

Class 12

Business Studies

Ch-2 Human Resource Planning

Q1: What is human resource planning?

Q2: What are the needs of the human resource planning?

Q3: What is the importance of human resource planning?

Q4: What are the objectives of human resource planning?

Class12 History (Friday:15/5/20)

Chapter: Challenges to Indian Democracy

The important feature of the election of 1967 was the unity of the opposition parties. The 1967 election was held for the fourth Lok Sabha & Congress formed the government, but was facing internal conflict. There had been a clear cut rift between Indira Gandhi & Morarji Desai. The Congress party formed the government but its majority had decreased. It had lost its majority as many as in 8 states, this made Indira Gandhi assertive. She was expelled from the party & she continued to head a minority government with support from the C.P.I.

Questions:

Discuss the election of 1967

DREAMLAND SCHOOL

Class: XII

Subject: ART Paper 1

Objects required:

A bucket, a bar of clothes detergent soap and a cloth.

Arrangement:

Place the bar of soap in front of the bucket. Keep the crumpled cloth on one side. The composition must show that washing of clothes is about to take place.

DREAMLAND SCHOOL

Class: XII

Subject: ART Paper 4

A Washerman has set up an ironing stall under a tree. He is busy ironing a garment. Piles of clothes can be seen lying around him. Some tied bundles are kept on the ground. A shirt on a hanger hangs from the branch of the tree. Make an interesting composition.

DREAMLAND SCHOOL

Class: XII

Subject: ART Paper - 5

Design an expressive
logo for an NGO working
on "Educate the Girl Child".

The size should not exceed
20 cm x 30 cm.

GEOGRAPHY
CLASS XII
CHAPTER 8 (part 3)

Migration stream: - Depending on place of birth place of enumeration, migrants can be classified into following four migration streams which are indicators of migration distance: -

- 1. Intradistrict migrants:** - These are the persons born the place of enumeration but within the same district.
- 2. Interdistrict migrants:** - These are the persons born outside the district of enumeration but within the same state.
- 3. Interstate migrants:** - These are the persons born outside the state of enumeration but within India.
- 4. Immigrants:** - These are the persons born outside the country.

Based on the rural are one nature of the place of birth and the place of enumeration internal migraines can be classified into following four migration stream: -

1. Rural to Rural
2. Rural to Urban
3. Urban to Urban
4. Urban to Rural

1. Rural to Rural : - This stream of migration dominates over all other streams in terms of volume of migration. An outstanding feature of rural to rural stream of migration is the preponderance of female migrants. Studies has shown that this preponderance a female migrants is primarily due to the prevalence of patriarchal residence after marriage.

According to Indian tradition, the girl has to move from her parent's residence to the residence of her in-laws and live with her husband.

Apart from marriage migration, there are several other factors which contribute to large-scale rural to rural migration. Migration of Agricultural labours and movement of people to the newly areas for agricultural purpose constitutes the most important component of such migration.

Normally, rural to rural migration originates from crowded areas of low productivity and are destined mostly populated areas experiencing large-scale developmental activities.

Introduction of green revolution in Punjab Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh in 1960 generated considerable Migration of labour force from economically depressed area of eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar to these areas.

2. Rural to Urban: - This is a stream of migration is next only to rural to rural migration in term of volume of migration. Real to urban migration is caused by both push of the rural

TABLE 8.7. Streams of Migration in India (2011)

<i>Stream</i>	<i>Percentage of migrants</i>
Rural to rural	50
Urban to rural	5
Urban to urban	17
Rural to urban	18

Note : The remaining 10% could not be classified as 'rural' or urban.

Source : Census of India, 2011.

