

POLICE D.A.V PUBLIC SCHOOL ,LUDHIANA

HOLIDAYS HOMEWORK

CLASS-XII

HUMANITIES

SUBJECT-POLITICAL SCIENCE

1. Collect data about various political parties contesting the elections since 1951 and make a pie chart on no. of seats won by winning party and parties winning second highest, second highest and third highest seats respectively

2. Prepare a PPT by inserting pictures of all prime ministers and writing about their tenure and contributions.

PROJECT WORK

Project Work: 20 Mark

Rationale

Political Science as a field of study in senior secondary classes enable students to get an exposure to political activities and processes that they are exposed to in everyday life. The study of political science has emerged as a multifaceted discipline, involving a contemporary interdisciplinary approaches and empirical framework, emphasizing more on field work rather than theoretical perceptions. The connect between government and citizen ensures the emergence of an active and reflective citizens and vibrant democracy. CBSE has therefore incorporated project work in Political Science to enable students to extend their interest beyond textbooks and provide them with a platform to gather information, value the decisions made to shape the community and visualize future course of action to be taken to ensure healthy democracy.

Objectives of project work

- : • To enable learners to probe deeper, initiate action and reflect on knowledge and skills acquired during the course of class XI and XII
- To analyze and evaluate real world scenarios using social constructivism, a theory based on observation and scientific study
- To become independent and empowered to choose their topic and gather data from a variety of source, investigate varied viewpoints acquired during the course XI-XII and arrive at logical deductions.
- To enquire into, and reflect on, issues independently /in collaboration with others and identify the limitations
- To develop 21st century skills of communication, cooperation, coordination, critical thinking, creativity and collaboration

SUGGESTED TOPICS FOR PROJECT

1. NAM- 1961 to present times
2. Division of Germany with special focus on the construction and dismantling of the Berlin Wall
3. CIS-Central Asian Republics
4. Disintegration of USSR with special focus on Gorbachev.
5. Arab Spring
6. Cover the negative as well as positive aspects of relationship between India and the following countries.

Focus on any one of the following (current updates should be highlighted):

- a) Relationship between India and Russia
- b) Relationship between India and China
- c) Relationship between India and Pakistan
- d) Relationship between India and Bangladesh

7. ASEAN

8. European Union and BREXIT
9. BRICS
10. SAARC
11. India's Nuclear Policy
12. United Nations with focus on India's candidature in Security Council.
13. UN Agencies – UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO
14. Pandemics: Covid 19- Its global impact (focus on worldwide cooperation and preparedness along with controversies (please collect newspaper clippings for the same)
15. Partition of India-Theory behind it and its legacy
16. Comparison between NITI AAYOG and Planning Commission and their contribution in India's Development.
17. Election 2019- Rise of BJP and Downfall of Congress (1989-2019).
18. Emergency – A blot on Indian Democracy
19. NDA III and NDA IV – Social and Economic welfare programmes.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE COMPLETION OF PROJECT

1. The project has to be done on interleaf sheets
2. The total length of project will be 20 -25 pages
3. The project must be neat and well presented and must be completely hand written
4. Color illustrations ,maps charts may be drawn or printed are welcome

ADDITIONAL TIPS

PREFACE

- 1.Name of the project
- 2.Problem statement/Objective of the project

THE OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT IS (QUOTE FROM THE OBJECTIVES GIVEN ALONG WITH YOUR TOPIC)

SR.NO	PARTICULARS	PAGE NO
1.	Acknowledgements	
2.	Preface	
3.	Introduction	
4.	Planning and activities done during the project	
5.	Observations and findings	
6.	Conclusions	
7.	Learning from the project	
8.	Appendix	
9.	Teacher's observation	

Video lessons for different topics will be posted in the class group .Children are required to see the video and write down the conclusion or learning from the same on their notebooks.

Happy holidays

SUBJECT-LEGAL STUDIES

CLASS-XII

- 1.Design a preamble for your school abiding to all rights and duties of all students in the school
- 2.Prepare a PPT on how human rights have been evolved in world and from your finding write any five incidents where human rights have been violated .
- 3.Take a recent case of your own choice

For eg.Patanjali case

Imagine yourself as a defence lawyer and public prosecutor as well and write down your roles and arguments in both cases.

