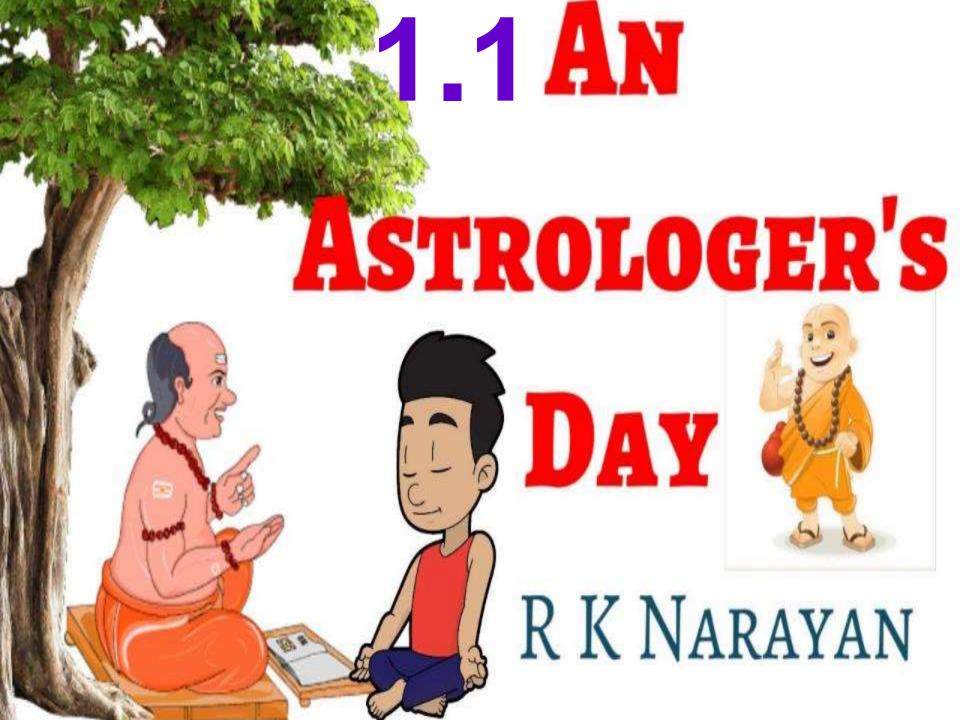
ENGLISH



R. K. Narayan (1906 to 2001) Rasipuram Krishnaswami Iyer Narayanaswami was one of the best known novelists among Indian English writers. He is the author of fourteen novels, five volumes of short stories, and a number of travelogues, and has a collection of non-fiction to his credit. He also wrote his memoir 'My Days' (1975). Narayan created the imaginary town of Malgudi, where realistic characters in a typically Indian setting lived amid unpredictable events. His stories are grounded in compassionate humanism and celebrated the humour and energy of ordinary life. His stories are characterized by a simple style and subtle humour.



Narayan was introduced to American readers in 1952 by the Michigan State University Press. These include, 'Swami and Friends', 'The Bachelor of Arts' (1937), 'The Dark Room' (1938), 'An Astrologer's Day and Other stories' (1947), 'Mr Sampath '(1949), 'The Financial Expert' (1954), 'Waiting for the Mahatma' (1955), 'The Guide' (1958), and many other books.

His novel, 'The Guide', won him The Sahitya Akademi Award in 1961, the most coveted literary honour in India. His writing is distinguished by humour and unoffending irony, a unique Indianness and a simplicity which is utterly charming and authentic. Narayan typically portrays the peculiarities of human relationships and the ironies of Indian daily life. His style is graceful, marked by genial humour, elegance and simplicity.



cowrie : a sea animal obscure : difficult to understand mystic : Something that relates to supernatural powers and is not easily understood. palmyra: a kind of palm resplendent : bright, dazzling and impressive enhanced: increased

An Astrologer's Day

Punctually at midday he opened his bag and spread out his professional equipment, which consisted of a dozen cowrie shells, a square piece of cloth with obscure mystic charts on it, a notebook, and a bundle of palmyra writing. His forehead was resplendent with sacred ash and vermilion, and his eyes sparkled with a sharp abnormal gleam which was really an outcome of a continual searching look for customers, but which his simple clients took to be a prophetic light and felt comforted. The power of his eyes was considerably enhanced by their positionplaced as they were between the painted forehead and the dark whiskers which streamed down his cheeks : even a half-wit's eyes would sparkle in such a setting. To crown the effect he wound a saffron-coloured turban around his head. This colour scheme never failed. People were attracted to him as bees are attracted to cosmos or dahlia stalks. He sat under the boughs of a spreading tamarind tree which flanked a path running through the Town Hall Park. It was a remarkable place in many ways. A surging

crowd was always moving up and down this narrow road from morning till night. A variety of trades and occupations was represented all along its way : medicine sellers, sellers of stolen hardware and junk, magicians, and above all, an auctioneer of cheap cloth, who created enough din all day to attract the whole town. Next to him in vociferousness came a vendor of fried groundnut, who gave his ware a fancy name each day, calling it "Bombay Ice Cream" one day and on the next "Delhi Almond," and on the third "Raja's Delicacy," and so on and so forth, and people flocked to him. A considerable portion of this crowd dallied before the astrologer too. The astrologer transacted his business by the light of a flare which crackled and smoked up above the groundnut heap nearby. Half the enchantment of the place was due to the fact that it did not have the benefit of municipal lighting. The place was lit up by shop lights. One or two had hissing gaslights, some had naked flares stuck on poles, some were lit up by old cycle lamps, and one or two, like the astrologer, managed without lights of their own. It was a bewildering crisscross of light rays and moving shadows. This suited the astrologer very well, for the simple reason that he had not in the least intended to be an astrologer when he began life; and he knew no more of what was going to happen to others than he knew what was going to happen to himself next minute. He was as much a stranger to the stars as were his innocent customers. Yet he said things which pleased and astonished everyone : that was more a matter of study, practice, and shrewd guesswork. All the same, it was as much an honest man's labour as any other, and he deserved the wages he carried home at the end of a day.

He had left his village without any previous thought or plan. If he had continued there he would have carried on the work of his forefathers – namely, tilling the land, living, marrying, and ripening in his cornfield and ancestral home. But that was not to be. He had to leave home without telling anyone, and he could not rest till he left it behind a couple of hundred miles. To a villager it is a great deal, as if an ocean flowed between.

He had a working analysis of mankind's troubles: marriage, money, and the tangles of human ties. Long practice had sharpened his perception. Within five minutes he understood what was wrong. He charged three *pies* per



The astrologer could understand the problem in five minutes. How?