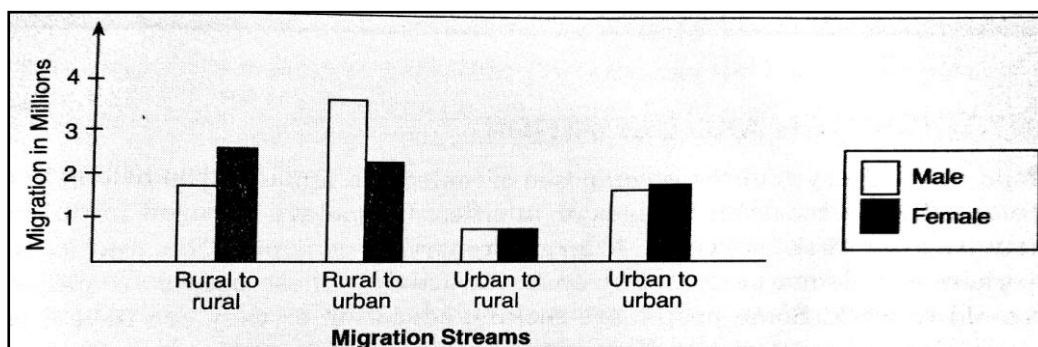
areas as well as pull of the urban areas. Trust the pool of urban areas may include better employment opportunities, regular and higher wages, fixed working hours, better amenities of Living, facilities for education and social and cultural activity. If rural to rural migration is women migration, rural to Urban migration is man migration. Rural to Urban migration has affected the radial distribution of population and has contributed a great deal to Urban growth in India. This has lead to overcrowding in urban centres resulting in great population pressure on the urban infrastructure. Growth and spread of slum areas, as a result of population pressure is quite glaring and painful.

Urban to Urban: - This is a stream of migration which is believed to be dominated by the middle class people. Generally people migrate from small towns with less facilities to large cities with more facilities. This is the reason that class one cities have grown at a much faster rate as compared to other towns. In fact small towns are constantly losing to big cities. This migration forms a part of what is known as step migration.

Urban to rural: - This migration also known as push back or reverse migration. This stream has the lowest volume of migrant accounting for about 5% only in 2011.however, there has been a slight increase in the stream of migration in the recent past. Search migration takes place at the advance stage of urbanization when urban centres are characterized by over congested, haphazard growth, high cost of living, heavy pressure and public utility services, unemployment etc.

Home assignment 8 (part 3) :-

1. Study the streams of migration from the given diagram and answer the questions that f



which stream of migration is the number of female migrants the highest? What is the reason for the high rate of migration amongst females, in the stream mentioned by you?

- ii) Give a reason for the high rate of migration amongst males, from rural to urban areas.
2. Give two reasons for migration from urban to urban areas.

Sociology

Date – 15.05.2020

Class – XII

Economic Organisation

Economic activity and its Types

Preliminary Concepts :-

- Economic activity of man is such a fundamental activity without which man can not exist at all. Man's efforts to satisfy his desire for food, shelter and clothing constitute the primary economic activity of man. Along with these basic activities many more are added and an intricate economic system is formed.
- The scarce objects which are attained through a serious and continuous effort of man for the satisfaction of basic needs of living are known as **economic goods**.
- The preliminary concepts of economy include another term, that is **utility**. Every economic good possesses an amount of utility. When any individual or group is interested to get hold of a specific good, he/she measures the utility of the good, that means, how much satisfaction one can get from the particular good to fulfil one's desire.
- The economic goods are possessed by the individual owner which reflects the wealth of that person. Thus, more than one economic goods while being enjoyed by a particular person or group or country transforms itself into **wealth**.
- The economic goods are attained through specific efforts whereas there are some other goods which can be attained spontaneously, such as air, sunlight, river water etc. Which are known as **free goods**. These are very essential items without which man can not live but these can be attained without any specific effort.
- Economic goods can be of two varieties – Capital goods & Consumer goods. **Capital goods** are have the utility to produce further, as for instance, machinery, raw material etc. Capital goods by itself are utilised as the source materials and these are to be transformed into consumer goods by human effort. Man can directly consume the **Consumer goods** Just after the attainment of it.

- Every economic good has a price. This implies the money or other medium to be received in exchange of the particular economic good. Any consumer willing to get an economic good for the purpose of his personal satisfaction has to buy it in exchange of a specific **price**.
- While an item is produced, it involves an expense which is known as cost of production this includes interest raw materials depreciation and also wages encourage in the working of goods when the cost is deducted from the price of a thing the remains comprise profit.

Collecting economy- the element left on forest by mainly collecting raw food to satisfy their hunger this type of economy consists in the direct utilisation of the products of nature without taking any alteration in them as for example collecting fruits nuts berries for sale for immediate consumption in certain remote areas of an one particular animal or one tree becomes the main source of living all different parts of the three or animal body are consumed by the local people in the PO form of such economy it is expected that no tool is to be used to transform the original material in any form however from the very beginning of human existence man made and used tools sometimes in most elementary form it is by the quality of the tool that the stages of human Civilization can be divided into more than one like paleolithic mesolithic Neolithic itself in India we may find an example of these type of economy among The Birhors. Hunting wild animals and birds trapping small animals collecting honey and fruits from the Jungle are the main occupation of the class of Birhors. whenever they Face problem in collecting food daily for a new place but if you mean that in collecting economy no tool is used then there is hardly any society in which pure form of collecting economy is found

