

## **Business Studies**

### **Ch-3 and 4 Staff Moral Revision**

- Q1: What is an employee moral?
- Q2: Why employee moral is important for an organization?
- Q3: What are the major characteristics of moral?
- Q4: What is a manpower planning?
- Q5: What are the benefits for manpower planning?

## **Economics**

### **Class 12**

#### **Ch-3 and 2 Revision**

Q1: What is an indifference curve?

Q2: What is an indifference map?

Q3: What are the assumptions of an indifference curve?

Q4: What is an elasticity of demand?

Q5: What is a perfectly elastic demand?

## **Class12 (History) Class on Tuesday (19/5/20)**

### **Chapter: Challenges to Indian Democracy**

Now we are going to study about the Naxal Movement. Naxalite word comes from Naxalbari & a portion of Communist Party of India led by K. Sanyal & J. Santhal started this uprising. Moreover it got the support of the Kisan Sabha who adopted armed struggle to redistribute land to the landless. In the meantime a share cropper was attacked by the landlords men over land dispute & when police arrived there had been an ambush. In this ambush an inspector died & the event encouraged many santhals (name of a tribal group) to join the movement & attack the local landlords. It is to be noted that the leaders of this movement belonged to CPI(M) party. The party however (in the coalition government) didn't support it. This event is known as Naxalbari movement.

#### **Questions:**

- a) Name the two leaders of this movement.
- b) What happened on 18th of May?
- c) What do you understand by the Naxalite Movement?

class XII

\* ଅନୁକ୍ରମିତ ପଦ୍ୟ

୧) ଗର ମଧ୍ୟ ଅମ୍ଭର (ଅରବ୍ୟ ଯୌବରାଜ୍ୟ ଗର୍ଭେ)  
ଗର ମଧ୍ୟ ଅମ୍ଭର (ଅରବ୍ୟ ଯୌବରାଜ୍ୟ ଗର୍ଭେ)

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ନିଶ୍ଚିନ୍ତ ଲୋକେ ଯଦି ଗୋପ ଗଣେ

୩) ଶରଣ ଥିଲେଣି ଯଦିଫଳି ସିନ୍ଧୁ ଉପକୂଳେ - ଅଧିକ ଶରଣ ଥିଲେଣି  
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## Sociology

Date – 19.05.2020

Class – XII

### Economic Organisation

#### Industrial Revolution

By the middle of 18th century the development of industries, first in England and then in North America was to bring drastic change in social economic life of man. Industrialisation change the economy in five fundamental ways :

1. New sources of energy characterises the era of industrial revolution. In 1765, the invention of steam engine can be considered as the straight point of the search of alternative energy.
2. Industrialisation shifted the centre from home to factory centralising and personalizing workplaces dominated by machines.
3. No more the people are engaged in gathering materials directly from nature, rather than devoted all their time and energy to transform the raw materials into a wide range of finished products.
4. Specialisation appeared as the order of the day raising productivity and lowering the skill level of the average worker.
5. Workers cannot be engaged in cottage industry is generally confined within their household they have been converted into wage labour working for strangers almost being a small part of the machine that they operate for the sake of expansion of production.

#### Early Industrialism

Early Industrialism as it was in Europe, was characterized by some specific features-

1. The simple machines very used such as spinning wheel, handloom, oxen plough.
2. The production was beyond the need of consumption, so that the surplus can be used for further production of future consumption.
3. The division of labour came into use, so that the production is not limited only in the hands of the owner, rather differentiation can be multiplied to obtain the goal of an increase production.

4. The supply and availability of raw materials were taken as vital element of simple transformative economic system.

This particular variety of economy was associated mainly with three types of social systems 1. feudal system 2. Guild system 3. domestic system

**Feudal system** was prevalent in Europe. Under the system landed property of the king was distributed among the Lord's which were given to the labours for cultivation. Other than the agricultural labour, the other people were engaged in different craft occupations. The agricultural wage earners worked in the lord's fields or served in his army in exchange of a share from the production.

**Guild system** originated in 13th century and it lasted till 19th and 20th century the guilds were formed by the people coming from same occupation. Two types of guilds with their 1. Merchant guilds and 2. craft guilds. The merchants tried their best to enhance their social and political aspirations and ensure their treatment for themselves full stop the guilds were primary economic in their activities but they also perform certain religious and political functions. They shared religious responsibilities, celebrated together the feasts and solemnities in honour of their Patron saints.

Due to several historical developments of the area of crops deals were decaying. Finally French Revolution cost the disintegration of the feudal system. A kind of capitalist system arose, from the 16<sup>th</sup> to the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century which was also called the domestic system. Unlike the feudal and the Guild system under the domestic system the middleman was immersed in between the producer and the consumer. A person sold the raw material to the craftsman and found the market for his products, but the craftsman does not develop any direct contact with the market, neither he is the owner of the raw materials. Production procedure became complicated and divided into several stages. The household was no longer a self-contained economic unit as it had been before it remained a specialised producing unit. The latter system of capitalism and modern industrialism was the result of this development.

### **Modern Industrialism**

A radical change came in the economics after the advent of industrial revolution in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, this New Era was characterized by one the application of mechanical power to work with machines. 2. Adaptations of new inventions in industry, especially in England. 3. Accumulation of capital caused by increase in trade and production. 4. Development of factory system and 5. the extension of transport and means of Communications.

The modern industrial ISM created a completely new situation, the rabbit increasing production was having important effects on society and people, as man was concerned with economic development, he was also taking considerable interesting extension of Arts, Science and general literacy, simultaneously the life expectancy watch why didn't the rate of child mortality was much reduced. The people were now ready to achieve as much comfort as possible from their surroundings. The benefits of modern industrialism when not free of every obstacles, rather the ill effects of the system where to be tackled with proper care and concern, the evils which were caused by Industrial Revolution were waste of land and raw materials, periodical economic crisis due to trade fluctuations, concentration of capital in few hands, growth of monopoly and employment.

The workers and the owners of production gradually become the stand to one another, also the relation between production and the worker deteriorated. The entire production system remains alien to the workers and the producers, does economic force is reduced to an abstract an impersonal form. No more economy is a simple Affair to provide basic minimum needs to the people, rather it was transformed into a very complicated and abstract phenomenon which often goes beyond the understanding of the common people even when the act as a part of the economic system.

### **From Economic Function to Social Interrelations in Industry**

**Spread of property :-** changes are continuously locking in the sphere of economy, worker owner consumer relations, use and investment of money. An important change that must be viewed carefully is the wider and more equitable distribution of property in the form of stocks and shares of big Industries. Recent trend shows, anyone can buy a small

share and be a part of the company other than direct contacts. Indirect contact prevails through the network of Banking and life insurance companies. The economy runs with the people as participants, thereby spreading the property beyond the group of you who directly controls economic issues.

**Profit sharing :-** a trend is visible in the economic world to introduce profit sharing schemes by which the workers, besides their wages, are entitled to a share of the company's Profit. Profit is distributed in the form of Bonus, retirement benefits and often share in the company. This scheme has been applied in many ways on a private and voluntary basis in a number of industries. Both management and Labour appreciate such schemes and policies so that the economy can expand in a positive manner. The workers begin to feel that the company is their own one and a close attachment develops between the company and the people. Also the days of crisis for the company can be tackled in a desirable way as the workers being part can understand the real problem bearing with the company, even acknowledging a temporary loss.