What according to you must be the decision taken by the Judge

(Consider all the provisions and sections of IPC or any other relevant provisions of constitution)

PROJECT WORK

INTRODUCTION

The student is required to do a project on 'Understanding Case Laws' OBJECTIVES:

The project work aims to enable students to

- identify a legal problem and provide its remedy
- select relevant legal sources and conduct research
- analyse and distinguish between types of cases
- apply case laws and relevant statutory laws **METHODOLOGY-**: The student is required to select any 3 decided cases related to the curriculum where one must be civil in nature, one criminal and one constitutional in character. The research on the cases must include the following points:
 - Name of the case
 - Parties to the case
 - Citation to the case
 - Bench
 - Nature of the case (Civil, Criminal or Constitutional)
 - Facts of the case and issues involved
 - Decision of the case including Ratio Decidendi and Obiter Dicta

Rubrics

Topic	Exceeding (76-100 percent)	Accomplished (61-75 percent)	Developing (34-60 percent)	Beginning 13(15-33 percent)
Presentation of all facts of the case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the relevant facts are presented clearly in a chronological, organized, logical and interesting sequence • The facts are supported with relevant evidence related to the case 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the crucial facts have been stated sequentially as per the happening of the case 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some facts are stated but not in a sequential manner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only a few unrelated and irrelevant facts have been stated
Statement of Legal problem and prediction about outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal problem has been precisely defined and unambiguously stated • Analysis of the legal problem has been done thoroughly and predicts clear outcome with logical reasoning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal problem has been nearly correctly stated • Analysis of the legal problem predicts a near clear outcome 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal problem has been vaguely conceived • Analysis of the Legal problem does not predict a clear outcome 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal problem has not been identified clearly, • No analysis of the legal problem has been done to predict the outcome
Information gathering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The information gathered in relation to the case is relevant and sufficient to encompass all crucial facts and all applicable laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The information gathered in relation to the case is relevant and sufficient to encompass only crucial facts without applicable laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The information gathered in relation to the case is relevant but insufficient to encompass all relevant facts and applicable laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The information gathered in relation to the case is insufficient

Establishing correlation in facts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All of the crucial facts are well correlated to each other and presented in a logically persuasive manner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the crucial facts have been stated and are correlated to each other and presented in a logically persuasive manner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some of the stated facts are correlated to each other and presented in a logical manner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The stated facts lack correlation and are not presented in a logically persuasive manner
legal analysis and reasoning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal analysis is done by organizing evidence to accentuate differences, or similarities related to case. Use superior inductive and deductive reasoning abilities and present analogy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal analysis is done by organizing some evidence but organization is less than effective. Shows less Logical reasoning (inductive deductive) than required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal analysis is done by organizing some evidences but organization is not effective. Logical reasoning (inductive – deductive) is missing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List some evidences but not able to organize it. Legal analysis is incoherent
Identification of decidendi and obiter dicta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ratio decidendi and Obiter dicta has been identified in a crystal clear terms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ratio decidendi and Obiter dicta has been little less clearly identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ratio decidendi and Obiter dicta has been vaguely identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ratio decidendi and Obiter dicta has not been identified
Reflections on the Case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corroborate alternative arguments with research and innovation. Question existing beliefs. Show inconsistencies in existing body of evidence to arrive at result. Analyse pros and cons of existing decision viz a viz alternative solutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify connection between existing laws and their application in this case. Consider alternative arguments to affect the present outcome. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyse from a personal perspective why a particular action/decision has happened. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> repeats only what has happened in the case

Video lessons will be posted in the group .Students are required to see the video and jot down the learning and conclusion drawn from the same .

THANKYOU AND HAPPY HOLIDAYS

CLASS-XII

HISTORY

SUMMER HOLIDAYS HOMEWORK

CLASS XII – HISTORY

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPILATION OF HOLIDAY HOMEWORK HISTORY PROJECT

Prepare the given History Project as per the CBSE guidelines.

Some suggested topics for project work are:

1. The History and Legacy of Mauryan Empire
2. "Mahabharat" – The Great Epic of India.
3. The Revolt of 1857- Causes; Planning & Coordination; Leadership, Vision of Unity.
4. The Philosophy of Guru Nanak Dev.
5. An insight into the Indian Constitution.