Simple Transformative Economy

Horticulture – according to Anthropologists Horticulture means the growing of crops with relatively simple tools and methods in the absence of permanently cultivated fields the tools are usually hand tools, such as the digging sticks and hoe even without any help from animal power the method did not include fertilization irrigation for other ways to restore soil fertility after a growing season there are two kinds of horticulture. In extensive or shifting cultivation people leave a land after one crop and during the idle years the bushes and wild plants grow, afterwards the field as cleared by

slash and Burn techniques and nutrients and nutrients are returned to the soil. The Other kind of horticulture involves our dependence on long growing tree crops the two kinds of horticulture can be practiced in the same society and the society Mein not entirely depend on crops even the race domestic animals and fish etc.

Intensive agriculture – people engaged in intensive agriculture depend on field for the permanent supply of food. This people use ploughs, and other tools for cultivation, fertilizers – both organic and inorganic. This intensive agriculture is a popular form of economic even in the modern societies. Society sweet intensive agriculture Mein developed cities and towns, high degree of cropped specialisation, complex political organisation and large differences in wealth and power. Though these are more productive societies, the people might have to face mode travels in various areas as payment and put shortages. This is because such an economy is a market oriented economical stop producing for market has a tendency to plant high yielding variety of crops rather than drought resistant crops. crop diversity is often a protection against total crop failure because fluctuations in weather, plant disease or insect pest and not likely to affect all the crops. Thus intensive cultivation leads to a market economy mostly identifiable in modern societies. This trend is known as commercialization. This results in mechanisation, migration to industrial and service jobs, emergence of agro business and gradual reduction in the proportion of population engaged in food production.

Pastoralism – almost all the Agricultural societies raise animals but a small number of societies entirely depend on animal husbandry. Pastoral societies do not live on the flesh of animals but the animal products like milk, egg, fur etc. Some pastoral groups in Middle East derived much of their livelihood from the sell of what we call Oriental rugs, which are made of the wool of their Sheep on Handlooms. In recent times pastoralism is practised only in those areas which people do not have cultivable lands. They generally inhabit drought prone regions and so far suffer from food shortage, famine. Overgrazing in smaller territories often increase the risk of desertification. The pastoralists must be well aware of the potential of their territory, which can extend as much as Thousand Miles, so that they are assured of supplies

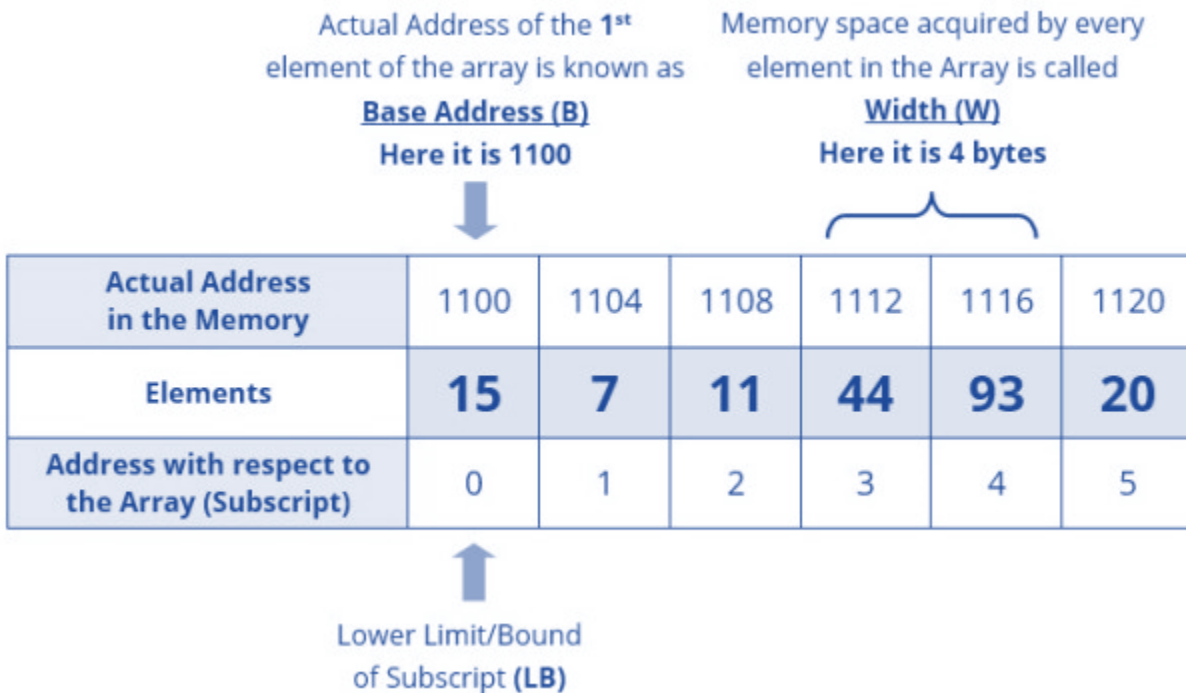
of Grass and water. Although grazing land tends to become only held, it is customary among pastoralists for animals to be owned by individuals.