**The Enterprise as an association :-** industries are no more economic unit only, rather they are having social role in the wider sphere. The workers, management, capitalist owners all share a social relation as they continue in the industry. Previously it was believed that workers do not have any right or need to know about the overall production policies. Being alienated from the production, they acted only as the smallest part of the machine without having any feeling for the company. Lately it was discovered that if the workers can not give the feeling that this year the pains and pleasures of the entire industrial system, company will not be able to earn as much as it can. The most outstanding achievement of Modern Times is the growing recognition that the relations regulating the members of the enterprise.

Presently the working conditions are being improved, the housing, recreation, education, medical benefits are being provided to the workers through special attention made by the modern company. No more a worker is set in his workplace being far from home, family, freedom and love. Rather the facilities are arranged for him so that he can lead a safe and secure human life. Co-operation has become the watch word for

success. the face to face discussion between management and Labour as smooth and the whole industrial activities.

**Co – Management** - the policy of Co management is introduced in recent years so that, going beyond the status of ordinary sharer of the industrial output, the workers can be drawn inside the policy making and policy implementing orbit of the company. This tendency has been popularized specially in Germany. The workers are not to be confined to decision making in the area of social welfare matters, rather they should take part in economic decision making also. They can have an authentic se in matters of quality of goods to be produced, the scratch of markets, the question of costs, machines, wages etc. However the Dark Side of the story can be hardly be overlooked. The workers taking part in the decision making me not at as the representative of workers Union or some other organisation which we place their problems and prospects over the interest of the company as a whole. It is very difficult for the worker or the manager forget their own position in respect of money and social status to give priority to the interest of the industry management in Modern Times is a very specialised and vital function of industry which can hardly be deliver it to some on skilled people. Show the share in management does not always mean a true share. Western part of Germany could successful utilise the concept of co management with the help of which they could recover then economy and ensure the share of everyone in the society replacing the system of group dominance.

### **Industry and Social Change**

**Impact of Industry on Society :-** Industrial Revolution and its impact on the world social environment is an important issue to discuss in the modern context. Special in India now the coming and development of industries changed social structure and also functions of silver in social Institutions, is very important to be discussed to understand the changing economy of this country. Scenes the advent of industrialisation in India several changes occurred in the country hosted the modern education was introduced by the Italian power, a new class of educated intelligentsia emerged. On the other side a new class of labour came into existence, old order based on caste was on the verge of decay. Religion was also being

affected by the foreign missionary activities, a simultaneous change in the social environment was obvious. Industrial economy was doing superimposed on traditional agrarian economy, as a result of which the total situation was to witness radical changes. We can take the example of Ho tribe as a part of our discussion on the impact of Industrial society. From the beginning of the British rule, the Hos took the various awards in order to save themselves from the exploitation and the coin based economic last of the following rulers. The rule of payment of tax is in the form of money for the divorce rate in their economy. The Mundas also took up arms against the British almost due to some reason. This incident prove that the impact of foreign rule and alien economy based on industry caused social unrest as the changes were not always satisfactory for the people of India

**Class As Effect Of Industrialisation :-** with the coming of new economy, new professionalism, new class, that traditional system of caste based on birth and endogamy disappeared. As a result of industrialisation, the main factors determining class Prestige became the following, occupation, education and wealth and birth become less important. Do in Indian context it is very difficult to totally ignored the Criterion of birth in determining social status. It become almost office then other factors to be considered as more important. Thus, of two men with the same level of education, wealth and birds, the higher once occupation is the higher is Prestige will be was tough class concept that entered Indian scene.

**Characteristics Of Class :-** traditional cost structure of India was replaced by class concept. class structure relies on the intrinsic worth of the individual, while in car system society as a whole received much importance over the individual. In caste structure mobility was restricted but in a class system and individual can change his class status depending on his personal contribution. In this new situation, the inter mixture of money and occupation determined individual status and position. The new man measures and understand its surroundings in terms of reality and reason, not in terms of Myth or imagination consequently people began to overlook the role of taboos and provisions which were very important previously. The new education and material influence of

modern Industries result in denial of tradition customs, taboos used and believes. Sometimes due to this denial conflicting situations develop workers get confused about the fact whether they will follow their tradition or they will opt for the new. That ambiguity also lead to social change when explained.

**The New Class :-** the development of new class characterized the post-industrial era which was experienced by Indians after the British economy was established. New class is composed of various economic categories which include the upper classes and the middle class is which were again subdivided into Industrialist managers, technicians, Businessman, teachers, head office workers. In the post independent India the classes square multiplied as a second Industrial Revolution or expansion of industries was launched under the leadership of Nehru. And number of Technical educational centres came into existence, management and administration were given new impetus full stop the impact of these changes on the younger people was stronger as they were going up in this new atmosphere which was entirely different from the one experienced by the earlier generation. A pronounced Western influence is visible everywhere and the young people feel that is the other name of modernity starting from furniture setting in the house to cultural and sometimes emotional attachment with music, theatre etc reflected the same Western influence.

**Industry and the Position Of Women :** industrialisation and urbanisation introduced vital changes in the life of women. The options for job are wide open in front of the women, to get the opportunity successfully they are also eligible now to be admitted to various technical and academic courses. In many occasions they can hold higher position than their male counterpart which finally in hence they are social position women accepted in public and political life, they are free to choose any kind of job. Industrial Development lead to a Revolutionary change in the realism of domestic appliances, as a result of which, women and now being able to devote more time outside home, they are really tough some household duties. Birth control measures are of vital used curtail the number of unwanted members in the family, less children means more free time for the woman. General Health awareness has been improved

show the women are also benefited in this seat availability of so many options make the woman more empowered to take important decisions both inside and outside the families and they have become able to earn a higher position than before did not equal to their male counterparts.

**Urbanisation and Modernisation :-** industrialisation led to the development of cities performed important administrative, commercial and political functions. Specially in the post Industrial Revolution period the city is received much more importance than before. For example, in India and number of new urban centres like Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, they are developing with the advancement of industries. Modernization implies freedom of choice and expression, free access to new experiences, hi aspirations, self assertion and confidence. No more man is depending on destiny and ascribed status now they are ready to compete and fight for anything and everything. They want to achieve something with their own willpower and Labour. Industrial centres are open to provide free choices to all here Family Taboos and social constraints are less , people can develop impersonal but close relationships and these all are the characteristic features of modernization.

## **Jajmani System : Caste Based Occupations And Exchange Of Service :-**

## **JAJMANI SYSTEM : CASTE BASED OCCUPATIONS AND EXCHANGE OF SERVICES**

Jajmani system is a system of economic, social and ritual ties among different caste groups in a village. The word 'Jajmani' is derived from a Sanskrit word 'Jajman' which means a person who arranges a 'jajna' and hires the service of a Brahmin to actually perform the 'Jajna'. Gradually this term came to be applied to everyone who hired services or to whom some services was given. Thus a traditional specialized occupation of villagers based on caste led to the exchange of services in the rural society. This way the term 'Jajman' refers to the patron or recipient of specialized services on the one hand and the whole relationship based on this economic exchange, on the other.

All the specialist workers like potter, carpenter, jeweler, washer men render their services for specific families with whom they have hereditary link. The family or families entitled to certain services from certain persons are called 'Jajman'. The serving castes offer their services to land owning upper and intermediate castes and in turn are paid both in cash and kind. The patrons are the landowning dominant castes such as Rajput, Bhumihar, Jat in the North and Kamma, Lingayat and Reddi in Andhra Pradesh and Patel in Gujrat. While the suppliers of the services are from the castes of Brahmin, Barber, Carpenter, Blacksmith, Water carrier, Leather workers etc.

