ (d) $A \cap B = U$
- Let $A = \{3,6,12,15,18,21\}$ and $B = \{4,8,12,16,20\}$, then $A - B$
(a) $\{3,6,15,18,21\}$ (b) $\{4,8,16,20\}$ (c) $\{12\}$ (d) $\{3,6,15,18,21,4,8,16\}$
- If $A = \emptyset$, then the number of elements in $P(A)$ is
(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) None of these
- Let A and B are two non empty sets having n elements in common, then the number of elements common to $A \times B$ and $B \times A$ is
(a) n (b) n^2 (c) n^3 (d) no common element
- The set $(A \cap B)' \cup (B \cap C)$ equals to
(a) $A' \cap B \cap C$ (b) $A' \cup C'$ (c) $A' \cup B$ (d) $A' \cap B$
- On real axis if $A=[1,5]$ and $B=[3,9]$, then $A-B$ is
(a) (5,9) (b) (1,3) (c) [5,9) (d) [1,3)
- Number of proper subsets of a set containing 5 elements is
(a) 5^2 (b) 5^2-1 (c) 2^5-1 (d) 2^5
- Two finite sets have m and n elements respectively. The total number of subsets of the first set is 192 more than the total number of subsets of the second set. The value of m and n are
(a) 7,6 (b) 8,6 (c) 8,5 (d) 9,7
- If A and B are two sets such that $n(A-B)=5$, $n(B-A)=3$ and $n(A \cap B)=10$, then $n(A \cup B)$ is
(a) 15 (b) 18 (c) 30 (d) 20
- In a group of people, 50 people read newspaper A, 20 people read newspaper B and 10 people both newspapers. Then the number of people read at least one of the two newspaper is
(a) 60 (b) 50 (c) 40 (d) 30
- For a finite set A, $(A')'$ is equal to
(a) $U - A$ (b) A'
(c) U (d) A

14. Two finite sets have n and m elements. The number of elements in the power set of first set is 48 more than the total number of elements in power set of the second test. Then the value of m and n are
- (a) 7, 6 (b) 6, 4
(c) 7, 4 (d) 6, 3
15. Empty set is a
- (a) Finite Set (b) Invalid Set
(c) Infinite Set (d) None of the above
16. Which of the following two sets are equal?
- (a) $A = \{1, 2\}$ and $B = \{1\}$ (b) $A = \{1, 2\}$ and $B = \{1, 2, 3\}$
(c) $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ and $B = \{2, 1, 3\}$ (d) $A = \{1, 2, 4\}$ and $B = \{1, 2, 3\}$
17. In a class of 50 students, 10 did not opt for Mathematics, 15 did not opt for Biology and 2 did not opt for either. How many students of the class opted for both Mathematics and Biology?
- (a) 24 (b) 25
(c) 26 (d) 27
18. If A be a finite set of size n , then number of elements in the power set of $A \times A$
- (a) 2^{2n} (b) 2^{n^2}
(c) $(2n)^2$ (d) None of these
19. Which of the following sets are null sets?
- (a) $\{0\}$ (b) φ
(c) $\{ \}$ (d) Both (b) & (c)
20. Let $n(A)$ denotes the number of elements in set A . If $n(A) = p$ and $n(B) = q$, then how many ordered pairs (a, b) are there with $a \in A$ and $b \in B$?
- (a) $p \times q$ (b) $p + q$
(c) $2 p q$ (d) p^2
21. In a class 40% of the students enrolled for Math and 70% enrolled for Economics. If 15% of the students enrolled for both Math and Economics, what % of the students of the class did not enroll for either of the two subjects?
- (a) 15% (b) 5%
(c) 10% (d) 20%
22. Let $U = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$, $A = \{1, 2, 5\}$, $B = \{6, 7\}$. Then $A \cap B'$ is
- (a) A (b) B
(c) B' (d) None

