ENGLISH

1.*"To read is to fly: it is to soar to a point of vantage which gives a view over wide terrains of history, human variety, ideas, shared experience and the fruits of many inquiries."*

A capacity and taste for reading gives access to whatever has already been discovered by others. Write a review of the book 'The Invisible Man' by H. G. Wells. We encourage you to watch the movie based on the novel, 'The Invisible Man' (1933) or 'Hollow Man' (2000). Compare and analyse the fiction and the theatrical classic to pen down an excellent review in about 1000 words. Alternatively, you can give a twist to the tale by providing a different ending. Your work should be original and plagiarism free. This quality of being unique will set you apart from your counterparts. Submit your creative masterpiece in a file.

PSYCHOLOGY

General Instructions:

i) The holiday homework of Psychology contains Case Study, short answer, long answer & HOTS questions.
ii) The students are required to attempt them in a separate register.

Q1.) Develop a case profile of an individual exhibiting any of the following;

- Excelling in areas such as sports, academics, music etc.
- Individual with special needs such as Down Syndrome, Asperger's syndrome, autism spectrum disorder, mental retardation or learning disability
- An individual facing stress, interpersonal problem or any other problem such as obesity, substance abuse etc.

Q2.) Select five vocations and gather information about the nature of work done by people in these five vocation and the varying aptitude required for reach. Also analyse these vocations in terms of the types of psychological attributes required for successful performance.

Q3.) Arihant wants to become a singer even though he belongs to a family of doctors. Though his family members claim to love him but strongly disapprove his choice of career. Using Carl Rogers terminology, describe the attitudes shown b Arihant's family.

Q4.) Make a list of movies, TV shows, or plays you have seen where a particular psychological disorder has been highlighted. Match the symptoms to the ones you have read. Prepare a report.

Assignment 1

Q1.) Who devised the concept of IQ?

Q2.) Define intellectual deficiency.

Q3.) Differentiate between "g" factor and "s" factor according to two factor theory.

Q4.) To what extent is our intelligence the result of heredity (nature) and environment (nurture)? Discuss.

Q5.) How does the Triarchic theory help us understand intelligence?

Q6.) What is IQ? How do psychologists classify individuals on the basis of their IQ scores?

Q7.) How is aptitude different from interest and intelligence?

Q8.) Differentiate between verbal, nonverbal and performance tests of intelligence.

Assignment 2

Q1.) Differentiate between personal and social identity.

Q2. Giving suitable examples differentiate between self-esteem and self-efficacy.

Q3.) Differentiate between cardinal traits and central traits with the help of suitable examples.

Q4.) What is self? How does the Indian notion of self-differ from the western notion of self?

Q5.) Critically evaluate the observational methods used in the assessment of personality.

Q6.) Discuss Sigmund Freud's explanation of the structure of personality.

*Holidays homework will be assessed on the basis of content, presentation and timely submission.

ECONOMICS

General Instructions:
i) The holiday homework of Economics contains short answer, long answer & HOTS questions.
ii) The students are required to attempt them in a separate register.

LIST OF SUGGESTED PROJECTS

Project 1 – Make a Project on Poverty and its alleviation with help of a field survey of an unprivileged area. Collect data on the basis of gender, age, education, occupation, employment and so on. Draw maps and diagrams (pie, bar), dot map, choropleth map. Suggest way ahead eradicating poverty.

Project 2 – Carry out a Survey on energy consumption. Collect data in an average household and suggest measures to conserve energy wastages.

Assignment No. 1

1. Who supplies services required for production?
2. What are two most important features of human wants?
3. What are the most important features of resources?
4. Define scarcity.
5. What is meant by economizing resources? Why is it needed?

6. What is an economic problem? Why does it arise?
7. Is it true that if resources were unlimited, there would have been no economic problem? Give reason and explain.
8. Explain the central problems of an economy.
9. How is marginal opportunity cost different from opportunity cost?
10. Show shift/rotation of PPC when resources are increased and when there is efficient technology for the production of good Y.
11. Explain how scarcity underlies all central problems.
12. Are the central problems common to all economies? Why/why not?
13. In what sense is the problem of 'What to produce' a central problem?
14. Distinguish between a) planned economy and market economy
    b) Positive statement and normative statement.

