

Assignment of 11th class 10.01.2026

Instructions: Dear students, we are sending you homework. You have to solve this work in your notebook in a neat and clean way. You have to submit this work after the opening of school to your subject teacher.

English

<https://wayground.com/join?gc=39326694&source=liveDashboard>

Quiz Code: 39326694

Class 11 – Political Science

Chapter: Judiciary

Link for Quiz

<https://www.propoofs.com/quiz-school/ugc/story.php?title=ndu2mzmzmg50o2>

*** Learning Points**

1. The judiciary is an independent organ of government that interprets laws and delivers justice.
2. Judicial independence is essential for protecting the Constitution and Fundamental Rights.
3. The Supreme Court is the highest court of the country, followed by High Courts and Subordinate Courts.
4. Judges are appointed to ensure competence, impartiality, and integrity.
5. The judiciary acts as the guardian of the Constitution through judicial review.
6. Public Interest Litigation (PIL) helps citizens seek justice in matters of public concern.
7. An independent judiciary maintains the rule of law and checks misuse of power by the executive and legislature.

Written Work

***Six Marks Questions**

Q1. Explain the importance of judicial independence in a democratic system.

Points:

- .Meaning of judicial independence
- .Protection of Fundamental Rights
- .Free and fair judgments
- .Check on executive and legislative power
- .Rule of law

.Public confidence in justice system

Q2. Describe the composition and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India.

Points:

.Composition of the Supreme Court

.Original jurisdiction

.Appellate jurisdiction

.Advisory jurisdiction

.Guardian of the Constitution

.Role in maintaining federal balance

Q3. What is Judicial Review? Explain its role in the Indian political system.

Points:

.Meaning of judicial review

.Constitutional basis

.Review of laws and executive actions

.Protection of Fundamental Rights

.Limits on Parliament and government

.Importance in democracy

Q4. Explain the role of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in expanding access to justice.

Points:

.Meaning of PIL

.Who can file a PIL

.Relaxation of legal procedures

.Protection of weaker sections

JANUARY 10, 2026

ECONOMICS

+1

Dear students

Read all the key details of chapter carefully and at the end there is quiz related to topic. It is mandatory to solve all quiz questions.

Q1. A firm sells its product at ₹20 per unit. When it increases output from 10 units to 11 units, total revenue remains unchanged.

- a) Calculate Marginal Revenue
- b) Identify the point on the Total Revenue curve
- c) State the relationship between MR and TR at this point

Q2. The following table shows the revenue data of a firm:

Output (units)	Total Revenue (₹)
1	50
2	90
3	120
4	140

- a) Calculate Marginal Revenue
 - b) At which level of output is MR declining?
 - c) Give one reason for decline in MR
- Q4. How does Total Revenue change when:
- a) MR is positive but falling
 - b) MR is zero
 - c) MR is negative

Q5. "Total Revenue can increase even when price falls."

Justify the statement with the help of price elasticity of demand.

Q6. A firm is operating where $MR < 0$. What advice would you give to the producer? Give reason.

Math

1. Find the number of ways in which a committee of 3 members can be selected from 7 teachers.
2. From 6 men and 4 women, a committee of 3 members is to be formed. Find the number of ways so that the committee contains at least 1 woman.
3. Find the number of ways of selecting 4 cards from a well-shuffled deck of 52 playing cards.
4. In how many ways can a team of 5 players be selected from 8 players?
5. Find the number of ways of choosing 3 books from a collection of 10 different books.
6. How many combinations are possible when 4 objects are selected from 9 distinct objects?
7. Find the number of ways in which a committee of 4 persons can be chosen from 6 men and 5 women if the committee must contain exactly 2 women.
8. Find the value of k, if: $kC_3 = 20$

Quiz <https://www.proprofs.com/quiz-school/ugc/story.php?title=ndu2mzmxnwxiji>

- 1 ਸ਼ਹਿਜ਼ਾਦਾ ਸ਼ੇਖੂ ਕੌਣ ਸੀ ?
- 2 ਦੁੱਲਾ ਮੁਗਲਾਂ ਦੇ ਬਾਦਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਜਲੌਅ ਤੋਂ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਜਾਣੂ ਹੋਇਆ ਸੀ ?
- 3 ਮਿਰਜ਼ਾ ਆਪਣੇ ਪਿੰਡ ਦਾਨਵਾਦ ਵਾਪਸ ਕਿਉਂ ਆਇਆ ਸੀ ?
- 4 ਕੋਟ ਕਬੂਲੇ ਦੇ ਕਾਜ਼ੀ ਨੇ ਕੀ ਫੈਸਲਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਸੀ ?

5 ਰਸਾਲੂ ਦੀ ਚੁਫੇਰੇ ਪ੍ਰਮਿੱਧੀ ਕਿਉਂ ਹੋਈ ਸੀ?

Assignment for 11th history 10.01.2026

Instructions for Students-

The quiz will be based only on the prescribed chapter covered in class.

Students must read the chapter thoroughly before participating.

Students should read carefully to the question before answering.

I am sending you assignment of 2 questions. You have to solve this work in your notebook in a neat and clean way. You have to submit this work after the opening of school to me.

Officials and the people were aware that some European countries were building colonial empires in India and elsewhere. News of China being defeated by the British (see p. 244) was flowing in, and this was even depicted in popular plays, so that there was a real fear that Japan might be made a colony. Many scholars and leaders wanted to learn from the new ideas in Europe rather than ignore them as the Chinese were doing; others sought to exclude the Europeans even while being ready to adopt the new technologies they offered. Some argued for a gradual and limited 'opening' to the outer world. The government launched a policy with the slogan 'fukoku kyohei' (rich country, strong army). They realised that they needed to develop their economy and build a strong army, otherwise they would face the prospect of being subjugated like India. To do this they needed to create a sense of nationhood among the people, and to transform subjects into citizens. At the same time, the new government also worked to build what they called the 'emperor system'. (Japanese scholars use this term as the emperor was part of a system, along with the bureaucracy and the military, that exercised power.) Officials were sent to study the European monarchies on which they planned to model their own. The emperor would be treated with reverence as he was considered a direct descendant of the Sun Goddess but he was also shown as the leader of westernisation.

Japan's attempt to carve out a colonial empire ended with its defeat by the Allied forces. It has been argued that nuclear bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki to shorten the war. But others think the immense destruction and suffering it caused were unnecessary. Under the US-led Occupation (1945-47) Japan was demilitarised and a new constitution introduced. This had Article 9, the so-called 'no war clause' that renounces the use of war as an instrument of state policy. Agrarian reforms, the reestablishment of trade unions and an attempt to dismantle the zaibatsu or large monopoly houses that dominated the Japanese economy were also carried out. Political parties were revived and the first post-war elections held in 1946 where women voted for the first time. The rapid rebuilding of the Japanese economy after its shattering defeat was called a post-war 'miracle'. But it was more than that – it was firmly rooted in its long history. The constitution was democratised only now, but the Japanese had a historic tradition of popular struggles and intellectual engagement with how to broaden political participation. The social cohesion of the pre-war years was strengthened, allowing for a close working of the government, bureaucracy and industry. US support, as well as the demand created by the Korean and the Vietnamese wars also helped the Japanese economy.

1. "Internal discontent coincided with demands for trade and diplomatic relations." Explain the statement in eight points in the context of The Meiji Restoration.
2. "After defeat Japan became re-emerging as a global economic power." Explain the statement in eight points.
3. Link for quiz

<https://wayground.com/join?gc=57548518>