The 'Jajmani' relations required ritual matters and social support as well as economic exchanges on economic occasions like birth, marriage and death. The serving castes render their services by performing the ritual and ceremonial duties at the 'jajman's house and received gifts in addition to customary payment. The support of 'jajmani' associates is also needed at the time of factional contest. The lower castes, generally serving as 'jajmans', also need services from others for their livelihood. They make their own arrangements either through direct exchange of labour or by paying in cash or kind. Like the lower castes, the middle castes also either subscribe to each other's services in return for compensations and payments or exchange services with one another. Orenstein has mentioned that the families of village officials or village servicemen (e.g. watchmen) maintain 'Jajmani' relation with the whole village rather than with particular families. Thus a watchman's family is entitled to get contribution during harvest seasons from every landowner's family in the village. These service people also enjoy the privilege of tax-free use of village land. In some cases, the service families maintain 'Jajmani' relations with a segment of village and not with individual family. Such service families have the rights to serve all those families within the particular segment of village. Thus, the 'Jajmani' system involves interdependence, reciprocity and cooperation between castes and families in villages.

### **Features of 'Jajmani' system**

There is standardized and well organized arrangement for different types of economic services under 'Jajmani' system. In this arrangement the relation is not

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like that of the employer-employee relation or master-servant relation. Two terms 'Jajman' and 'Kamin' are popular in North Indian villages. Though this system is found all over India, the terms used for 'Jajman' and 'Kamin' are different in different regions.

- **The relationship** between 'Jajman' and 'Prajan' is permanent. Generation after generation the families remain tied in assurance of services and remuneration for the same. This relation is hereditary and secured.. It was not easy to remove the 'Kamin's from their service. This is not only an economic exchange but it has also a social dimension.
- **The right** to 'Jajmani' work is treated as any other right of property. It passes from father to son and is equally proportioned among brothers when they separate. In case of a family with a single daughter, her husband succeeds to her father's rights.
- **An arrangement for payment** is prevalent in this system. Earlier the payment was made in the form of a measured portion of grains or other agricultural yields. As the currency was introduced, the payment by cash has been accepted in the system. This Payment is generally sufficient for their subsistence.
- **One 'Praja' could serve more than one 'Jajman' families at a time**, thereby securing their employment and payment. Relationship with all the families is similarly cordial, dependable and continuous.

'Jajmani' system is a unique economic barter system in rural India. This is important in a society as it determines social, economic, religious, ritualistic and political structure of a society. People are not only tied in terms of economy, it ensures security of service on the one end and payment on the other. At the same time this gives birth to a permanent social relationship which gives a sense of security, exchange and unity through generations. This stabilizes the fabric of social division in a simple but strict manner based on economic 'give' and 'take'. This definitely depends on acceptance and mutual loyalty. This is an example of true spirit of 'community' feeling and organization. There is a chance that, this may lead to rigidity and social stagnation as also limited occupational choices. Also it could not be sustained in a free democratic set up which demands freedom of choice, however we may hardly deny the contribution of this system to sustain a self sufficient rural economy.

## Economic Organisation In Tribal India

### Definition and Classification

We have already discussed the nature of modern economic organisation and its development. Now we will look at the tribal economic organisation and it will be understood that there is a marked difference between the two. Madan and Majumdar define economic organisation thus "it consists of the ordering and Organisation of human relations and human effort in order to procure as many of the necessities of day to day life as possible with the expenditure of minimum effort." This definition can be applicable to any Prehistoric, primitive or modern society. The primitive economic organisations can be categorised as subsistence economy based on Simple production consumption relation, later, with the accumulation of wealth and economic surplus man become interested to get something more than simple production and its consumption rather than now search for many more things to satisfy their secondary needs.

**Thurnwald** identify various types of economic life which can be found among the primitive people, even now among them who lead tribal life. The following types are found by Thurnwald.

1. Homogenous communities of men as Hunters and women as collectors. Kadar, , Kharia, , Chenchu can be the examples.
2. Homogenous communities of Hunters, trappers, agriculturalists. Examples are Kamar, Birhors etc.
3. Graded society of Hunters, trappers, agriculturalists and artisans, examples are Chero and Agaria.
4. The herdsmen, the Todas furnish the most important example.
5. Homogenous Hunters and herdsmen. Indian tribes do not follow purely such kind of economy.
6. Ethically stratified cattle breeders and traders. The Bhotiya is an example.
7. Socially graded herdsmen with hunting, agricultural and artisan population.

Smith classified economic culture into hunting, pastoral and agricultural stages. Hildebrand's scheme divides economic culture into three periods Barter, money and credit. The economy has also been divided into several stages like collectional economy, cultural Nomadic economy, settled village economy, town economy and Metropolitan economy. Forde and Herskovits offered a five fold division of Economics- collectional, hunting, fishing, cultivation and stock raising and they opined a combination of some of these or all these can be possible. One should not adopt one economy by giving up another.

**Nature of Primitive Economies** :-Economic activity of tribal people was aimed at the satisfaction of basic needs for physical survival. The organisation of production consumption distribution and exchange in the basic function of an economy.

The factor of production in primitive society was traditionally and culturally conditioned. The tribal economy believed introduction for collective consumption. They did not have the idea of surplus production for the market. Work in the tribal society is never calculated in terms of money. The family members work collectively for the production but their labour is not considered as a productive work. In most cases what is not recognised with any which

payment. Work is done only as a contribution of an individual to social production and collective consumption. There was no question of specialisation. A tribal man or woman considered work as a part of their everyday activity. Division of labour was there which was mainly based on the Criterion of gender. Some tasks like hunting fishing construction are meant for the men and some other like keeping the house clean, bringing water, rearing the children are meant for the woman. The division of work was not at all organised to maximize the efficiency in the process of production as there is no specialised activity. Generally the people learnt their work from their ancestors some specific skill could be imitated and captured through a process of socialization. There was no separate arrangements for the development of a nice ki. The land and capital will we are considered as family property and those would be utilised generation after generation for the purpose of production. Also family members extended their property and this was the basic form of capital in those days. Tribal people at their indigenous method of production and exchange. Gift exchange was the most common thing among them. There was no medium of exchange, barter system operated in most cases. But in recent years the tribal economics are continuously being affected by the elements of modern economic world and their primitive features adenoma found in absolute forms. Presently most of the tribes lost their primitive economics and could not achieve a proper position in modern economic system. Does there in a condition which gives them the status of backward people. They are just waiting for better education and better life failing to sustain their own economics.

**Property in Primitive Economies :-** in the primitive societies the concept of property included material goods movable and immovable and also privileges, property was not always an individual possession. In many tribes property was owned by the community as a whole. Even the concept of multiple possessory rights was common by which different people used same property specially land for different purposes. On the same land one of the owners Court plant trees to get and consume fruits and some other owners Court utilise it for the purpose of growing crops. In India, both types of ownership were prevalent – collective and individual. Presently Emphasis is given on individual and private ownership. Inheritance of property was previously determined many a times by community and in case of collective ownership continued even after the death of an individual. Otherwise the individual owners transmitted the property to the next

generation, following the rules of respective patriarchal or matriarchal systems. Thus, property and inheritance write in primitive society was sometimes it different from modern society, it was obviously simpler.

**Economies of Indian Tribes** :- tribes passed through several stages of economic like that of food gatherers, pastorals and agriculturists, but always these stages were not sequential, as a result even at the present time some or the other type of economy is prevalent in any of the other part of the country. In many occasions we find same tribe is engaged in various economic activities simultaneously, for example hunting can be combined with honey gathering, agriculture can be combined with animal husbandry. Santhals on their living by farming and collecting forest resources. Bhumji Tribe is basically preoccupied with farming but occasionally even go for hunting.