Assignment No. 1.2

15. Explain what to produce using the PPC?
16. In what sense is the problem of 'how to produce' a central problem?
17. Why is the PPC downward sloping?
18. What is meant by opportunity cost? Explain briefly with an example.
19. When is PPC
    a) Concave to origin.(draw it)
    b) Convex to origin.(draw it)
    c) Straight line downward sloping.
20. What core issues do the following branches of economics deal with?
    a) Microeconomic theory
    b) Macroeconomic theory
    c) Development economics
    d) Welfare economics
21. What is PPC? What are its other names?
22. 'For whom to produce' is essentially a problem of distribution of income. Elaborate.
23. Show how the PPC can be used to depict the central problems. Label completely. Also explain in words.
24. Assume that Econoland produces haircuts and shirts with input of labour. Econoland has 1000 hours of labour available. A haircut requires ½ hour of labour, while a shirt requires 5 hours of labour. Construct Econoland's Production Possibility Curve.
25. Why is marginal opportunity cost increasing?or Discuss the reason for concave shape of PPC.

HOTS

Q1) How can the central problem be solved with the help of PPC?

Q2) "Scarcity and choice go together."Comment

Q3). Explain the problem of opportunity cost with an example?

Q 4) Draw a PPC and show the following on this curve. Give reasons of this shift.
Q5) A lot of people died and many factories were destroyed in and earthquake. How will it affect the PPC of the Economy?

Assignment –Demand and its Elasticity

1. How is desire different from demand?
2. What is the basic unit of consumption in an economy?
3. How is household demand for a commodity defined?
4. What factors affect household demand for any commodity? State any six factors.
5. How can you express the factors affecting demand in mathematical terms? What is such an expression called?
6. Describe how changes in income of a household affect its demand for a normal, inferior and a necessity good? (use diagrams)
7. If a rise in income of the consumer leads to a fall in the quantity demanded of a commodity X, what type of commodity is X?
8. If a rise in income of the consumer leads to a rise in the quantity demanded of a commodity X, what type of commodity is X?
9. How do changes in prices of related commodities affect that demand for a given commodity? Discuss with shift in demand curve.
10. If a rise in price of commodity A is accompanied by rise in quantity demanded of commodity B, how are commodities A and B related?
11. 'Tastes and preferences affect household demand for a commodity', how?
12. State the Law of Demand. State the four important assumptions of this law.
13. Define
    a) demand schedule(give schedule also)
    b) demand curve(with diagram)
14. What is the normal shape of the demand curve?
15. Explain the effect of change in price of tea on demand curve of coffee.
16. When does the law of demand operate? Or Why does the demand curve normally slope downwards from right to left? Or What are the reasons for the negative slope of the demand curve (discuss any three)?
17. What is meant by market demand for a commodity? Give a numerical example for the same. How market demand curve is obtained from individual demand curves? Use diagram on same axes and schedule to explain.
18. Discuss any three factors that affect market demand for a commodity but not the individual demand.
19. Discuss any four exceptions to the law of demand.
20. Define price elasticity of demand.
21. State the three methods of measuring price elasticity of demand.
22. Describe the expenditure or outlay method of measuring price elasticity of demand using numerical illustrations.
23. Describe the Point or geometric method of measuring price elasticity. Use diagram and clearly label it to show how elasticity varies along the straight line demand curve.
24. State the formula for measuring the price elasticity by percentage method.
25. Define   a) unit elastic demand   b) infinitely elastic demand   c) perfectly inelastic demand
26. What are the shapes of a) unit elastic b) perfectly elastic   c) perfectly inelastic demand curves? Use diagrams to explain.
27. Why is the price elasticity of demand different for different commodities?

28. Distinguish between shift in demand curve and movement along the demand curve with diagrams.

29. When does a consumer demand more of a commodity at a given price? Give three points, use diagram also.

30. As a result of 10% fall in the price of a good, its quantity demanded rises by 10%. Calculate the coefficient of price elasticity of demand.

31. The price elasticity of demand of a commodity is (-) 3. What is the percentage change in the price if the quantity demanded falls by 6%?

32. Find the price elasticity of demand of a commodity from the following:
    Price per unit (Rs)   60   80
    Qty demanded (units) 100   50

33. A consumer purchased 10 units of a good @Rs.5/unit and 12 units when the price fell by Rs.1/unit. What is the price elasticity of demand?

34. The price elasticity of demand of a commodity is 1. A household buys 25 units of it at the price of Rs. 5/unit. If the price of the product rises to Rs.6/unit, how much quantity of the product will be bought by the household?