Instructions for Completion of Project:-

- The project is to be done on inter-leaf sheets.
- The total length of the project will be 20-25 pages.
- The projects must be neat and well presented and must be completely hand-written.
- No whiteners to be used or written matter to be crossed out. In case of any mistakes, redo the sheet.
- Do not number sheets or write dates unless so instructed.
- Color illustrations, maps, charts may be hand drawn or printed (if it is relevant for any aspect of your project) are welcome.

ADDITIONAL TIPS:

PREFACE:

1. Name of Project:
2. Problem Statement / Objective of Project:

The objective of the project is know the: (quote from the objectives given for your topic)

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REVISE CHAPTERS (THEMES)- 1 TO 4 AND GO THROUGH NCERT BACK EXERCISE, ASSIGNMENTS & NOTES.

ALL THE BEST!!

ENJOY YOUR HOLIDAYS IN HOLISTIC WAY.

CLASS-XII

ENGLISH

*As the Secretary of the Social welfare club, Greenfield convent school, Mumbai, draft a formal invitation inviting parents to an art fair where the culture and tradition of Odisha are going to be highlighted

*The Social Welfare Club has organised an art fair, where the culture and tradition of Odisha is going to be highlighted. Draft an invitation inviting the famous classical dancer Bhavna Manchanda, to be the guest of honour. Write the invitation for the same

*Read the chapter The Enemy and prepare five competency based questions

Questions can be in the form of MCQ's, short answer questions or long answer questions

CLASS-XII

PUNJABI

ਜਮਾਤ ਬਾਰੂਵੀਂ

- ਸੀ.ਬੀ.ਐੱਸ.ਈ. ਵੱਲੋਂ ਸੁਝਾਏ ਗਏ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ (Project)
- ਵਿਦਿ. ਕਿਸੇ ਇੱਕ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਨੂੰ ਤਸਵੀਰਾਂ ਸਹਿਤ ਲਿਖਤੀ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ 10 ਤੋਂ 15 ਪੰਨਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੂਰਾ ਕਰੇਗਾ।
- ਵਿਦਿ. ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਲਿਸਟ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਦੀ ਮਦਦ ਨਾਲ ਇਲਾਕਾਈ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤਾਂ/ਖ਼ਾਸੀਅਤਾਂ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਹੋਰ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਦੀ ਚੋਣ ਵੀ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਸੁਝਾਏ ਗਏ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ (SUGGESTED PROJECTS)

1. ਖ਼ੁਰਾਕ (ਕਿਸੇ ਇੱਕ ਰਾਜ/ਪ੍ਰਦੇਸ਼ ਆਧਾਰਿਤ)
2. ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਮੇਲੇ ਤੇ ਤਿਉਹਾਰ
3. ਬਜ਼ੁਰਗਾਂ ਦਾ ਘੱਟ ਰਿਹਾ ਸਤਿਕਾਰ (ਕਾਰਨ ਤੇ ਸੁਝਾਅ)
4. ਕਰੋਨਾ-ਕਾਲ ਸਮੇਂ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਤੇ ਸ਼ਹਿਰੀ ਜੀਵਨ ਦਾ ਅੰਤਰ
5. ਕਰੋਨਾ-ਕਾਲ ਸਮੇਂ ਆਨ-ਲਾਈਨ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ
6. ਕਰੋਨਾ-ਕਾਲ ਸਮੇਂ ਉਭਰੀ ਲੋਕ-ਸੇਵਾ ਭਾਵਨਾ
7. ਕਰੋਨਾ-ਕਾਲ ਸਮੇਂ ਪ੍ਰਦੂਸ਼ਣ ਦੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ
8. ਕਰੋਨਾ-ਕਾਲ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਸਕੂਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਤੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਵਿਹਾਰ
9. ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਾਣ ਦੀ ਹੋੜ (ਸ਼ੌਕ, ਮਜ਼ਬੂਰੀ ਜਾਂ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਰੁਤਬਾ)
10. ਸੋਸ਼ਲ ਮੀਡੀਆ ਦਾ ਵੱਧ ਰਿਹਾ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ
11. ਵਿਗਿਆਨੀ (ਸਮਾਜ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਣ)
12. ਲੇਖਕ (ਸਾਹਿਤਿਕ ਦੇਣ)
13. ਮਹਾਂਪੁਰਸ਼ (ਜੀਵਨੀ ਤੇ ਉਪਦੇਸ਼)