Madan and Majumdar identify three geographical zones in categorising tribal India and related them with three types of Agricultural economy. The North-eastern group follows the terrace agriculture, the middle Indian group is mainly concerned with shifting axe cultivation and the southern tribe is based on the elementary food gathering state. Thus, agriculture is the main source of income for most of the tribal people. Among the other occupations hunting, fishing, basket making and collecting construction workers and other kind of wage labourers, also they are getting opportunities in other mainstream activities as education and technical training are available to them.

**Food Gathering** :- The tribes like Birhor, Kharia, Chenchu, Malapantaram etc are food gatherers. They collect fruits, honey, edible roots from the forest regions and also hunt various animals. Fishing is also one form of food gathering. Hunting wild animals and birds, trapping small animals, collecting honey and fruits are the main occupation of the Uthlu class of Birkhars when they find any problem in food collection, then and there they leave for another place. Kharias spend most of their time in the collection of food, mainly hill Kharias.

**Agriculture** :- Agriculture is the main economic activity of the tribal people of India. Prominent example of Agricultural tribes include Oraon, Munda, Santhal, Korwa, Ho etc.

Agriculture is important traditional occupation of the Munda. Both men and women work in the field, but the females are not allowed to touch the plough.

Sowing and reaping of crops are mainly done by females. Some of them have kitchen Gardens where they produce sweet potato, brinjal, Chilli, onion, etc and sale in the market. Santhal male and female also worked together in the fields. Those who do not have land, work in other field as “Namal” on cash payment.

**Shifting Axe – Cultivation** :- Shifting cultivation was popular among the tribal people of primitive tribes. This implies changing the places of cultivation after the production of a particular crop. The same plot of land Where are not cultivated for very long but instead the cultivators move from one place to another full stop as the population increased in the later years the shifting cultivation is being abandoned. The cultivators opted for soil conservation through manuring and utilisation of the same land for repeated production. The shifting cultivation was known by different names at some places it is called Jhoom agriculture, the Mairiyays call it penda. Khonds call it penda and Baigas call it Bewar verrier. Elwin used the term axe cultivation.

The forest trees are put to axe, and when the following trees dry the tribals set it abalaze. But soon after independence the practice was put to an end. it was argued that, deforestation caused erosion and floods, valuable Timber is turned into were waste which is not good for the modern economic development.

**Handicrafts** :The tribal always had some allied occupations with their main economic activity of agriculture and hunting, fishing. These include basket making, spinning and weaving, pottery, metal work, cane work. Tribal Handicrafts are very popular even in the modern world. The Handicrafts of these people have a variety of forms, that, it is difficult to identify all those, the Ghasi made but from the fibres tissues of animals. The Madras Iruler make bamboo Mats and baskets, Birhors make a kind of stiff rope from the skin of a creeper, the Mahalis are well known for various bamboo items.

**Pastoralism** :- Pastoralism implies the economic organisation based on animal rearing. Toda economy is built around the buffaloes. They mainly live upon selling and distributing milk and Milk products. The exchange those items with neighbouring people to get are the essential items. Socio religious life of Todas also revolve around their milk based economy. The Bhotiya of north up are also pastoral people though they are involved in agriculture too.

## **ECONOMIC LIFE OF THREE TRIBES**

### **THE KADAR**

Kadars live in the forest tracts of Cochin and never on the outskirts or adjoining plain areas. Their main occupation is collection of forest resources like honey, wax etc. They also participate in elephant capturing operations. They are not much interested in agricultural activities. They are nomadic, so they do not like to settle in a particular place. Their instruments are knives, digging stick bamboo bow etc. Though men and women share economic activities following a simple pattern of division of labour, they are not always very strict to maintain usual divisions.

### **THE TODA**

Toda tribe live in Nilgiri hill region, they are engaged in buying and selling of milk and milk products. They provide the best example of pastoral economy as they neither involve in agriculture nor in any handicrafts. They exchange their milk items and manage their necessities. The Badaga provide them with grains and other farm products and they also act as middlemen between the Toda and traders from the lowlands. The Kota tribe supply the Toda with pottery ironware and ceremonial objects. They perform musical items during ceremonies also and in exchange of all these they get milk products. Todas live a very simple life, they do not use any weapon, they keep buffaloes and cats as domesticated animals. They worship their herd of buffaloes, the dairy is their sacred temple. The women are not permitted to enter the dairy or cook food of which milk forms a part. Their pastoral economy influence and structure their social and religious life.

### **THE HO**

Once hunting was the main occupation of the Ho's. Till today young boys are found with bow and arrow. With the introduction of Forest Preservation Law they had to give up their traditional occupation. Now they earn their livelihood by farming but the non-availability of land ultimately led them to opt field-labour.

These people developed a form of co-partnership through which they perform their agricultural activities. They believe in cooperation in economic activities which give them strength and interest in economic development.

Among the Ho, men and women are often specialists in different crafts, sometimes they worked for other even without any payment, as they found it as a matter of prestige women are expert decrators and designers and different types of artifacts were being made by them. Basket and rope making are undertaken by every member of that tribe.

The Ho people did not believe in paying wages in cash as they work for their own satisfaction and they believe in mutuality of obligations. Money is not a medium of exchange in most cases. The system of barter was most popular and mainly paddy or salt was taken in exchange of other items. But, recently the people from Ho tribe are working in many other places like mines, factories, railways and other modern industrial sector, so now the cash payment for work has become common.

Fishing is a popular occupation among Ho. Some conventions are followed in respect of fishing, such as, drying the fish for future consumption as it is considered as a delicacy.

Women are also partners in economic activities, though they are generally engaged in every type of domestic activities. Agriculture is under the control of men but in some works women do participate. In Ho community market is not a regular affair, rather there are weekly markets and seasonal markets. However gradually the traditional pattern of Ho life is changing and being adjusted with modern industrial economic life.

## **AGRARIAN ECONOMY : LAND RELATIONS – OWNER, TENANT, SHARE CROPPER**

In India, before the advent of colonial rule, village land was under the ownership of community as a whole. The land relation was simple, based on regular practical necessities of the community. Only after the coming of the British the land relations were established on specific guidelines and principles. The British regime introduced a new revenue system by superseding the traditional right of village community over the village land. The British Raj thus, created mainly two forms of property relations in respect of land, i.e., landlordism in some parts of the country and the individual peasant proprietorship in others. The agrarian social structure in India varies from one region to another; the relations among classes and social composition of groups that occupy specific class positions in relation to land-control and land-use in India are so diverse and complex that it is difficult to incorporate them all in a general scheme. Daniel Thorner has attempted to identify precise social categories on the basis of three criteria:

1. Type of income obtained from the soil: a. Rent b. Fruits of own cultivation or c. Wages
2. The nature of Rights: Proprietary or Ownership b. Tenancy c. Share cropping Rights or d. no Rights at all
3. The extent of field work actually performed: a. Absentee who does not work at all. b. Those perform partial work. c. Total work done by actual cultivator with family labour and d. where work is done entirely for others to earn wages.

Taking these criteria Thorner has outlined the following model of agrarian class structure in India:

**1. Malik** – They earn from land directly enjoying property right over the same. Malik's interest is to maintain a low wage level and high rent standard for his land. They collect rent from tenants, *sub-tenants and share croppers*.

(a) *Big Landlords* – They hold rights over large tracts extending over several villages. They do not have any intension of developing the land or look after the management aspect. They are only interested in rent collection.

(b) *Rich Land owners* – They own large tracts of land inside one village having control over the management and interest in the improvement.