35. Suppose the initial demand was 100 units and with the rise in price by Rs. 5/unit, the quantity demanded falls by 5 units. Coefficient of price elasticity is (-) 1.2. What was the price before change?

36. When the price is Rs.5/unit, a consumer buys 40 units of commodity and his price elasticity of demand is (-)1.5. What will be the change in quantity demanded if the price falls to Rs.4/unit?

37. The quantity demanded by a consumer of a good declines by 10% when its price increases from Rs.5 to Rs.6/unit. What is the price elasticity of demand for the commodity?

38. The price elasticity of demand of a commodity is (-) 4. If the price has fallen by 25% and the new quantity demanded is 100 units, what was the original quantity demanded?

39. Compare the price elasticity of good A and B

GOOD A		GOOD B	
PRICE/UNIT (Rs)	TOTAL EXPENDITURE (Rs)	PRICE/UNIT (Rs)	TOTAL EXPENDITURE (Rs)
4	20	3	15
5	30	4	24

40. As a result of fall in the price of a commodity from Rs.7/- kg to Rs.5/- per kg, the total expenditure on it increases from Rs.3500/- to Rs.6250/-. Calculate the price elasticity of demand.

PHYSICS

Investigatory Project - (2014-15)

Prepare one Investigatory Project on any one of the following topics or any other topic of your choice based on concept of physics (as per CBSE guidelines).

POINTERS FOR MAKING PROJECT REPORT

The material should be placed and bound in the following order:

1. Top Sheet of transparent plastic –The top page of your report should carry the following information in printed form or handwritten in neat block letters:

> **Title of Project:**
> **Name of Student:**
> **Roll Number:**

2. Aim of Project

3. Apparatus required

4. Principle/theory

5. Construction with labelled diagram

6. Working

7. Observations

8. Calculations

9. Result/ Conclusions

10. Applications

11. Graphs if any,

12. References/bibliography

13. Back cover of **plastic: may be opaque or transparent**

List of Investigatory Projects:

1.   To study and construct A.C.Generator/ Motor

2.   To study and construct Transformer

3.   To study and show Diffraction of light

4.   To investigate the dependence of the angle of deviation on the angle of incidence, using a hollow prism filled, one by one, with different transparent fluids.

5.   Use of semiconductor devices (transistor) as amplifier, oscillator, fire alarm, rain alarm, etc.

6.   To study Faraday law of EMI (self & mutual induction)

7.   To study and construct Power/magnetic brake

8.   To study and construct Thermo couple

9.   To study various factors on which the internal resistance/emf of a cell depends.

10.   To study the variations, in current flowing, in a circuit containing a LDR, because of a variation. (a) in the power of the incandescent lamp, used to 'illuminate' the LDR.
        (Keeping all the lamps at a fixed distance). (b) in the distance of a
    incandescent   lamp (of fixed power) used to 'illuminate' the LDR.

11.   To find the refractive indices of (a) water (b) oil (transparent) using a plane
    mirror, a equiconvex lens, (made from a glass of known refractive index) and an
    adjustable object needle.

12.   To design an appropriate logic gate combination for a given truth table.

13.   To investigate the relation between the ratio of (i) output and input voltage and   (ii)
number of turns in the secondary coil and primary coil of a self designed   transformer.

14.   To estimate the charge induced on each one of the two identical styro foam (or
    pith) balls suspended in a vertical plane by making use of Coulomb's law.

15.   To set up a common emitter transistor circuit and to study its input and output
    characteristic and to calculate its current gain.

16.   To study the factor on which the self inductance of a coil depends by observing the
    effect of this coil, when put in series with a resistor/ (bulb) in a circuit fed up by an
    a.c. source of adjustable frequency.

17.   To construct a switch using a transistor and to draw the graph between the   input and
    output voltage and mark the cut-off, saturation and active regions.

***Holidays homework will be assessed on the basis of content, presentation and timely
submission.**

BIOLOGY

Prepare the project report as per CBSE guidelines on the topics allotted in the class in the
given format:

1. Aim
2. Content/ Index
3. Theory
4. Procedure
5. Observations
6. Result and conclusion
7. Survey questionnaire (survey to be conducted on group size of atleast 30)
8. Analysis of each question of the survey.
9. Final conclusion report of the survey conducted
10. Suggestions for improvement

11. Bibliography

CHEMISTRY

General Instructions:

i) The holiday homework of Chemistry contains short answer, long answer & HOTS questions.
ii) The students are required to attempt them in a separate register.