Guess the meaning : • pies



How could the astrologer tell the person about his life ?

impetuous : impulsive
endeared : made likeable

paraphernalia : a large number of small articles used in a particular activity or personal possession

piqued : irritated, annoyed
or resented

Guess the meaning : • tilting • bluffing question, never opened his mouth till the other had spoken for at least ten minutes, which provided him enough stuff for a dozen answers and advices. When he told the person before him, gazing at his palm, "In many ways you are not getting the fullest results for your efforts," nine out of ten were disposed to agree with him. Or he questioned "Is there any woman in your family, maybe even a distant relative who is not well disposed towards you?" Or he gave an analysis of character: "Most of your troubles are due to your nature. How can you be otherwise with Saturn where he is? You have an **impetuous** nature and a rough exterior." This **endeared** him to their hearts immediately, for even the mildest of us loves to think that he has a forbidding exterior.

The nuts vendor blew out his flare and rose to go home. This was a signal for the astrologer to bundle up too, since it left him in darkness except for a little shaft of green light which strayed in from somewhere and touched the ground before him. He picked up his cowrie shells and paraphernalia and was putting them back into his bag when the green shaft of light was blotted out. He looked up and saw a man standing before him. He sensed a possible client and said: "You look so careworn. It will do you good to sit down for a while and chat with me." The other grumbled some reply vaguely. The astrologer pressed his invitation; whereupon the other thrust his palm under his nose, saying: "You call yourself an astrologer?" The astrologer felt challenged and said, tilting the other's palm towards the green shaft of light: "Yours is a nature ... " "Oh, stop that, " the other said. "Tell me something worthwhile ... " Our friend felt piqued. I charge only three *pies* per question, and what you get ought to be good enough for your money ... "At this the other withdrew his arm, took out an anna, and flung it out to him, saying "I have some questions to ask. If I prove you are bluffing, you must return that anna to me with interest."

"If you find my answers satisfactory, will you give me five rupees?"

"No."

"Or will you give me eight annas?"

"All right, provided you give me twice as much if you are wrong," said the stranger. This pact was accepted after a little further argument. The astrologer sent up q



prayer to heaven as the other lit a cheroot. The astrologer caught a **glimpse** of his face by the matchlight. There was a pause as cars hooted on the road, jutka drivers swore at their horses, and the babble of the crowd agitated the semidarkness of the park. The other sat down, sucking his cheroot, puffing out, sat there ruthlessly. The astrologer felt very uncomfortable. "Here, take your anna back. I am not used to such challenges. It is late for me today"... He made preparations to bundle up. The other held his wrist and said "You can't get out of it now. You dragged me in while I was passing." The astrologer shivered in his grip and his voice shook and became faint. "Leave me today. I will speak to you tomorrow." The other thrust his palm in his face and said: "Challenge is challenge. Go on." The astrologer proceeded with his throat drying up: "There is a woman..."

"Stop," said the other. "I don't want all that. Shall I succeed in my present search or not? Answer this and go. Otherwise I will not let you go till you **disgorge** all your coins." The astrologer muttered a few **incantations** and replied: "All right. I will speak. But will you give me a rupee if what I say is convincing? Otherwise I will not open my mouth, and you may do what you like." After a good deal of **haggling**, the other agreed. The astrologer said: "You were left for dead. Am I right?"

"Ah, tell me more."

"A knife has passed through you once?" said the astrologer.

"Good fellow!" He bared his chest to show the scar. "What else?"



cheroot : a cigar Guess the meaning of :

glimpse

jutka : horse-driven cart

disgorge : yield surrender under pressure incantations : supposedly magical words

haggling : bargaining



Guess the meaning :

- passer-by
- peep
- overwhelmed
- groaned

gratified : pleased, satisfied

"And then you were pushed into a well nearby in the field. You were left for dead."

"I should have been dead if some **passer-by** had not chanced to **peep** into the well," exclaimed the other, **overwhelmed** by enthusiasm.

"When shall I get at him?" he asked, clenching his fist.

"In the next world," answered the astrologer. "He died four months ago in a far-off town. You will never see any more of him." The other **groaned** on hearing it. The astrologer proceeded :

"Guru Nayak-"

"You know my name!" the other said, taken aback.

"As I know all other things. Guru Nayak, listen carefully to what I have to say. Your village is two days' journey due north of this town. Take the next train and be gone. I see once again great danger to your life if you go from home." He took out a pinch of sacred ash and held it to him. "Rub it on your forehead and go home. Never travel southward again, and you will live to be a hundred."

"Why should I leave home again?" the other said reflectively. "I was only going away now and then to look for him and to choke out his life if I met him." He shook his head regretfully. "He has escaped my hands. I hope at least he died as he deserved." "Yes," said the astrologer. "He was crushed under a lorry."The other looked **gratified** to hear it.

The place was deserted by the time the astrologer picked up his articles and put them into his bag. The green shaft was also gone, leaving the place in darkness and silence. The stranger had gone off into the night, after giving the astrologer a handful of coins.

It was nearly midnight when the astrologer reached home. His wife was waiting for him at the door and demanded an explanation. He flung the coins at her and said "Count them. One man gave all that."

"Twelve and a half *annas*," she said, counting. She was overjoyed. "I can buy some jaggery and coconut tomorrow. The child has been asking for sweets for so many days now. I will prepare some nice stuff for her."

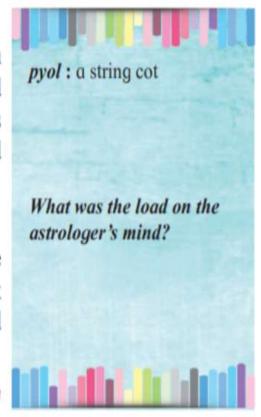
"The swine has cheated me! He promised me a rupee," said the astrologer. She looked up at him. "You look worried. What is wrong?" "Nothing."

After dinner, sitting on the *pyol*, he told her "Do you know a great load is gone from me today? I thought I had the blood of a man on my hands all these years. That was the reason why I ran away from home, settled here, and married you. He is alive."

She gasped. "You tried to kill him!"

"Yes, in our village, when I was a silly youngster. We drank, gambled, and quarreled badly one day – why think of it now? Time to sleep," he said, yawning, and stretched himself on the *pyol*.

- R. K. Narayan



1.1 An Astrologer's Day

Summary

The short story "An Astrologer's Day" by R. K. Narayan (Rasipuram Krishnaswami Iyer Narayanaswami) follows a man posing as an astrologer meeting the man he once tried to kill. Originally published in Hindi, the piece, along with twenty-nine other short stories by Narayan, was first published in English in 1947. The short story contains strong themes that are apparent through Narayan's creative work, including deception, revenge, and the ironies of life. "An Astrologer's Day" combines suspense, realism, and thriller genres.