**2. Kisans** – They work on lands and have property interest in the land but inferior to *Malik*.

(a) *Small Land owners* – They have sufficient land holding to sustain family. Members of the family are responsible for cultivation. They neither receive rent nor employ outside labour unless it becomes absolutely necessary in a season.

(b) *Substantial Tenants* – These are the tenants holding leases under Landlords. Size of the holding is usually large enough and their tenure rights are fairly secure.

**3. Mazdoors** – They earn their livelihood working under other tilling their soil.

(a) *Poor Tenants* – They have tenancy rights but that is not secure. Holdings too small to maintain a family and income is too limited.

(b) *Sharecroppers* – They are either tenants-at-will, taking lease without security or cultivators in other's land on share cropper basis. This implies they earn a share of the crop produced.

(c) *Landless labourers* – These people engage themselves as labourers in other's land on a temporary basis and without any specific conditional relation with the landlord.

This classification is more or less applicable in contemporary village society. Roughly speaking still there are three principal groups, whom we can call proprietors, working peasants and labourers.

This specific classification has come into existence only after the British introduced this as a part of their administrative effort. Before that Indian agrarian system was mainly based on a different set up, in which exchange of services was more interpersonal and informal. We will discuss it in the next section. A.R.Desai traced the conditions of the peasant proprietors in India. They were actually the land owners subdivided into upper landowners, middle landowners and the lower strata of land owners. The emergence of tenant in agricultural sector goes back to the British period when in 1793 the permanent land settlement was made. The zamindari system which emerged from land settlement was an intermediary system. These zamindars owned the land and used to rent them or employ agricultural labourers to till the soil and paid a fixed amount to the British Government. A.R.Desai pointed out, 'In course of time, a series of intermediaries developed between the 'zamindar' and the cultivating tenant, whose condition, thereby, increasingly deteriorated.' The Bengal Tenancy Act of 1859 and 1885 had an intention to improve the condition of the tenants but practically these could not help the peasants. A few of them who owned larger patches of land rose to the level of rich peasants while a large number of them were reduced to the status of poor peasants, tenants of absentee landlords

or land labourers. This process of differentiation of the peasant proprietors grew at an accelerated rate since the rate of impoverishment of the peasantry increased. The colonial period witnessed, on the one hand, differentiation and disintegration of the peasant proprietors. As a result of this process, there emerged in rural India, the class of absentee landlords, on one hand, and the lower peasantry and agricultural labourers, on the other.

As a consequence of this process we may identify about five variants of tenants in the country:

1. **Cash Tenants:** They pay fixed cash rent for the use and occupancy of their land.
2. **Share-cash Tenants:** They pay part of their rent in cash and part in the share of crops.
3. **Crop-share Tenants:** They pay a share of the crops only.
4. **Croppers:** They pay a share of the crops but usually work under the close supervision of landlord or his agent.
5. Other unspecified Tenants.

The variations are not always same in different parts of the country. On a broader plane Laxmi Narayan, Tyagi and Sharma find four kinds of tenancies in different parts of the country. These types are: Crop sharing Tenants, Paying Cash-rent Tenants, paying fixed product or kind Tenants and unspecified Tenants other than the above three.

A.R. Desai has made three divisions of the class of peasant proprietors: Upper class landowners having big patches of land, Middle class landowners having land ownership at the intermediate level and Lower strata including marginal and small farmers. In British India Tenancy developed in such a manner that most of the peasants were tenant-peasants.

In respect of the relationship among the actors in agricultural sector we may identify mainly two sets of relationship: Landlord-Tenant relationship and Landlord-Agricultural Labour relationship. Andre Beteille has extensively discussed Landlord-Tenant relations. He observed that in India's Eastern and Southern parts sharecropping is not uncommon, despite the legislation on land reforms. He pointed out that in most parts of the country the class of landless labourers sometimes constitute as much as one third of village. He further observes that in larger parts of the country the landowners continue to be known as 'malik' or 'manib'. Though several changes have been implemented in the legislative set up, the tradition persists in socio-cultural reality of rural India. Caste division in Indian society has also an important role in determining economic relationships. Beteille's finding is that in Tamilnadu there was much leasing out of land among the Brahmins. There are reasons for this. Generally the educated members of Brahmin caste used to opt for higher education and employment in the cities leasing out the landed property to lower caste people left in rural areas. Thus the social relation between upper caste Brahmin and lower caste peasants remain as before. For labours, share croppers and even petty cultivators the landlord is the 'malik' par excellence, but the pattern of difference is also extended to others, notably to Government officials. Thus, the relations of tenants, sharecroppers and agricultural labourers to the landowners it could be said that the status of non-owners of land all over agricultural India is that of subordination. The landowners living in distance lose interest in land and the tenants having limited resources and no ownership right to neither have the authority nor have the

intention to improve the condition of the land. This way the relation between owner and tenant is determined by the land but the relationship is generally impersonal and distance lacking any true emotion with the land. This way agrarian economy suffers and the age old social bond has also been destroyed.

Home Work

### **Home Work –**

1. Discuss the social institutions which are associated with early Industrialism.
2. How did industrialisation influence society.
3. What is class?
4. What are the characteristics of modern industrial economy.
5. Write a short note on Jajmani System.
6. How did industrialisation affected women?
7. How the agrarian economy of India is unique with its specific features?
8. What is Shifting Axe Cultivation?
9. What is Pastoralism?
10. Discuss the nature of Primitive Economies.
11. Give some examples of economic activities of tribal people.
12. Explain the Economic life of three Tribes.

## Accountancy Class XII

Partnership Fundamental ; Revision (Part - 5)

### Illustration 15.

Vivek, Naman and Akash started their partnership firm on 1st April, 2018 sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4 : 3 : 2. Their capital accounts are as follows since the firm was started:

Vivek—₹ 8,00,000, Naman—₹ 6,00,000, and Akash—₹ 4,00,000.

Balances in their Current Accounts in the beginning of the year were as follows:

Vivek—₹ 1,00,000, Naman—₹ 80,000, and Akash—₹ 60,000 (Debit).

The Partnership Deed provides as under:

- (i) Vivek will get annual salary of ₹ 60,000; Naman will get monthly salary of ₹ 4,000, while Akash will get commission @ 5% on net profit.
- (ii) Interest on balances in current accounts will be charged/paid @ 10% p.a.
- (iii) Interest on Capital will be allowed @ 6% p.a. whereas interest will be charged on drawings @ 10% p.a.
- (iv) An amount equal to 10% of the net profit will be transferred to General Reserve.
- (v) Interest on Loan to a partner will be charged at the rate of interest allowed on loan by the partner.
- (vi) Akash was guaranteed minimum yearly profit of ₹ 2,00,000 by Vivek and Naman. Shortfall in share of profit was to be borne by Vivek and Naman equally.

#### *Additional Information:*

- (i) Naman had advanced a loan of ₹ 1,00,000 to the firm on 1st September, 2019.
- (ii) Advance was given to Akash of ₹ 1,00,000 on 1st October, 2019.
- (iii) Vivek had allowed the firm to use his property for business for a monthly rent of ₹ 10,000 payable at the end of the year.
- (iv) Vivek withdrew ₹ 1,00,000 against capital on 1st December, 2019.
- (v) Akash introduced further capital of ₹ 1,00,000 on 1st October, 2019.
- (vi) Vivek withdrew regularly ₹ 5,000 per month in the beginning of each month; Naman withdrew regularly ₹ 5,000 per month in the middle of each month and Akash withdrew regularly ₹ 5,000 per month at the end of each month.
- (vii) Divisible profit of the last year amounting to ₹ 7,20,000 was distributed equally among the partners before allowing interest on capital.
- (viii) Profit for the year before the above adjustments was ₹ 12,60,000.

Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account for the year ended 31st March, 2020.

**Solution:****PROFIT AND LOSS APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT**

Dr.		for the year ended 31st March, 2020		Cr.	
Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹		
To Partners' Salaries:		By Profit and Loss A/c (Net Profit) (WN 1)	11,39,500		
Vivek	60,000	By Interest on Current A/c:			
Naman	48,000	Akash	7,600		
To General Reserve (10% of ₹ 11,39,500)	1,13,950	By Interest on Drawings:			
To Akash's Commission (5% of ₹ 11,39,500)	56,975	Vivek	3,250		
To Interest on Current A/cs:		Naman	3,000		
Vivek	14,800	Akash	2,750	9,000	
Naman	4,800				
To Interest on Capital A/cs:					
Vivek	46,000				
Naman	36,000				
Akash	27,000				
To Profit transferred to Current A/cs:					
Vivek	3,32,700				
Less: Transferred to Akash	16,825				
Naman	2,49,525				
Less: Transferred to Akash	16,825				
Akash	1,66,350				
Add: Deficiency met by Vivek	16,825				
Deficiency met by Naman	16,825				
	11,56,100				11,56,100

**Working Notes:**

1. Calculation of Net Profit transferred to Profit and Loss Appropriation Account:

Dr.		PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT		Cr.	
		for the year ended 31st March, 2020			
Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹		
To Rent (12 × ₹ 10,000)	1,20,000	By Profit (Given)	12,60,000		
To Interest on Loan by Naman (₹ 1,00,000 × 6/100 × 7/12)	3,500	By Interest on Loan to Akash (₹ 1,00,000 × 6/100 × 6/12)	3,000		
To Net Profit transferred to Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c	11,39,500				
	12,63,000				12,63,000

2. Adjustment Table:

	Vivek (₹)	Naman (₹)	Akash (₹)
Divisible Profit (₹ 7,20,000) wrongly appropriated equally now taken back	(2,40,000)	(2,40,000)	(2,40,000)
Interest on Capital @ 6% p.a.	48,000	36,000	24,000
Profit to be credited in 4 : 3 : 2	2,72,000	2,04,000	1,36,000
Deficiency in Akash's Share	(32,000)	(32,000)	64,000
	<u>48,000</u>	<u>(32,000)</u>	<u>(16,000)</u>

**ADJUSTMENT ENTRY**

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)
	Naman's Current A/c	...Dr.	32,000	
	Akash's Current A/c	...Dr.	16,000	
	To Vivek's Current A/c			48,000
	(Being the adjustment entry passed)			

3. Current A/c Balances and Interest thereon:	Vivek (₹)	Naman (₹)	Akash (₹)
Given	1,00,000	80,000	(60,000)
Add/Less: Adjustment	48,000	(32,000)	(16,000)
	<u>1,48,000</u>	<u>48,000</u>	<u>(76,000)</u>
Interest on Current A/cs @ 10% p.a.	14,800	4,800	(7,600)

4. Divisible Profit = ₹ 7,48,575

Akash's Share of Profit (Actual) = ₹ 1,66,350

Whereas, his Guaranteed Share of Profit = ₹ 2,00,000

Deficiency in Akash's Share of Profit = ₹ 33,650, which will be met by Vivek and Naman equally.

**Illustration 16.**

Karan, Hari and Ashish commenced business on 1st April, 2019 as partners with capitals of ₹ 2,00,000; ₹ 6,00,000 and ₹ 3,00,000. They mutually agreed for:

- (i) 10% p.a. interest on capitals;
- (ii) 15% p.a. interest on drawings;
- (iii) Karan will get 5% commission on sales;
- (iv) Hari will get ₹ 25,000 per month as salary; and
- (v) Balance of profit to be distributed in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1.

Ashish also provided a loan of ₹ 1,00,000 @ 16% p.a. to the firm.

Total sales during the first year (i.e., year ended 31st March, 2020) was ₹ 40,00,000 and the net profit at the end of the year was ₹ 10,86,250 (after providing interest on loan).

During the year, Karan introduced ₹ 6,00,000 to the firm as additional capital on 30th September, 2019 but Hari withdrew ₹ 1,00,000 out of his capital on the same date Their drawings were:

Partners	On 30th Jun, 2019 (₹)	On 30th September, 2019 (₹)	On 31st December, 2019 (₹)
Karan	50,000	90,000	1,00,000
Hari	80,000	80,000	80,000
Ashish	90,000	30,000	60,000

You are required to prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account for the year ended 31st March, 2020 and Partners' Capital and Current Accounts.

**Solution:****PROFIT AND LOSS APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT**Dr. for the year ended 31st March, 2020 Cr.

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Interest on Capital A/c (WN 1):		By Profit and Loss A/c (Net Profit)	10,86,250
Karan's Current A/c           50,000		By Interest on Drawings A/cs (WN 2):	
Hari's Current A/c           55,000		Karan's Current A/c           16,125	
Ashish's Current A/c       30,000	1,35,000	Hari's Current A/c           18,000	
To Karan's Current A/c (Commission)	2,00,000	Ashish's Current A/c       14,625	48,750
(5% of ₹ 40,00,000)			
To Hari's Current A/c (Salary)	3,00,000		
(₹ 25,000 × 12)			
To Profit transferred to Current A/cs:			
Karan (₹ 5,00,000 × 2/5)   2,00,000			
Hari (₹ 5,00,000 × 2/5)   2,00,000			
Ashish (₹ 5,00,000 × 1/5)  1,00,000	5,00,000		
	<u>11,35,000</u>		<u>11,35,000</u>

Dr. PARTNERS' CAPITAL ACCOUNTS Cr.

Date	Particulars	Karan ₹	Hari ₹	Ashish ₹	Date	Particulars	Karan ₹	Hari ₹	Ashish ₹
2019					2019				
Sept. 30	To Bank A/c	...	1,00,000	...	Apr. 1	By Bank A/c	2,00,000	6,00,000	3,00,000
2020					Sept. 30	By Bank A/c	6,00,000	...	...
Mar. 31	To Balance c/d	8,00,000	5,00,000	3,00,000			<u>8,00,000</u>	<u>6,00,000</u>	<u>3,00,000</u>
		<u>8,00,000</u>	<u>6,00,000</u>	<u>3,00,000</u>					

Dr. PARTNERS' CURRENT ACCOUNTS Cr.

Date	Particulars	Karan ₹	Hari ₹	Ashish ₹	Date	Particulars	Karan ₹	Hari ₹	Ashish ₹
2019					2020				
June 30	To Drawings A/c	50,000	80,000	90,000	Mar. 31	By Interest on Capital A/c	50,000	55,000	30,000
Sept. 30	To Drawings A/c	90,000	80,000	30,000	Mar. 31	By P and L Appropriation A/c (Commission)	2,00,000	...	...
Dec. 31	To Drawings A/c	1,00,000	80,000	60,000	Mar. 31	By Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c (Salaries)	...	3,00,000	...
2020					Mar. 31	By Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c (Profit)	2,00,000	2,00,000	1,00,000
Mar. 31	To Interest on Drawings A/c	16,125	18,000	14,625	Mar. 31	By Balance c/d	...	...	64,625
Mar. 31	To Balance c/d	1,93,875	2,97,000	...			<u>4,50,000</u>	<u>5,55,000</u>	<u>1,94,625</u>
		<u>4,50,000</u>	<u>5,55,000</u>	<u>1,94,625</u>					