23. Let A and B be two sets then $(A \cup B)' \cup (A' \cap B)$ is equal to
- (a) A' (b) A
(c) B' (d) None of these
24. The cardinality of the power set of $\{0, 1, 2, \dots, 10\}$ is
- (a) 1024 (b) 1023
(c) 2048 (d) 2043
25. If $A = \{0, 1, 5, 4, 7\}$. Then the total number proper subsets of A are
- (a) 32 (b) 31
(c) 64 (d) None of these
26. If A and B be two sets such that $n(A) = 70$, $n(B) = 60$, and $n(A \cup B) = 110$. Then $n(A \cap B)$ is equal to
- (a) 100 (b) 80
(c) 240 (d) 20
27. Given $n(U) = 20$, $n(A) = 12$, $n(B) = 9$, $n(A \cap B) = 4$, where U is the universal set, A and B are subsets of U, then $n(A \cup B)^c$ is equal to
- (a) 17 (b) 9
(c) 3 (d) 11
28. Let $A = \{x : x \in \mathbb{R}, |x| < 1\}$; $B = \{x : x \in \mathbb{R}, |x - 1| \geq 1\}$ and $A \cup B = \mathbb{R} - D$, then the set D is (R is the set of real numbers)
- (a) $\{x : 1 < x \leq 2\}$ (b) $\{x : 1 \leq x \leq 2\}$
(c) $\{x : 1 \leq x < 2\}$ (d) None of these
29. If the sets A and B are defined as $A = \{(x, y) : y = e^x, x \in \mathbb{R}\}$; $B = \{(x, y) : y = x, x \in \mathbb{R}\}$, (R is the set of real numbers), then
- (a) $B \subseteq A$ (b) $A \subseteq B$
(c) $A \cup B = A$ (d) $A \cap B = \phi$
30. If A and B be any two sets, then $(A \cup B)'$ is equal to
- (a) $A' \cap B'$ (b) $A' \cup B'$
(c) $A \cup B$ (d) $A \cap B$
31. Which of the following statements is true?
- (a) $\{3\} \in \{1, 3, 5\}$ (b) $\{1\} \in \{1, 3, 5\}$
(c) $\{3, 5\} \in \{1, 3, 5\}$ (d) $3 \in \{1, 3, 5\}$

COMPUTER SCIENCE

Data Representation

Convert the following and verify your answer-

1. $(97)_{10}$ to binary
2. $(63.25)_{10}$ to binary
3. $(110.01)_2$ to decimal
4. $(111011110101)_2$ to hexadecimal

5. $(5B7D)_{16}$ to binary

6. $(5A9)_{16}$ to decimal

7. $(510)_{10}$ to hexadecimal

8. $(11001101110)_2$ to octal

9. $(5371)_8$ to binary

10. $(5737)_8$ to decimal

11. $(257)_{10}$ to octal

17. Convert $BEAD_{(16)}$ to binary, octal and decimal.

18. Convert $2567_{(10)}$ to binary, octal and hexadecimal.

19. Add $110011_{(2)}$ to $111000_{(2)}$.

20. Add 10102 and 11112

21. Add 100112 and 110012

22. Add 101011 + 110101

23. Add the following binary numbers:

(i) 11110000 + 1000011001

(ii) 10101000 + 010001001

24. Add the following binary numbers:

(i) 100001111 + 111001101

(ii) 101011111 + 110011010

3. What is the need of entrepreneurship in an economy? Explain at least six benefits.

4. “Innovation is the hallmark of entrepreneurship”. Why is “innovation” referred as the basic function of an entrepreneur?

5. Starting a venture is not an easy task. A series of activities needs to be planned and undertaken to create an enterprise. Discuss them briefly.

6. Shivi, a dropout from 10th std is forced by her mother to start working as help. Shivi agrees on the condition to do only “cooking” in 2-3 houses. One family turns out to be Punjabi, other Gujarati and the third one is Rajasthani. She cooked their kinds of food for an year and to everyone’s surprise, she expressed her desire to open up a small eating joint of her own. All alone, determined, she finally opens “Apna Bhoj”, a small eating joint with her savings and it became a hot spot because of the fusion food platter being offered. Do you think Shivi is an entrepreneur? Give reasons for your answers.

7. Why are entrepreneurs called agents of progress for a nation? What role do they play in the Nation's development?

8. "Entrepreneurs, in their drive and pursuit to create something new, at times, results in causing major loss to the Nation's natural resources. Shouldn't they be discouraged? Justify giving reasons for your answers.

9. Differentiate between entrepreneur and entrepreneurship.(Two Points)

10.Explain any two disadvantages of being an Entrepreneur.



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