The third-person, omniscient narrator begins by describing a day in the life of an astrologer. As opposed to astronomers who are scientists by training and study the physical properties of the universe, astrologers follow the pseudo-science of predicting the future based on the speculative motions of the stars, moons, and other planets. The astrologer lays out all of his professional equipment, including Ancient Syrian writing and enigmatic cloth charts. Many people mistake the piercing glare of his eyes for intelligence and the rare ability to tell the future, but really, he is just really good at looking for gullible customers. He also uses makeup and a turban on his head to make himself appear more mystical and thus a quality source for prophecies; no one can reliably recognize him. The astrologer sells prophecies in a busy market with low-quality facilities. The dingy lights, often powered by gas, cast a mysterious quality on the astrologer. The narrator notes that the astrologer cannot really tell the future, but he is good at reading people and telling them whatever it is they want to hear; in fact, it only takes him five minutes to deduce if the individual is having issues with love or money. He knows there are certain vague statements that will stroke the ego of any individual: "Is there a female who dislikes you?" "You are not being justly rewarded for your work." "People find you intimidating, though you are kind on the inside." As this is a service, the narrator casts no judgment on the astrologer for what he does for a living. The narrator gives the backstory of the young astrologer. He left his small village because he did not want to be an overworked farmer like all of his male ancestors. It is also hinted that he is running away from one of his misdeeds. To escape his fate, he travels by foot to a city more than two hundred miles away.

Continued on next slide...

One day, the astrologer starts to pack up at the end of the day, because the neighboring nuts stand has turned off the green light for the day; the green light was a vital part of his act. Before he leaves, a stranger accosts him, saying that he is not a real astrologer. The astrologer says he only charges pennies per question. The man pulls out the equivalent of a dollar and says he has some questions for the astrologer; if he answers correctly, he can keep the dollar. The astrologer bargains for a higher price, and the dual begins. The stranger smokes while the astrologer begins his process. The stranger is clearly aggressive and rude. The astrologer figures it has been a long day, and the challenge is not worth the money. He tells the stranger to come back another time, but the stranger physically restrains him, and tells the astrologer to answer yes or no: should the stranger continue with his current quest? The astrologer insists on a few incantations and thinks about the man's situation. He then asks if the man has ever been left for dead; he has. The astrologer asks if it was a knife. The stranger, with increasing amazement, reveals a scar left on his chest by a blade. The astrologer then says that the man was left for dead after being pushed into a well. This turns out to be true. The stranger, amazed, asks when he should get his revenge on the person who assaulted him. The astrologer then calls his name—Guru Nayak—and says that the man he seeks vengeance against died four months ago. Nayak is amazed—there is no way the astrologer could have known his name. The astrologer replies, simply, that he knows many things. The astrologer warns Nayak to never journey south of this village. If he does so, he will surely be killed. But if he goes home, which is a forty-eight-hour train ride north, then Nayak can live well into old age. Nayak says that that will not be a problem. He only journeyed south to murder this individual. The only thing he regrets is that he could not have made the man's death more gruesome. Fortunately, the astrologer says he was crushed under a bus—it was, in fact, a terrifying death. Nayak is pleased by this news.

The astrologer picks up his things and heads home. He is late, and his wife is angry at his tardiness. But then he hands her the large bag of coins that he procured from Nayak. She is thrilled by the good fortune. After a nice dinner, the astrologer confesses to his wife that long ago, when he was a teenager, he was the one who pushed Nayak down the well and left him to die. The two had been gambling and drinking; they got into a huge fight at the end, and in a fit of rage, the astrologer stuck a knife into Nayak and threw him down a well. But now that he knows Nayak did not die, the astrology feels that he can sleep with a light heart now.

The End

Q. 1A) Read the passage and complete the activities given below : [12 marks]

Extract from Textbook Pg. 2 & 3

(2)

Punctuality at midday..... dallied before the astrologer too.

A1. List the fancy names the vendor of fried groundnuts gave his wares.

A2. An Astrologer's appearance helps to create an impression on his clients by [Complete the statement from the passage]

A3. The presence of the groundnut vendor is beneficial to the astrologer. Justify. (2)

A4. Would you like to hear predictions about your future? Give reasons. [PR] (2)

A5. Language study:

(2)

(2)

a. The power of his eyes was enhanced by the position. [Change the voice]

b.	Α	В	. [Rewrite as affirmative sentence]
A	1. Auction	a. able	rect Suffixes:
(2	2. Remark	b. ure	
	3. Fail	c. ment	
	4. Enhance	d. eer	

Q.1B) language study:[4 marks]a. People were attracted to him.(01)[Choose the correct question tag for the given sentence and rewrite]i. Didn't they?ii. Weren't they?iii. Don't they?

b. It was _____ remarkable place in many ways. (01)
[Fill in the blank with suitable article from the given options and rewrite]

i. an ii. the iii. a

c. This colour scheme never failed. (01)
[Identify and write the tense in the sentence from the given options]
i. Simple Past Tense
ii. Simple Present Tense
iii. Past perfect Tense

d. Spot the error from the given sentence and rewrite : (01) He ran so fastly to caught the bus.

Thank you



CH 5. DEPOSITS

Q. 1 Answer in brief

(04)

- 1) State the amount of deposits that different types of companies can collect by way of deposits.
- 2) State the contents of circular or Advertisement for Deposit.
- 3) State the provisions regarding appointment of Deposit Trustee.
- 4) State any four terms and conditions regarding acceptance of Deposit.

Q. 2 Answer the following question(08)1) Explain the provisions related to circular or advertisement for inviting deposits.

1) State the amount of deposits that different types of companies can collect by way of deposits.

- **Private Company :** A Private Company can accept deposits from its members or Directors or Relatives of Directors not more than 100 percent of its aggregate of paid up share capital and free reserves. However, certain class of Private Companies as specified by the Companies Act, can accept deposits more than 100 percent of its aggregate of paid up share capital and free reserves.
- Public Company (other than Eligible Company) : These Companies cannot accept fresh deposit from members if the amount of such deposits together with the previous deposits exceeds 25% of the aggregate of the paid up share capital and free reserves of the company.
 Eligible Public Company :

From the Members- Cannot accept fresh deposits if the amount of such deposits together with the previous deposits exceeds 10% of aggregate of paid up share capital and free Reserves.

From Public - Cannot accept fresh deposits if the amount of such deposits together with the previous deposits exceeds 25% of aggregate of paid up share capital and free Reserves.

• **Government Company** can accept deposits from public not exceeding 35% of the paid up share capital and free reserves of the company.

2)State the contents of circular or Advertisement for Deposit. Contents of circular or advertisement :

- a.Statement about the financial position of the company
- b.The portion of secured and unsecured deposit of fresh issue
- c.Credit rating obtained from a Credit Rating Agency (only for eligible public company)
- d.Details of the scheme
- e.Name of Deposit Trustees

f. Amount due towards deposits of any previous deposits accepted by company

- 3) State the provisions regarding appointment of Deposit Trustee.
- When issuing secured deposits, public companies have to appoint Deposit Trustees.
- The Trustees protect the interest of the depositor in case a company defaults in repaying the depositors.
- Company signs a contract with the Deposit Trustees called as Trust Deed.
- It contains the terms and conditions of the contract.
- The deed has to be signed at least 7 days before issuing the circular or advertisement.
- The Deposit Trustee on its own or on the request of one tenth of depositors, can call a meeting of all depositors when a company defaults in repaying deposits.