**Working Notes:****1. Calculation of Interest on Capitals:**

Partner	Interest on Capitals	Total (₹)
Karan	On ₹ 2,00,000 @ 10% for 1 year + On ₹ 6,00,000 @ 10% for 6 months	50,000
Hari	On ₹ 6,00,000 @ 10% for 6 months + On ₹ 5,00,000 @ 10% for 6 months	55,000
Ashish	On ₹ 3,00,000 @ 10% for 1 year	30,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,35,000</b>

**2. Calculation of Interest on Drawings:**

Partner	Interest on Drawings	Total (₹)
Karan	On ₹ 50,000 @ 15% for 9 months + On ₹ 90,000 @ 15% for 6 months + On ₹ 1,00,000 @ 15% for 3 months	16,125
Hari	On ₹ 80,000 @ 15% for 9 months + On ₹ 80,000 @ 15% for 6 months + On ₹ 80,000 @ 15% for 3 months	18,000
Ashish	On ₹ 90,000 @ 15% for 9 months + On ₹ 30,000 @ 15% for 6 months + On ₹ 60,000 @ 15% for 3 months	14,625
	<b>Total</b>	<b>48,750</b>

**Illustration 17.**

Sachin and Saurabh are partners in a firm. Their profit-sharing ratio is 3 : 2. On 1st April, 2019, their Capital and Current Account balances were:

Partners	Capital Account ₹	Current Account ₹
Sachin	2,00,000	50,000
Saurabh	1,00,000	20,000

The partners are entitled to interest on capital @ 10% p.a. on monthly basis. They are also allowed to make withdrawals at any time during the year but they have agreed to charge interest on drawings @ 10% p.a. also on monthly basis.

The withdrawals of the partners were as under:

Partners	1st July, 2019 (₹)	1st January, 2020 (₹)
Sachin	10,000	18,000
Saurabh	8,000	4,000

On 1st October, 2019 Sachin took an old furniture from the firm at a value of ₹ 40,000 and Saurabh introduced in the business another furniture valued at ₹ 25,000.

On 1st January, 2020 Sachin introduced some stock into the business valued at ₹ 20,000.

On 1st February, 2020 Saurabh took some stock from the business for his personal use valued at ₹ 5,000.

The net profit for the year ended 31st March, 2020 was ₹ 70,000.

Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account for the year ended 31st March, 2020 and Partners' Capital and Current Accounts.

**Solution:****PROFIT AND LOSS APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT**

Dr.		for the year ended 31st March, 2020		Cr.	
Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹		
To Interest on Capital A/cs (WN 1):		By Profit and Loss A/c (Net Profit)	70,000		
Sachin	18,500	By Interest on Drawings A/cs (WN 2):			
Saurabh	11,250	Sachin	1,200		
To Share of Profit trfd. to Current A/cs:		Saurabh	783		1,983
Sachin	25,340				
Saurabh	16,893				
	71,983				71,983

Dr.		PARTNERS' CAPITAL ACCOUNTS		Cr.			
Date	Particulars	Sachin ₹	Saurabh ₹	Date	Particulars	Sachin ₹	Saurabh ₹
2019				2019			
Oct. 1	To Furniture A/c	40,000	...	April 1	By Balance b/d	2,00,000	1,00,000
2020				Oct. 1	By Furniture A/c	...	25,000
Mar. 31	To Balance c/d	1,80,000	1,25,000	2020			
		2,20,000	1,25,000	Jan. 1	By Purchases A/c (Stock)	20,000	...
						2,20,000	1,25,000

Dr.		PARTNERS' CURRENT ACCOUNTS		Cr.			
Date	Particulars	Sachin ₹	Saurabh ₹	Date	Particulars	Sachin ₹	Saurabh ₹
2019				2019			
July 1	To Bank A/c (Drawings)	10,000	8,000	April 1	By Balance b/d	50,000	20,000
2020				2020			
Jan. 1	To Bank A/c (Drawings)	18,000	4,000	March 31	By Interest on Capital A/c	18,500	11,250
Feb. 1	To Purchases A/c (Goods Withdrawn)		5,000	March 31	By Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c (Share of Profit)	25,340	16,893
March 31	To Interest on Drawings A/c	1,200	783				
March 31	To Balance c/d	64,640	30,360				
		93,840	48,143			93,840	48,143

**Working Notes:**

1. Interest on Capital:		₹
Sachin:		
(i)	On ₹ 2,00,000 for 6 months (1st April, 2019 to 30th September, 2019) @ 10% p.a.	10,000
(ii)	On ₹ 1,60,000 for 3 months (1st October, 2019 to 31st December, 2019) @ 10% p.a. (₹ 2,00,000 – ₹ 40,000 for furniture taken over)	4,000
(iii)	On ₹ 1,80,000 for 3 months (1st January, 2020 to 31st March, 2020) @ 10% p.a. (₹ 1,60,000 + ₹ 20,000 for stock introduced)	4,500
<b>Total</b>		<b>18,500</b>
Saurabh		
(i)	On ₹ 1,00,000 for 6 months (1st April, 2019 to 30th September, 2019) @ 10% p.a.	5,000
(ii)	On ₹ 1,25,000 for 6 months (1st October, 2019 to 31st December, 2019) @ 10% p.a. (₹ 1,00,000 + ₹ 25,000 for furniture introduced)	6,250
<b>Total</b>		<b>11,250</b>

2. Interest on Drawings:

Sachin:

(i) On ₹ 10,000 @ 10% p.a. for 9 months

750

(ii) On ₹ 18,000 @ 10% p.a. for 3 months

450

**Total**

**1,200**

Saurabh:

(i) On ₹ 8,000 @ 10% p.a. for 9 months

600

(ii) On ₹ 4,000 @ 10% p.a. for 3 months

100

(iii) On ₹ 5,000 @ 10% p.a. for 2 months

83

**Total**

**783**



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## Unsolved Questions

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8. Dhoni, Modi and Soni are in partnership, sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1 respectively. Interest is charged on Partners' Drawings @ 6% p.a. and credited to Partners' Capital Account Balances @ 6% p.a.

Modi is the firm's Marketing Manager and for his specialised services, he is credited with a salary of ₹ 5,000 per quarter.

During the year ended 31st March, 2018, net profit of the firm was ₹ 1,55,000 and the partners' drawings were:

₹		
Dhoni	:	30,000
Modi	:	20,000
Soni	:	20,000

In each case, the above drawings were made in two equal instalments on 30th September, 2017 and 31st March, 2018.

On 30th September, 2017, the firm agreed that Dhoni should withdraw ₹ 25,000 from his capital account and that Soni should subscribe a similar amount to his Capital Account.

The balances of the partners' accounts on 1st April, 2017 were:

<i>All Credit Balances</i>				
<i>Capital Accounts</i>			<i>Current Accounts</i>	
₹			₹	
Dhoni	:	2,00,000		16,000
Modi	:	1,75,000		14,000
Soni	:	1,50,000		12,000

Transfer 5% of the net profit to the Reserve Fund of the firm.

**Required:**

- (i) Prepare firm's Profit and Loss Appropriation Account for the year ended 31st March, 2018.
- (ii) Prepare Partners' Capital and Current Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 2018.

*(ISC 1993, Modified)*

9. A, B and C are partners in a firm. A and B sharing profits in the ratio of 5 : 3 and C receiving a salary of ₹ 150 per month, plus a commission of 5% on the profits after charging such salary and commission or 1/5th of the profits of the firm, whichever is larger. Any excess of the latter over the former is, under the partnership agreement, to be borne personally by A.

The profits for the year ended 31st March, 2018 amounted to ₹ 10,710 after charging C's salary.