Unit – 10 (Haloalkane and Haloarenes)

1. Why fluorination of hydrocarbons with F_2 gas occurs explosively?

2. Chlorine is a deactivating group yet it is ortho and para directing. Why?

3. Give 2 uses of Freon.

4. Give the name of the reaction, in which only haloarenes are treated with sodium, forming diaryls.

5. Why the boiling points of chlorides, bromides and iodides are considerably higher than those of the hydrocarbons of comparable molecular mass?

6. Explain Kharasch effect or peroxide effect.

7. Give 1 test for detection of unsaturation (double or triple bond) in an organic molecule.

(2 marks questions)

8. Explain Finkelstein reaction.

9. Bromoalkanes can be easily prepared by refluxing the silver salts of a fatty acid. Name and explain the reaction.

10. Explain the stability of the haloalkanes having the same alkyl group.

11. In the formation of alkenes, dehydrohalogenation is classified as β-elimination reaction. Explain.

12. According to Saytzeff's rule, show saytzeff's elimination in case of haloalkanes.

13. (i) What is ambident nucleophile. (ii) Give 'Williamson Synthesis' reaction.

14. Explain the reactivity of alkyl halides towards SN1 reactions.

(3 marks questions)

15. How haloarenes are prepared from diazonium salts. Explain, by giving names of the reactions.

16. For isomeric alkyl halides, the boiling points decrease with branching. Explain.

17. Give the uses and environmental effects of Freon/DDT/Iodoform.

Unit – 11 (Alcohols, Phenols and Ethers)

(1 mark questions)

1. Solubility of alcohols in water decreases with increase in molecular mass of the alcohol. Why?

2. Why primary alcohols are the strongest acids and tertiary the weakest?

3. Explain coupling reaction.

4. When does elimination reaction precede over substitution? Explain with suitable example.

5. Why boiling points of ethers are much lower than those of the isomeric alcohols?

6. How will you distinguish between 1-phenylethanol and 2-phenylethanol. Give reaction for the test.

7. Write the chemical equation for the preparation of Ethoxybenzene.

(2 marks questions)

8. Why do phenols not give protonation reactions readily?

9. Explain Reimen Tiemen reaction.

10. (i) Name one reagent which is used for the distinction of primary, secondary and tertiary alcohols. (ii) How will you know whether a given OH group is alcoholic or phenolic in nature!

11. How will you synthesise salicylic acid from phenol?

12. Why are Grignard reagents soluble in ether but not in benzene?

13. Describe the 'Kolbe's reaction'.

14. Discuss the electrophillic substitution reactions in aromatic ethers.

(3 marks questions)

15. Why alcohols act both as nucleophiles as well as electrophiles while phenols usually act as nucleophiles only? Show the reaction for both.

16. Phenols are stronger acid than alcohols. Explain.

17. (i) Sodium metal can be used for drying diethyl ether, but not for an alcohol.

(ii) How will you convert chlorobenzene to picric acid.

Unit – 12 (Aldehydes, Ketones and Carboxylic acids)

(1 mark questions)

1. Carbonyl compounds mainly show nucleophilic addition reactions. Why?

2. Why it is necessary to control the pH during the reaction of aldehydes and ketones with ammonia derivatives?

3. Formic acid is stronger acid than acetic acid. Why?

4. The bond length of $>C=O$ in carboxylic acid is slightly larger than that in aldehydes and ketones. Why?

5. Why p-nitrobenzoic acid is stronger than benzoic acid?

6. How will you convert an acid into an ester without using an alcohol.

7. Out of p-chlorobenzoic acid and p-nitrobenzoic acid which is stronger and why?

8. Why do aldehydes have lower boiling point than alcohols?

9. Give a test to distinguish between propanone and propanal.

10. Give a suitable example of Hell-Volhard Zelinsky reaction.

11. How can you distinguish an alcohol and a carboxylic acid.

12. How would you obtain Acetone from acetic acid.

 (2 marks questions)