- 4) State any four terms and conditions regarding acceptance of Deposit.
 1) Nomination : Every depositor at any time, has the right to nominate any person as nominee in the event of death of the depositor.
- **2) Application Form :** A company has to provide application form. It should contain a declaration by the applicant that the deposit he is making is not made out of any money borrowed by him from another person.
- 3) **Register of Deposit :** A company has to maintain a separate Register for depositors within seven days from the date of issue of Deposit Receipt.
- **4) Interest :** The maximum rate of interest on deposits depends upon guidelines given by Reserve Bank of India from time to time. In case of premature repayment of deposits, company can deduct 1% interest from the rate of interest.

5) Explain the provisions related to circular or advertisement for inviting deposits.

If a company invites deposits from its members, it issues a circular. But if it invites deposits from the public, company has to issue an advertisement.

a) Contents of circular or advertisement :

- ³⁾ Statement about the financial position of the company
- i) The portion of secured and unsecured deposit of fresh issue
- in Credit rating obtained from a Credit Rating Agency (only for eligible public company)
- iv) Details of the scheme
- v) Name of Deposit Trustees
- v) Amount due towards deposits of any previous deposits accepted by company
- b) Filing of circular or advertisement with Registrar of Companies :
 - Company has to file a copy of circular or Advertisement signed by all directors with the Registrar of Companies.
- c) <u>Issue of circular or Advertisement</u>: Only after 30 days of filing a copy of circular or Advertisement with the Registrar of Companies, the company can issue the circular or advertisement.
 - Company can send the circular to the members through registered post, speed post
 - or as email.
 - For inviting the public, company has to publish the advertisement in one English newspaper and one vernacular newspaper having wide circulation in the state where the company's registered office is located.

d) <u>Validity of circular or advertisement</u>: The circular or advertisement is valid for 6 months from the end of the financial year in which it was issued or the date on which the Annual General Meeting was held, whichever is earlier.

ECONOMICS



Variation in demand

When the demand for a commodity falls or rises due to a change in price alone and other factors remain constant, it is called variation in demand. It is of two types :

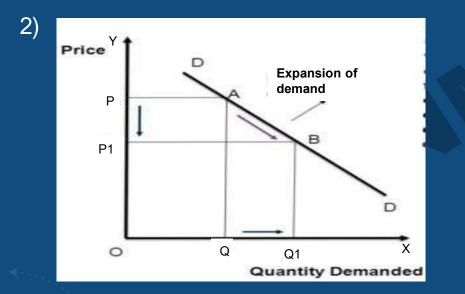
a) Expansion of demand

b) Contraction of demand

Expansion of demand v/s Contraction of demand

Expansion of demand

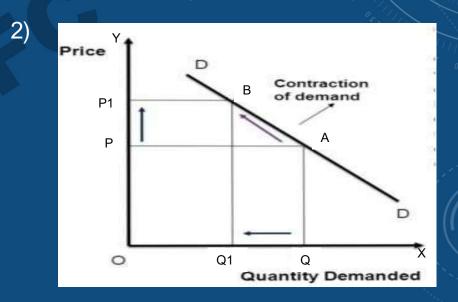
1) Expansion of demand refers to rise in quantity demanded due to fall in price alone, while other factors like tastes, income of the consumer, size of population etc. remain unchanged.



3) There is a downward movement on the same demand curve.

Contraction of demand

1) Contraction of demand refers to a fall in demand due to rise in price alone, while other factors like tastes, income of the consumer, size of population etc. remain unchanged.



3) There is an upward movement on the same demand curve.

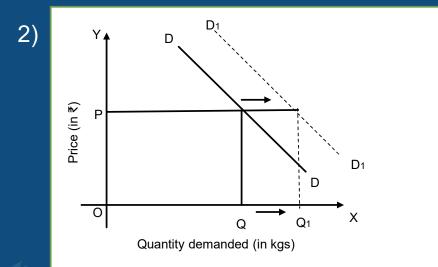
Change in demand

- When demand for a commodity increases or decreases due to change in other factors and price remain constant, it is known as change in demand. It is of two types :
 - a) Increase in demand
 - b) Decrease in demand

Increase in Demand v/s Decrease in Demand

Increase in demand

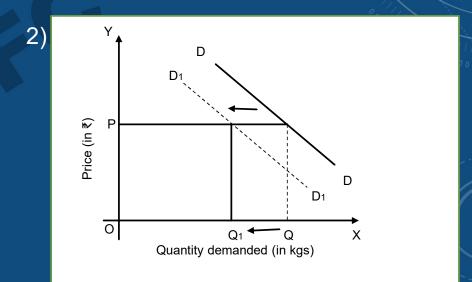
1) It refers to increase in quantity demanded due to favourable changes in other factors like tastes, income of the consumer, climatic conditions etc and price remains constant.



3) Demand curve shifts to right hand side of the original demand curve.

Decrease in demand

1) It refers to decrease in quantity demanded due to unfavourable changes in other factors like tastes, income of the consumer, climatic conditions etc and price remains constant.



3) Demand curve shifts to left hand side of the original demand curve.

Variation in demand v/s Changes in demand

1) Variation in demand refers to changes in demand due to changes in price alone, other factors remaining constant.

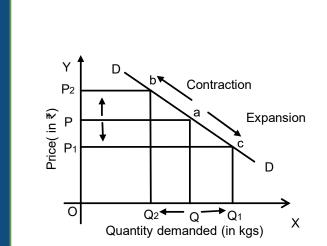
2) Types: There are two types of variations in demand. They are –
(a) Expansion of demand
(b) Contraction of demand

1) Change in demand refers to changes in demand due to changes in other factors, price remaining constant.

2) Types: There are two types of changes in demand. They are –
(a)Increase in Demand
(b) Decrease in Demand

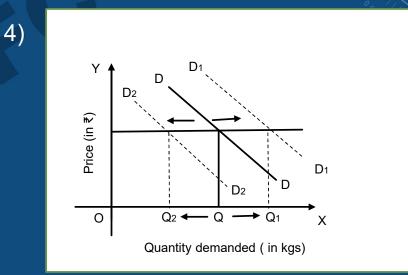
3) Movement :

There is an upward and downward movement along the same demand curve.



3) Movement :

The demand curve shifts to the rightside and leftside of original demand curve forming new demand curve.



4)

Q. 1. Complete the following statements :

1) The relationship between demand for a good and price of its substitute is......