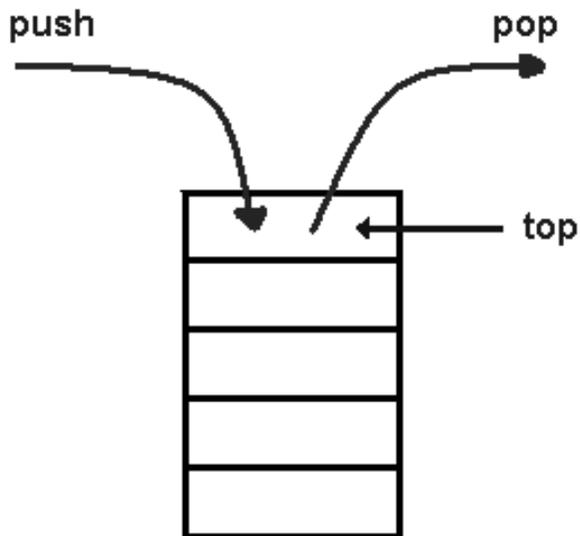
Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account showing the division of the profits of the year.

**CLASS - 12**  
**COMPUTER SCIENCE**  
**DATA STRUCTURES**

A data structure is a way of storing and organizing data in a computer so that it can be used effectively. It provides a means to manage large amounts of data efficiently.

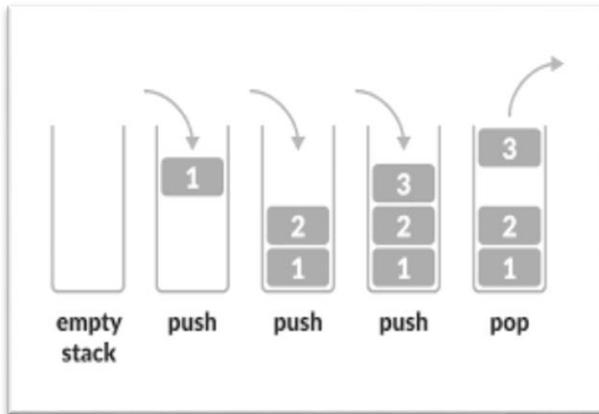
**Stack:**

Stack is an ordered list in which, insertion and deletion can be performed only at one end that is called **top**. Stack, an abstract data structure, is a collection of objects that are inserted and removed according to the **last-in-first-out (LIFO)** principle. Objects can be inserted into a stack at any point of time, but only the most recently inserted (that is, "last") object can be removed at any time.



Stack has two principal operations:

- **push**, which adds an element to the collection,
- **pop**, which removes the most recently added element that was not yet removed.



### **PUSH Operation (Inserting element in the stack):**

The first element which you insert in the stack must go to index '0' so, the value of stack pointer 'top' should increase from 0 to 1 and then we insert the element at index 1.

Similarly, when we insert the next element, the value of stack pointer 'top' should increase from 1 to 2 and then we insert the element at index 2 and so on.

Now when the stack is full, for example- the index of stack pointer 'top' will become 4 (size-1). So now no more element can be inserted. This situation is known as 'OVERFLOW'

While inserting element in the stack, always remember to check for a condition where the stack is full and no more element can be inserted.

**Example:** Let the size of the stack be denoted by the variable 'size'. In the given diagram, value of 'size' = 5

	Index	Stack Element		Index	Stack Element		Index	Stack Element
	4			4		<b>top →</b>	4	<b>120</b>
	3			3			3	<b>100</b>
	2			2			2	<b>90</b>
	1		<b>top →</b>	1	<b>70</b>		1	<b>70</b>
<b>top →</b>	0	<b>50</b>		0	<b>50</b>		0	<b>50</b>

**1st Element Inserted**  
top = 0

**2nd Element Inserted**  
top = 1

**Overflow Condition**  
top = 4 (size - 1)

Consider a stack implemented using an array `ST[ ]`. The index of the last element inserted (top most element) is stored in the stack pointer variable `'top'`.

Initially when the stack is empty, the value of Stack Pointer (`top`) should be = -1 (and not any other index from 0-4)

So, **if(`top == size - 1`)** then OVERFLOW will occur and you cannot insert any more element. In all other cases you can insert, by first increasing `'top'` and then saving the element at this index.

**while inserting `'top'` increases.**

### **Programming Code Implementing Push Operation:**

```
void push(int n) // Function to insert element in Stack
{
    if(top == size-1) // Condition for Overflow
    {
        System.out.println("OVERFLOW");
    }
    else
    {
        top = top + 1;
        ST[top] = n;
    }
}
```

### **POP Operation (Deleting element from the stack):**

The first element which you delete will be from the `'top'` index (following the LIFO pattern). Before deleting, save the element to be deleted and print (or return it as asked in the question). After that, the value of stack pointer `'top'` should decrease from 4 to 3, here in this example.

Similarly, when we delete the next element, the value of stack pointer 'top' should decrease from 3 to 2 and so on.

Now when the stack is empty, the index of stack pointer 'top' will become -1. So now no more element can be deleted. This situation is known as 'UNDERFLOW'

While deleting element from the stack, always remember to check for a condition where the stack is empty and no more element can be deleted.

**Example:**

	Index	Stack Element		Index	Stack Element		Index	Stack Element
	4			4			4	
<b>top →</b>	3	<b>100</b>		3			3	
	2	<b>90</b>	<b>top →</b>	2	<b>90</b>		2	
	1	<b>70</b>		1	<b>70</b>		1	
	0	<b>50</b>		0	<b>50</b>		0	

Deleting topmost element 120  
top decreases to 3
Deleting next element 100  
top decreases to 3
Underflow Condition  
(Stack Empty)  
top = -1

So, **if(top == - 1)** then UNDERFLOW will occur and you cannot delete any more element. In all other cases you can delete, by decreasing 'top'.  
**while deleting, 'top' decreases.**

**Programming Code Implementing Pop Operation:**

```

int pop() // Function to delete element in Stack
{
    if(top == -1) // Condition for Underflow
    {
        System.out.println("UNDERFLOW");
    }
    else
    {
        int val = ST[top]; // Storing the element which will be removed
    }
}

```

```
        top = top - 1;  
        return val;  
    }  
}
```

### **ASSIGNMENT VII PART - 1**

1. Define data structures.
2. What is stack?
3. Differentiate between push and pop operation.

DREAMLAND SCHOOL

CLASS XII

ASSIGNMENT 15

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Date - 19th May 2020

Q1. Write a composition ( in approximately 400-450 words) on the following topic :

You have been granted a wish to spend a day with a character from mythology. Describe in detail why you chose this person and how you spent the day. Your composition should include what you learnt from this experience.

Q2. Complete the sentences according to the instructions given :

1. We could barely see the narrow path. It was raining heavily.

Use: so\_\_\_\_that

2. The old lady had no company but her dog.

Begin- Apart\_\_\_\_\_.

3. The installation of a new computer system is being undertaken at our office

Begin- A new.\_\_\_\_\_.

4. I only realised what was actually happening much later.

Begin- It wasn't \_\_\_\_\_.

5. We can invite only a limited number of participants because there is not enough space.

Begin - There is too\_\_\_\_\_.

6. Nobody could have done anything to prevent the problem from cropping up.

Begin - Nothing that\_\_\_\_\_.

7. I expect he will get there by lunchtime .

Begin - I expect him \_\_\_\_\_.

8. She has been put in charge of reorganising the department.

Begin- She has been given \_\_\_\_\_.

9. Though Dinesh insulted him, Vikas was silent.

Begin - Not a \_\_\_\_\_.

10. The play was so badly performed that Sita walked out and so did I.

Begin-- Both \_\_\_\_\_.

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