13. Show reduction of aldehyde/ketone by 'clemmensen reduction'.

14. How will you convert acetophenone to benzoic acid.

15. Benzaldehyde is less reactive than acetaldehyde towards nucleophilic addition reactions. Explain.

16. Formaldehyde gives cannizzaro reaction whereas acetaldehyde does not. Explain.

17. Why acetaldehyde gives aldol condensation, while formaldehyde does not. Explain.

18. Give a chemical test to distinguish between (i) acetophenone and benzophenone (ii) Ethanal and propanal

 19. Give one colour test to distinguish an aldehyde and a ketone.

 20. How is benzoic acid prepared from :- (i) Toluene (ii) Benzaldehyde

21. Why aromatic acids are solids but acids of acetic acid group are mostly liquids?

 ## Unit – 13 (Organic Compounds Containing Nitrogen)

(1 mark questions)

1. Why amines have lower boiling points than those of alcohols or carboxylic acids?

 2. Why alkylamines are more basic than ammonia?

3. Which test can be used to distinguish between primary amines from secondary and tertiary amines? Name the reaction also.

4. Explain 'diazotisation'?

5. Why tertiary amines do not undergo acylation?

6. Why do amines react as nucleophiles?

 7. Give a chemical test to distinguish between aniline and N-methylaniline.

8. Aromatic primary amines cannot be prepared by Gabriel phthalimide synthesis. Why?

9. How will you convert Benzene into aniline?

10. Account for the following : (i) pKb of aniline is more than that of methylamine.

 (ii) Diazonium salts of aliphatic amines are less stable than those of aromatic amines.

(iii) Aliphatic amines are more basic than arylamines.

11. Why tertiary amines are more basic than primary amines?

12. Lower aliphatic amines are soluble in water but higher amines are insoluble in water. Why?

(2 marks questions)

13. N-methylaniline is a stronger base than aniline and N, N- dimethyl aniline is even stronger than N-methylaniline. Explain.

14. In aromatic electrophilic substitution reactions, aniline on nitration gives a substantial amount of m-nitroaniline, although amino group is o- and p- directing.

15. Explain Hoffmann's elimination reaction.

16. Explain Schotten Baumann reaction.

17. Explain Libermann's nitroso reaction.

18. Give 1 test to distinguish ethylamine and aniline.

19. How will you convert Benzamine to benzoic acid.

20. How will you convert nitrobenzene into phenol.

21. Aniline does not undergo Friedel crafts alkylation. Explain.

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BUSINESS STUDIES

Topic: Marketing (CBSE PROJECT)

Students are required to make a project on the any product/service keeping in mind the following.
1. Why have they selected this product/service?
2. Find out '5' competitive brands that exist in the market.
3. What permission and licenses would be required to make the product?
4. What are your competitors Unique Selling Proposition? [U.S.P.]?
5. Does your product have any range give details?
6. What is the name of your product?
7. Enlist its features.
8. Draw the 'Label' of your product.
9. Draw a logo for your product.
10. Draft a tag line.
11. What is the selling price of your competitor's product?
(i) Selling price to consumer
(ii) Selling price to retailer
(iii) Selling price to wholesaler
What is the profit margin in percentage to the
☐☐Manufacturer.
☐☐Wholesaler.

□□Retailer.

12. How will your product be packed?

13. Which channel of distribution are you going to use? Give reasons for selection?

14. Decisions related to warehousing, state reasons.

15. What is going to be your selling price?

(i) To consumer

(ii) To retailer

(iii) To wholesaler

16. List 5 ways of promoting your product.

17. Any schemes for

(i) The wholesaler

(ii) The retailer

(iii) The consumer

18. What is going to be your 'U.S.P?

19. What means of transport you will use and why?

20. Draft a social message for your label.

21. What cost effective techniques will you follow for your product.

22. What cost effective techniques will you follow for your promotion plan.

At this stage the students will realize the importance of the concept of marketing mix and the necessary decision regarding the four P's of marketing.

□□Product   □□Place   □□Price   □□Promotion

On the basis of the work done by the students the project report should include the following:

1. Type of product /service identified and the (consumer/industries) process involve there in.

2. Brand name and the product.

3. Range of the product.

4. Identification mark or logo.

5. Tagline.

6. Labelling and packaging.

7. Price of the product and basis of price fixation.

8. Selected channels of distribution and reasons thereof.

9. Decisions related to transportation and warehousing. State reasons.

10. Promotional techniques used and starting reasons for deciding the particular technique.

11. Grading and standardization.

Presentation and Submission of Project Report

At the end of the stipulated term, each student will prepare and submit his/her project report. Following essentials are required to be fulfilled for its preparation and submission.