- a) direct
- b) inverse
- c) no effect
- d) can be direct and inverse
- 2) The relationship between income and demand for inferior goods is.....
 - a) direct
 - b) inverse
 - c) no effect
 - d) can be direct and inverse



3) Symbolically, the functional relationship between Demand and Price can be expressed as

- -----
- a) Dx = f(Px)
- b) Dx = f(Pz)
- c) Dx = f(y)
- d) Dx = f(T)

4) When less units are demanded at high price it shows

- a) increase in demand
- b) expansion of demand
- c) decrease in demand
- d) contraction in demand

Q. 2. Give economic terms :

1) A situation where more quantity is demanded at lower price .

Ans.

2) Graphical representation of demand schedule.

Ans.....

3) A commodity which can be put to several uses.

Ans.....

4) More quantity is demanded due to changes in the factors determining demand other than price.

Ans.....

5) A desire which is backed by willingness to purchase and ability to pay

Ans.

Answer Key

Q.1. Complete the following statements :

- 1) a
- 2) b
- 3) a
- 4) d

Q. 2. Give economic terms :

- 1) Expansion of demand.
- 2) demand curve.
- 3) Composite demand.
- 4) Increase in demand.
- 5) Demand.

ASSIGNMENT

- Q. Distinguish between:
- 1) Expansion of demand and Contraction of demand.
- 2) Increase in demand and Decrease in demand.





4. Mr. Deep & Mr. Karan were in Partnership sharing Profits & Losses in the proportion of 3:1 respectively. Their Balance Sheet On 31st March 2018 Stood as follows.

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)
Sundry Creditors		40,000	Cash		40,000
Bill Payable		10,000	Sundry debtors		32,000
Bank Overdraft		11,000	Land & Building		16,000
Capital A/c:			Stock		20,000
Deep	60,000		Plant and machinery		30,000
Karan	20,000	80,000	Furniture		11,000
General Reserve		8,000			
		1,49,000			1,49,000

Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2018

They admit Shubham into Partnership on 1 April, 2018 The term being that :

- He shall have to bring in ₹ 20,000 as his capital for 1/5 Share in future profits & 10,000 1. as his share of Goodwill.
- 2. A Provision for 5% doubtful debts to be created on Sundry Debtors.
- 3. Furniture to be depreciated by 20%
- Stock should be appreciated by 5% and Building be appreciated by 20% 4.
- Capital A/c of all partners be adjusted in their new profit sharing ratio through cash ac-5. count.

Prepare Profit and Loss Adjustment A/c, Partner's capital A/c, Balance sheet of new firm.

(Ans : Revaluation Profit - 400, Cash transferred to Deep 13800, to Karan 4,600, **Balance Sheet total 1,61,000**)

Mr. Kishor & Mr. Lal were in partnership sharing profits & losses in the proportion of 3/4 5. and 1/4 respectively.

Galiabilities	Amt ₹	Amt₹	Assets	Amt₹	Amt₹
Creditors		1,20,000	Land and Building		75,000
General Reserve		12,000	Furniture		6,000
Capital A/c:			Stock		60,000
Kishor	90,000		Debtors		60,000
Lal	48,000	1,38,000	Bills Receivable		39,000
		n 	Cash at Bank		30,000
		2,70,000			2,70,000

Balance Sheet as On 31 March 2018

They decided to admit Ram on 1 April 2018 on following terms:

- He should be given 1/5th share in profit and for that he brought in ₹ 60,000 as capital 1. through RTGS.
- Goodwill should be raised at ₹ 60,000 2.
- 3. Appreciate Land and Building by 20%

- 4. Furniture and Stock are to be depreciated by 10%
- 5. The Capitals of all partners should be adjusted in their new profit sharing ratio through Bank A/c.

Pass necessary Journal Entries in the books of the Partnership firm and a Balance sheet of new firm.

6. Vrushali and Leena are equal partners in the business. Their Balance sheet as on 31 March 2018 stood as under.

Liabilities	Amt. (₹)	Amt. (₹)	Assets	Amt. (₹)	Amt. (₹)
Sundry Creditors_	90,000	90,000	Cash in Bank		62,000
Capitals :			Debtors	31,000	
Vrushali	45,000	75,000	Less: R.D.D	1,000	30,000
Leena	30,000		Building		55,000
General Reserves		18,000	Machinery		24,000
			Bills Receivable		12,000
		1,83,000			1,83,000

Balance	Sheet	as	on	31	March	2018
Dulunce	Sheer	ub	UII	J I	1 I GI CII	A 010

They decided to admit Aparna on 1st April 2018 on the following terms:

- 1. The Machinery and Building be depreciated by 10%. Reserve for Doubtful Debts to be increased by ₹ 5,000
- 2. Bills Receivable are taken over by Vrushali at the discount of 10%
- 3. Aparna should bring ₹ 60,000 as capital for her 1/4 th share in future profits.
- 4. The capital accounts of all the partners be adjusted in proportion in the new profit sharing ratio by opening current accounts of the partners.

Prepare Profit and Loss Adjustment A/c, Partner's capital A/c, Balance sheet of new firm.

(Ans : Revaluation loss - 14,100, Current A/c Vrushali 53,850, Leena 58,050, Balance Sheet 3,30,000)

7. The balance sheet of Medha and Radha who share profit and loss in the ratio 3:1 is as follows :

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Sundry Creditors	80,000	Cash	78,000
Bills Payable	20,000	Sundry debtors	64,000
Bank overdraft	20,000	Stock	40,000
Capital A/c :		Plant & Machinery	60,000
Medha	1,20,000	Furniture	22,000
Radha	40,000	Land and Building	32,000
General reserve	16,000		
	2,96,000		2,96,000

Balance Sheet as on 31 March 2018

9. Mr. Amit and Baban share profits and losses in the ratio 2:3 respectively. Their balance sheet as on 31st March 2018 was as under.

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Creditors	1,40,000	Cash	110,000
Capital :		Land and Building	50,000
Amit	100,000	Plant	60,000
Baban	100,000	Furniture	4,000
		Stock	100,000
		Debtors	16,000
	3,40,000		3,40,000

Balance Sheet as On 31st March 2018

They agreed decided to admit Kamal on 1st April 2018 on following terms:

- 1. Kamal shall have 1/4th share in future profits.
- 2. They agreed to admit Kamal as a partner on 1st April 2018 on the following terms:
- 3. She shall bring 50,000 as her capital and 40,000 as her share of goodwill.
- 4. Land and building to be valued at 60,000 and furniture to be depreciated by 10%
- 5. Provision for bad and doubtful debts is tobe maintained at 5% on the sundry debtors.
- 6. Stocks to be valued 1,10,000

The capital A/c of all partners to be adjusted in their new profit and loss ratio and excess amount be transferred to their loan accounts.