XII ECONOMICS
HOLIDAYS HOMEWORK
2024-25

MACROECONOMICS

I. NUMERICAL PRACTICE

1. If legal reserve ratio is 20%, what will be the value of money multiplier?
2. Calculate the value of money multiplier and total deposits created, if the initial deposit is of Rs 500 Crore and Reserve Requirement is 10%. Also calculate the total amount of lendings.
3. If the total deposits created by commercial banks is 12,000 crores and legal reserve ratio is 25%, then calculate the amount of initial deposits. Also calculate the amount of lendings.
4. Calculate the legal reserve ratio, if the initial deposits of Rs 400 crores lead to the creation of total deposits of Rs 16,000 crores.
5. If the total deposits created by the commercial bank is Rs 50,000 crores and legal reserve ratio is 40%, then what would have been the amount of the initial deposits?
6. Calculate the value of the money multiplier, if the legal reserve ratio or legal reserve requirements are of 20%.
7. Calculate the total deposits created by the commercial bank, if reserve ratio is 10% and primary deposit is of 1250 crores. Also calculate the amount of lendings.
8. If total deposits created by commercial bank is 20,000 crore and primary deposit is of 2,500 crore then what will be The value of money multiplier and reserve ratio?
9. If legal reserve ratio is 0.2 and initial deposits are 1,000 explain the process of money creation by the commercial banks.
10. What will be the value of money multiplier when the initial deposits are Rs 500 Crore and LRR is 10%
11. Calculate total deposits created if the initial deposit is of 1,000 crore and legal requirement is 12.5%. Also calculate the total amount of lendings by the commercial bank
12. Explain using numerical example, how a reduction in reserve deposit ratio or LRR, affects the credit creation power of the banking system?
13. If legal reserve requirements is 0.25, and the final deposit created by commercial banks is Rs 20,000 explain the process of credit creation by commercial banks.
14. Calculate legal reserve requirement, if the initial deposits are Rs 2500 and banks are able to create total deposits of Rs 25000.
15. Calculate initial deposits and total lendings by commercial bank, if legal reserve requirements is 0.125 and final deposits created are Rs 62,500.
16. Suppose initial deposits with bank is Rs 25,000 and Legal Reserve Ratio is 20%. How much total money will be created in the economy? Also calculate the total lendings.
17. If the legal reserve ratio is 20% and you deposit rupees 150000 how much credit will be created by the commercial banks in the economy?
18. If the reserve ratio is 20% and initial deposits are of rupees 1000, what will be the value of deposit multiplier or credit multiplier and total lending by the commercial bank? Given the same amount of initial deposits, RBI increased the reserve ratio to 25% what would happen in the economy? Explain why?

II. Go through the following press release:

प्रेस प्रकाशनी PRESS RELEASE



भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक
RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

वेबसाइट : www.rbi.org.in/hindi
Website : www.rbi.org.in
ई-मेल/Email : helpdoc@rbi.org.in



संचार विभाग, केंद्रीय कार्यालय, शहीद भगत सिंह मार्ग, फोर्ट, मुंबई - 400 001
Department of Communication, Central Office, Shahid Bhagat Singh Marg, Fort,
Mumbai - 400 001 फोन/Phone: 022 - 2266 0502

May 19, 2023

**₹2000 Denomination Banknotes –
Withdrawal from Circulation; Will continue as Legal Tender**

The ₹2000 denomination banknote was introduced in November 2016 under Section 24(1) of RBI Act, 1934, primarily to meet the currency requirement of the economy in an expeditious manner after the withdrawal of legal tender status of all ₹500 and ₹1000 banknotes in circulation at that time. The objective of introducing ₹2000 banknotes was met once banknotes in other denominations became available in adequate quantities. Therefore, printing of ₹2000 banknotes was stopped in 2018-19.