1. The total length of the project will be of 25 to 30 pages.

2. The project should be handwritten.

3. The project should be presented in a neat folder.

4. The project report should be developed in the following sequence-

□□Cover page should include the title of the Project, student information, school and year.

□□List of contents.

□□Acknowledgements and preface (acknowledging the institution, the places visited and the persons who have helped).

□□Introduction.

□□Topic with suitable heading.

□□Planning and activities done during the project, if any.

□□Observations and findings of the visit.

□□Conclusions (summarized suggestions or findings, future scope of study).

□□Photographs (if any).

□□Appendix

☐☐Teacher's observation.
☐☐Signatures of the teachers.

ASSESSMENT
Allocation of Marks = 10
The marks will be allocated under the following heads:
1. Initiative, cooperativeness and participation	1 Mark
2. Creativity in presentation	1 Mark
3. Content, observation and research work	2 Marks
4. Analysis of situations	2 Marks
5. Viva	4 Marks
Total	**10 Marks**

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ASSIGNMENT

Nature and significance of management

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Q1. An organisation in China needs to be managed as much as an organisation in India. Though the way they manage would vary due to difference in culture, tradition and history.
(a) Name and explain the characteristic of management referred here?
(b) Also write the nature of management mentioned above
(c) Also ,explain any two characteristics of the nature of management identified above which are present in management

(5)

Q2. Management of Global Ltd. fulfils its objectives and the organisation is able to work effectively and efficiently. It is using environment friendly methods of production and disposing off the waste material either by recycling it or using the same for the landfill in such a manner that the aquatic life is not disturbed. Thus, it also provides employment opportunities to the disadvantaged section of the society.
(a) Identify and explain the objective of the management of Global Ltd. Which it wants to fulfil by doing the above activities
(b) State any two other objectives that the management of Global Ltd. Should fulfil.
(c) Identify any two values which the management of Global Ltd. Can communicate through fulfilling the objectives as stated in part (b)
(d) Identify any two values which Global Ltd. Desires to emphasis through its above stated activities. (5)

Q3. "Coordination is the orderly arrangement of group efforts to provide unity of action in the pursuit of a common purpose." In the light of this statement explain the nature of coordination. (5)

Q4." Management is regarded as an Art by some, as Science or as an inexact Science by others. The truth seems to be somewhere in between." In the light of this statement, explain the true nature of management."

Q5.Sahil joined a company after completing graduation in management from a reputed business school. During his induction training, he was informed that he would be working in production department. The company wanted to achieve 30% increase in output in the next quarter. His general manager, a man with decades of experience, also said that management is a complex activity. He expected Sahil to make production plans, identify incentive schemes for workers to make their strengths effective and ensure that there is no disruption due to technical glitch. Sahil realised very quickly that his job is a series of continuous tasks.

After one month, he was informed by the general manager that due to increase in international demand, production targets have been raised.
He called an urgent meeting of his supervisors and senior workers. He offered them an opportunity to realise their potential and earn more by working overtime and in multiple shifts. He was delighted that at the end of the quarter, he was able to meet the targets, workers were happy and there was no chaos.
Identify and explain any four characteristics of management referred in above case.   (6)

Q6. Mega Ltd. was manufacturing water heaters. In the first year of its operations, the revenue earned by the company was just sufficient to meet its costs. To increase the revenue, the company analysed the reasons of less revenue. After analysis the company decided
(a) to reduce the labour cost by shifting the manufacturing unit to a backward area where labour was available at a very low rate.
(b) To start manufacturing solar water-heater's and reduces the production of electric water-heater slowly. This will not only help in covering the risks, but also help in meeting other objectives too.   (5)
Identify the objectives of management discussed above and state any two values applied here

COMPUTER SCIENCE

Following projects have been assigned to the students as holiday homework. They will be assessed as per the CBSE guidelines in the board practical. Student can select any one of the project from the following list.

1. Police Station Management System
2. Library Management System
3. Bookshop Management System
4. Railways Management System
5. DVD Rental Shop Management System
6. Car Company Management System
7. Matrimonial Management System
8. Coaching Center Management System
9. Direct To Home Service Management System
10. ICC Governing Body
11. Housing Society
12. Network Provider
13. Party Planner
14. Sports Management System
15. Public Job Portal
16. Gaming World

General Instructions

Language Used: C++

Concept to be used: Classes and objects, Constructors, inheritance and Binary files.

Submit printout of the project without output.