Prepare profit and loss adjustment A/c, Capital A/cs, and New Balance Sheet

(Ans : Revaluation Profit 18,800, Loan A/c Amit 56,000, Baban 45,280, Balance Sheet total 4,48,800)

10. The following is the Balance Sheet of Om and Jay on 31st March 2018, they share profits and losses in the ratio 3:2

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Creditors	30,000	Cash	3,000
Capital A/c		Building	15,000
Om	21,000	Machinery	21,000
Jay	21,000	Furniture	900
Current A/c		Stock	12,300
Om	3,750	Debtors	27,000
Jay	3,450		
	79,200		79,200

Balance	Sheet	as On	31 st	March	2018
---------	-------	-------	------------------	-------	------

They take Jagdish into partnership on 1st April 2018 the terms being

- 1. Jagdish should pay 3,000 as his share of Goodwill. 50% of goodwill withdrawn by partners in cash.
- 2. He should bring 9,000 as capital for 1/4th share in future profits.
- 3. Building to be valued at 18,000, Machinery and Furniture to be reduced by 10%
- 4. A Provision of 5% on debtors to be made for doubtful debts.
- 5. Stock is to be taken at the value of 15,000.

Prepare profit and loss A/c, Partner's Current A/c, Balance Sheet of the new firm.

(Ans : Revaluation Profit ₹ 2,160, Current A/c Om ₹ 5,946, Jay ₹ 4,914, Balance Sheet total ₹ 91,860)

Activity :

- 1. Find out the reasons for the revaluation of assets and liabilities at the time of admission of a partner.
- 2. Visit any Bank and enquire about procedure for changes in the signatories of Partnership due to Admission of a Partner.

 $\odot \odot \odot$



Nirmala memorial foundation college of commerce &science.

OCM department.

RESPONSIBILITY TOWARDS DIFFERENT INTEREST GROUPS

RESPONSIBILITY TOWARDS DIFFERENT INTEREST GROUPS :

Business cannot function in isolation. It depends upon the society for its input and output. It is conducted with the help of various interest groups such as investors, owners, employees etc. Interest of all these should be balanced and properly protected.



RESPONSIBILITIES TOWARDS OWNERS:

• Owners are the persons who own the business and they are responsible for the profits or losses and they contribute the capital and bear the risks. Following are the responsibilities towards owners.

• 1) Reasonable Profit:

• Business should earn reasonable profit. Profit facilitates growth and expansion. It will bring financial stability.

• 2) Exploring Business Opportunities:

• Opportunity is the scope available for business unit to expand, grow and diversify the business. Businessmen should be alert to find such opportunities. For success of the business it is very crucial and so whenever they arise it should be explored.





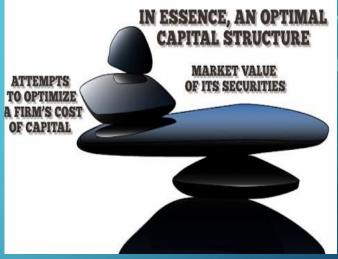
RESPONSIBILITIES TOWARDS OWNERS:

• 3) Optimum Use of Capital:

Available capital should be used carefully and efficiently. Business risks should be considered. Management should give attention to the safety of the capital.

•4) Minimise Wastages:

Business organisations can maximise profitability by minimising wastages. Wastage of time, money, manpower should be minimised.





RESPONSIBILITIES TOWARDS OWNERS: 5) Efficient Business: Scarce resources should be utilised at optimum level.

- Efficient use of resources will increase profitability and productivity so that business can be conducted more efficiently.
- 6) Fair Practices on Stock Exchange:
- All sorts of unfair practices related to stock
 exchange like insider trading, providing wrong and
 secret information etc. should be avoided. Share
 prices are artificially increased or decreased which will lead to loss to common investors.





RESPONSIBILITIES TOWARDS OWNERS:

•7) Expansion and Diversification:

 For expansion and diversification, business should be growing & developing. Business should undertake R and D (Research and Development) of various projects so that they can face market competition.

• 8) Periodic information:

Owners should get complete and accurate
 Information about the financial position. Business
 Should disclose information through reports, circulars
 etc.





P. Effective Use of owners' Funds:
Owners' funds must be utilized in the best possible manner. It should give short term and long term returns in time.

- 10) Creating Goodwill:
- Management should develop and
 maintain good public image. A well
 reputed company commands a lot of
 respect and trust in the market.





CH:6 SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF BUSINESS

TOPIC: RESPONSIBILITIES TOWARDS EMPLOYEES

NMFC -OCM DEPT

- Employees are human resource to the organization.
- They must be treated with dignity and respect.
- The management and employees should develop mutual understanding and trust.
- Government has passed various labour laws to safeguard the interest of employees.
- Business has following responsibility towards employees.



1) Job security:

Security of job provides mental peace and employees can work with full dedication and concentration.

Commitment with the work will raise their morale and loyalty towards the organisation.



2)Fair Remuneration:

The business should pay attractive salaries to all their employees.

Other incentives like bonus, overtime allowance etc. should be given to them



3) Health and safety Measures:

- Business should protect health and hygiene of employees.
- Canteen facilities, medical facilities and proper sanitation must be provided to the workers.
- Proper maintenance of machines and premises must be done to prevent accidents and to control pollution.
- Safety equipment like hand gloves, safety shoes, helmets, goggle, masks etc. should be provided to concerned employees.



4) Good Working Condition:

The employees should be provided with good working conditions such as adequate lighting, ventilation, drinking water etc.

Necessary steps should be taken to avoid air, water and sound pollution.

There should be proper working hours with lunch breaks and rest pauses etc.

5) Recognition of Trade Unions:

- It is the responsibility of business organization to maintain industrial peace.
- Employer must recognize the workers' right to join trade union. Employer should not restrict employees from forming trade union.
- 'Divide and Rule' policy should not be followed. Management should sort out various problems of workers by holding talks or negotiations with such unions.
- Management and union should agree to ban strikes and lockouts to protect interest of both the parties.



6) Education and Training:

Organization should make every possible attempt to educate employees.

Guidance and methods of training depends on the nature of job 'Introduction Training', 'Refresher Training' is conducted to keep employees updated on the latest development.

Training makes employees confident and also it increase the efficiency.

Workers participation in Management: If you cant beat them...Join them!

7) Workers Participation in Management:

The workers must be encouraged to take part in management by forming workers committee.

Suggestion schemes, profit sharing can be encouraged by management.

It will raise their morale and give them a sense of belonging.



8)Promotion and Career Opportunities.

Business should offer adequate opportunities of promotion to their talented employees.

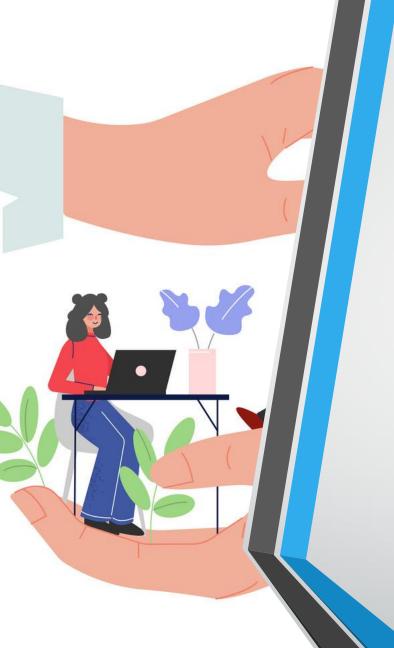
They should give proper information about qualifications, skills and experience required to obtain promotion.