2. About 89% of the ₹2000 denomination banknotes were issued prior to March 2017 and are at the end of their estimated life-span of 4-5 years. The total value of these banknotes in circulation has declined from ₹6.73 lakh crore at its peak as on March 31, 2018 (37.3% of Notes in Circulation) to ₹3.62 lakh crore constituting only 10.8% of Notes in Circulation on March 31, 2023. It has also been observed that this denomination is not commonly used for transactions. Further, the stock of banknotes in other denominations continues to be adequate to meet the currency requirement of the public.

3. In view of the above, and in pursuance of the "Clean Note Policy" of the Reserve Bank of India, it has been decided to withdraw the ₹2000 denomination banknotes from circulation.

4. The banknotes in ₹2000 denomination will continue to be legal tender.

5. It may be noted that RBI had undertaken a similar withdrawal of notes from circulation in 2013-2014.

6. Accordingly, members of the public may deposit ₹2000 banknotes into their bank accounts and/or exchange them into banknotes of other denominations at any bank branch. Deposit into bank accounts can be made in the usual manner, that is, without restrictions and subject to extant instructions and other applicable statutory provisions.

7. In order to ensure operational convenience and to avoid disruption of regular activities of bank branches, exchange of ₹2000 banknotes into banknotes of other denominations can be made upto a limit of ₹20,000/- at a time at any bank starting from May 23, 2023.

8. To complete the exercise in a time-bound manner and to provide adequate time to the members of public, all banks shall provide deposit and/or exchange facility for ₹2000 banknotes until September 30, 2023. Separate guidelines have been issued to the banks.

9. The facility for exchange of ₹2000 banknotes upto the limit of ₹20,000/- at a time shall also be provided at the 19 Regional Offices (ROs) of RBI having Issue Departments¹ from May 23, 2023.

10. The Reserve Bank of India has advised banks to stop issuing ₹2000 denomination banknotes with immediate effect.

11. Members of the public are encouraged to utilise the time up to September 30, 2023 to deposit and/or exchange the ₹2000 banknotes. A document on Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) in the matter has been hosted on the RBI website for information and convenience of the public.

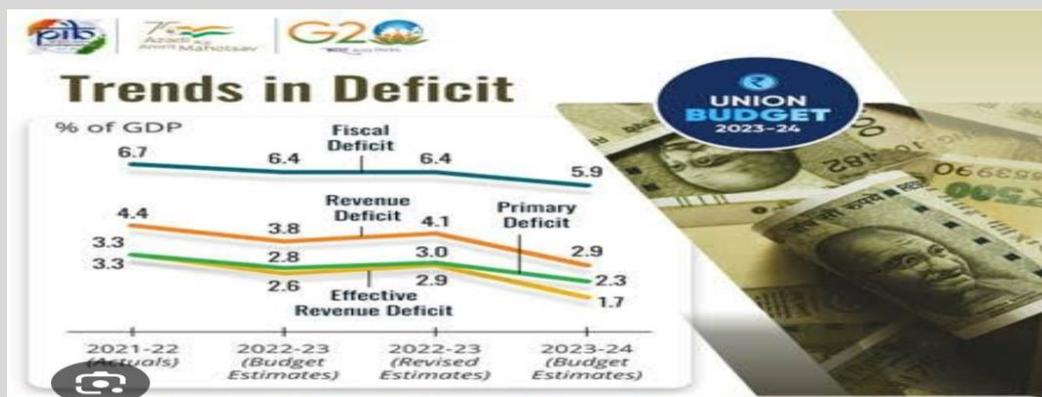
Press Release: 2023-2024/257

(Yogesh Dayal)
Chief General Manager

Answer the following questions on the basis of the above press release:

- What do you mean by legal tender?
- What is the current status of Rs 2000 notes?
- When and how will this status of Rs 2000 notes change?
- When and why were these Rs 2000 notes issued?
- Why these notes are being discontinued by RBI?
- What do you mean by "Clean Note Policy" of RBI?
- In which year a similar kind of withdrawal of notes was undertaken? Explain why and how?
- What guidelines need to be followed under this discontinuation of notes by general public as well as banks?
- What is the difference between demonetization done in November 2016 and this discontinuation of Rs 2000 currency notes?
- What will be its impact on money supply in the economy?
- What do you think will be its effect on the Indian economy?