It will increase awareness among employees, and they will also be motivated to take efforts.

9) Proper Grievance Procedure:

- There should be proper grievance procedure to handle employees' complaints. All queries should be sorted quickly.
- The employees must feel satisfied.
- Investigations and necessary actions should be taken to settle their grievances.





Miscellaneous

- Fair treatment to all employees.
- To recognize, appreciate and encourage special skills of employees.
- To introduce code of conduct.
- To provide opportunity for meaningful work and to recognize goals.
- To protect religious, social, political rights of employees. Allowing formation of informal groups.

RESPONSIBILITIES TOWARDS CONSUMERS



Responsibilities towards Consumers:

- The consumer is the king of the market but in reality, experience is different.
- Business cannot work without consumer.
- The survival and growth of business depends on consumer satisfaction, service and support.
- The commercial organization should win the confidence of the customers.
- This is possible by following positive attitude towards customers and fulfilling following social responsibilities towards them -

Responsibilities towards Consumers:

1)Good Quality Products:

- The organization should produce quality goods.
- Every organization should have its quality control department so inferior and substandard products can be rejected.
- International Standard Organization (ISO), is the latest trend towards quality control.
- This ensures customers about quality product.



Responsibilities towards Consumers:

2)Fair Prices:

The consumers should not be cheated by charging high prices. It is not possible to fool the customer at all the time.

Fair price convert a one-time consumer into permanent consumer.

Maximum Retail Price (M.R.P.) inclusive of all taxes should be printed on every packet. Retailer should not charge any extra amount.



Responsibilities towards Consumers:

3)Customer's Safety:

- The business must ensure that the product supplied will not adversely affect the life and health of the customers.
- Unsafe products should not be marketed. Consumer should be warned of any unsafe goods.

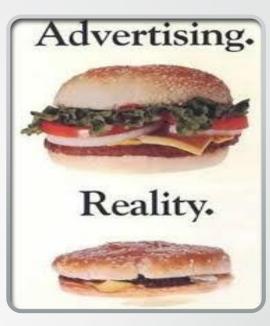


Responsibilities towards Consumers:

4)Honest Advertising:

- The consumers want to know the facts, features, advantages, side-effects etc. of the products.
- The advertisement conveys this information. So the organization must be sure that the advertisement is not being misleading.
- False, misleading and vulgar advertisement should be avoided.

Consumers will appreciate only honest advertisements in the long run.







5)After Sales Service:

- The organization is expected to provide after sales service for maintenance of goods during the period of warranty.
- Efficient and effective after sale service helps to establish good relation between the consumers and the organization.



6)Research and Development:

- Organization should conduct research and development to improve the quality of goods and to reduce the cost of production.
- This will minimize final prices charged to consumers
- It must provide quality standards such as BIS or AGMARK on respective products.



• 7)Regular Supply

- Consumer should be supplied with the goods regularly as and when required by them.
- The commercial organization should not create artificial shortage of goods by hoarding and black marketing.



8) Attend Complaints:

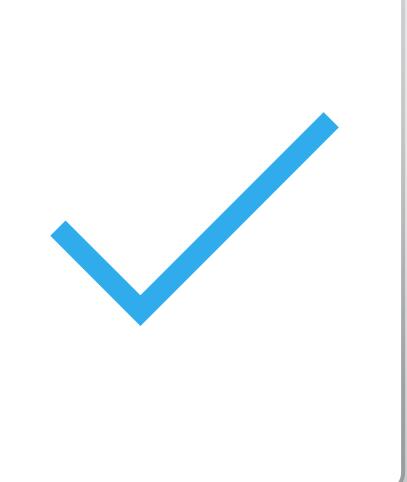
- The consumer complaints must be attended immediately.
- Quick and effective grievances redressal system should be implemented.
- Suggestions of customers should be welcomed.

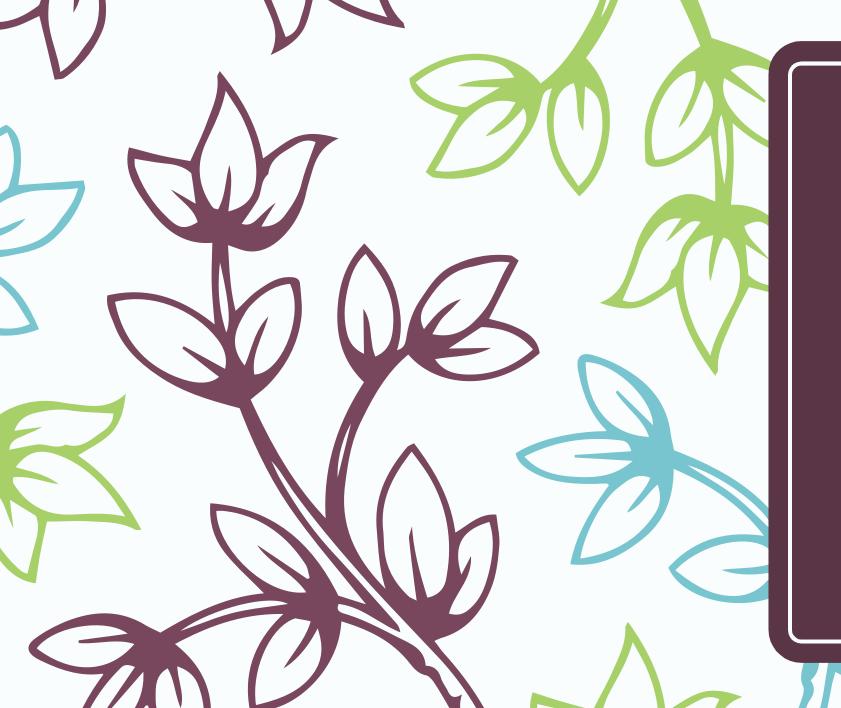
9) Training:

 The business organization should arrange training for their consumers either free or by charging reasonable fees.



THANKYOU





CH6 SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF BUSINESS.

TOPIC: SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY TOWARDS GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNITY

> NMFC -OCM DEPT

RESPONSIBILITIES TOWARDS GOVERNMENT

Social Responsibility of Business - The government regulates and controls **Responsibility towards Government** the business with the objectives of systematic economic development of the country and safeguarding the interests of the common man. Government provides incentives and subsidies to business. Following are the responsibilities of organization towards government.

TAX

1) Timely Payment of Taxes: The government imposes various types of taxes like sales tax, income tax, wealth tax etc. Business units should pay these taxes from time to time. It would be difficult for the government to undertake development projects without availability of funds.

2) Observing rules and regulations:

The rules framed by the government for business should be fully complied with. The business should follow the laws regarding obtaining license for a specified business, the operation of the business, price determination and production etc. They should conduct business in lawful manner.

3) Earning Foreign Exchange: The government also expects from business organization that it will earn foreign exchange by exporting goods. The government requires this foreign exchange for importing various goods. valuable and important products.



4) Economic Development:

The government sets the targets for balanced and rapid economic development of the country. The business organization should provide necessary cooperation to the government.

 Implementing Socio Economic Policies: The government expects cooperation and help from the business sector in implementing socio-economic programmes and policies.



6) Suggestions to the Government:

The business organization can provide suggestions to the government before framing important policies such as Industrial Policy, Import Export Policy, Licensing Policy etc. Such suggestions are helpful for framing organization -friendly policies.

7) No favours:

The commercial organization should not take any favour from the government officials by bribing or influencing them.



 8) Contributing to Government Treasury:
 The Commercial organization must contribute the funds to government during the emergencies and natural calamities like floods, earthquakes etc.





CH6 SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF BUSINESS.

TOPIC: SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY TOWARDS COMMUNITY/ SOCIETY/PUBLIC IN GENERAL

NMFC

-OCM DEPT

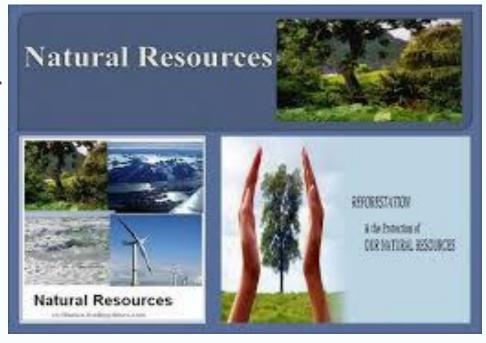
Business organization has certain responsibilities towards the society at a large they are as under

- 1) Protection of environment:
- Pollution is the major problem of present times. Air pollution and water pollution are due to industries, chemical plants, cement plants etc.



The business organization should take all possible measures to minimize pollution.

 Better and Maximum Use of Resources:
 The business organization should make proper and optimum use of scarce resources. The resources like fuel, water, land etc. must be used efficiently.



3) Reservation for Weaker Section:

The organization is expected to reserve certain positions in their establishment for economically weaker sections of the society to lift up the economically weaker section of the society. These people expect financial and other help from business unit; which will be provided time to time.



4) **Development of Backward Regions**:

The society requires that the business organization should be started in backward areas. This will create employment opportunities and increases purchasing power among the rural people. Thereby, helping backward regions to develop.



5) Protest against Anti-Social Activities:

Business organization should not participate in anti-social activities. It will adversely affect the society. No financial help should be provided for that. Smuggling, association with underworld people, bribing government people should be avoided.

6) Financial Assistance:

The society expects donations and financial assistance for various social causes such as eradication of poverty,

illiteracy etc. They expect business organization to provide financial assistance to various awareness programs such as in anti-drug campaigns, anti noise pollution campaigns etc.



 7) Prevent Congestions:
 The business should avoid congestion of industries in cities by spreading industries in different places or locations. Industries should be preferably located in industrial zones only. It will avoid adverse effect on residential areas.



8) Employment Generation:
Business should provide large employment opportunities for all sections of the society.
It can be done through expansion and diversification programmes. Such effort
will help to solve the problem of unemployr



will help to solve the problem of unemployment, poverty in the society.

THANK YOU!

CH:6 RESPONSIBILITIES TOWARDS INVESTORS

NMFC OCM DEPT

RESPONSIBILITIES TOWARDS INVESTORS:

Investors provide finance to the company. They are creditors of business.

1) Proper Conduct of Meetings:

Company should call meetings of investors and provide information about the business. Proper notices of meeting should be sent to them. In period of crisis, investors should be taken into confidence. Factors responsible for failure should be known to the invester.



RESPONSIBILITIES TOWARDS INVESTORS: 2) Return on Investment :



Investors invest their money in business and accept risk factor. They should get fair returns on investment regularly in the form of interest. Following points should be considered.

a.Fair returns on investment. b. Safety of investment. c. Steady appreciation of business.



3) Handling Grievances:

A company should handle investor's grievances, if any. There should be effective methodology for this. All queries regarding any other issue must be answered in a satisfactory way.

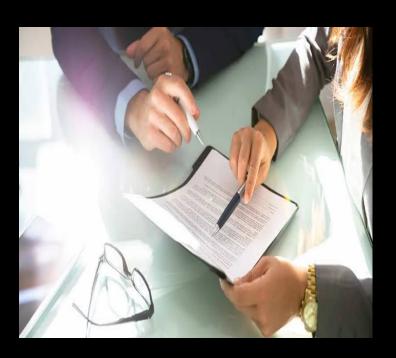
RESPONSIBILITIES TOWARDS INVESTORS:



4) Maintain Transparency:

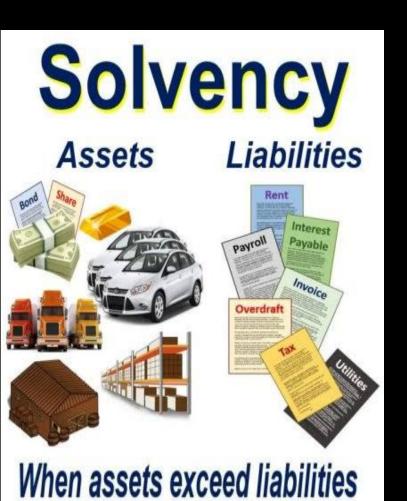
Investors provide long term capital as well as working capital to run business efficiently. So it should maintain high degree of transparency in its operation

5) Proper Disclosure of Information:



Management should present full and factual information to investors. They should get regular reports, circulars and statement of profit. The financial performance of the company must be provided correctly so that prospective investors can take right decisions to invest in future. All this will ensure them that their investment is safe.

RESPONSIBILITIES TOWARDS INVESTORS:



6) Maintain Solvency and Prestige: Business should maintain sound financial position, solvency, prestige and goodwill to satisfy investors. Business should take continuous efforts for research, innovation and expansion programme.

THE END



INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYJC

CHAPTER NO.5

Database Concept Using LibreOffice Base

DBMS CONCEPT

- Data means all kind of facts, figures and details related to people, places, things and events. It can be in any form.
- Information is the required result obtained from processing of the data. It is important as it is foundation for decision making.
- Database is a collection of related data items stored in an organized manner.
- Database Management System(DBMS) is a software designed to define, manipulate, retrieve and manage data in database.

INTRODUCTION TO BASE

Base is a Relational Database Management Software(RDBMS)

A DBMS that is based on relational data model is called as RDBMS.

In RDBMS data is stored in the most simple and versatile structure i.e. Table.

Base is the collection of related data objects known as Tables, Forms, Queries and Reports.

STARTING WITH BASE