III. Answer the questions on the basis of the picture as well as previous knowledge :



- Give the meaning of budget deficit.
- Differentiate between the three types of budget deficit.
- Analyse the trend given in the picture above.

IV. Watch the youtube videos and answer the following questions:

1. <https://youtu.be/KU3asqCoU8Y?si=vViBnE1xEv7Wv0hn>
2. <https://youtu.be/CYsGFyVRfz4?si=hEdkI0G380I84puA>

1. Arrange the following in the correct chronological order:

- (i) Demonetisation
- (ii) New Economic Policy
- (iii) Establishment of WTO
- (iv) Introduction of GST

Alternatives:

- (a) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii). (b) (ii), (iii),(i), (iv)
- (c) (ii) ,(iv),(i), (iii). (d) (iii), (i), (iv), (ii)

2. Which of the following is not a benefit of demonetisation in India :

- a) control over corruption
- b) counterfeiting use of high denomination notes for illegal activities
- c) control on black money
- d) more demanding customers

3. Which of the following was not a feature of demonetisation ?

- a) channelising savings into formal financial system
- b) tax administration. c) cashless economy. d) promotion of Black money

4. All indirect taxes have been subsumed under:

- A) income tax b) goods and service tax
- C) corporate tax. D) value added tax

5. _____ and _____ currency notes of old Mahatma Gandhi series were banned as legal tender money on 8th November 2016 :

- A) 1500 & 500 b) 1000 & 1500. C) 2500 & 200

6. Who is the chairman of GST council ?

- A) prime minister b) finance secretary c) finance minister. D) none of these

7. Which of the following currency notes are not in circulation post demonetization?

- A) 500 b) 1000 c) 200 d) all of these

8. The final burden of goods and service tax is borne by :

- A) producer or seller of the product
- B) the government.
- C) shifted to final user of the product
- D) none of these

9. From the following statements regarding good and service tax identify the incorrect statement:

STATEMENT 1: It ensures uniformity of tax rates across all states

STATEMENT 2: It shows better tax compliance and tax collection .

Alternatives :

- A) both of the statements are true
- B) both the statements are false
- C) statement 1 is true statement 2 is false.
- D) statement 2 is true statement 1 is false.

10. STATEMENT 1: All types of direct and indirect taxes have been subsumed by it.

STATEMENT 2: It is imposed on the supply of goods and services.

Alternatives :

- A) both of the statements are true
- B) both the statements are false
- C) statement 1 is true statement 2 is false.
- D) statement 2 is true statement 1 is false.

11. Kritika and Vidisha were discussing the changes made by the government in the year 2017 in the taxation system. Kritika said that this revolutionary tax system has replaced many indirect taxes in India .Vidisha said that this system of taxation aims to subsume multiple taxes into one single tax across the country and make good uniformly priced across India.

Which tax they are discussing ?

- A) value added tax b) goods and service tax
- C) income tax. C) corporate tax

13. Read the following statements carefully and choose the correct alternative from the following :

Statement 1: Goods and service tax is a direct tax .

Statement 2: GST is levied on goods and services.

Alternatives :

- A) both of the statements are true
- B) both the statements are false
- C) statement 1 is true statement 2 is false.
- D) statement 2 is true statement 1 is false.

14. Read the following statements carefully and choose the correct alternative from the following :

Statement 1: Demonetisation was the step taken by the government of India in order to tackle the problems of corruption, blank money, terrorism and circulation of fake currency in the Indian economy

Statement 2: Demonetization has ensured improvement in tax compliance in India over the period over time

Alternatives :

- A) both of the statements are true
- B) both the statements are false
- C) statement 1 is true statement 2 is false.
- D) statement 2 is true statement 1 is false.

15. Read the following statements carefully and choose the correct alternative from the following :

Statement 1: The demonetisation of currency was undertaken by the Indian government on November 8 2016.

Statement 2: Demonetisation has increase the popularity of e wallets in India .

Alternatives :

- A) both of the statements are true
- B) both the statements are false
- C) statement 1 is true statement 2 is false.
- D) statement 2 is true statement 1 is false.

16. Mention the rates and any two commodities under the different tax slabs under goods and service tax GST.

17. Name any three state and centre taxes which are subsumed under GST.