Home Work –

- 1. What is economic goods?**
- 2. Define free goods.**
- 3. Define capital goods and consumer goods.**
- 4. Explain the term collecting economy.**
- 5. Briefly explain the followings :-**
 - A) Horticulture**
 - B) Intensive agriculture**
 - C) Pastoralism**
- 6. What is the difference between economic goods and free goods?**

CLASS - 12
COMPUTER SCIENCE
ARRAYS

Memory Address Calculation in single (one) Dimension Array:



Array of an element of an array say "A[I]" is calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Address of A [I]} = \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{W} * (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{LB})$$

Where,

B = Base address

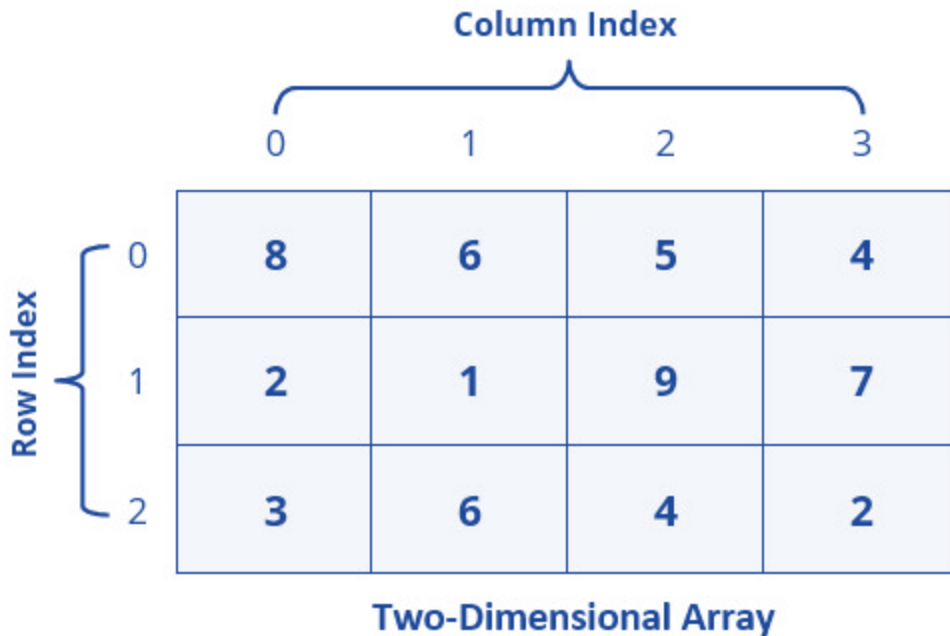
W = Storage Size of one element stored in the array (in byte)

I = Subscript of element whose address is to be found

LB = Lower limit / Lower Bound of subscript

Memory Address Calculation in Double (Two) Dimensional Array:

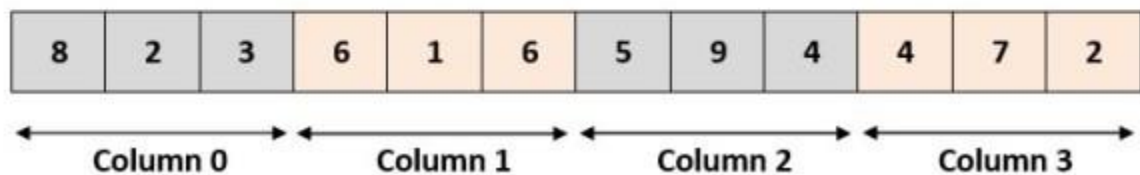
While storing the elements of a 2-D array in memory, these are allocated contiguous memory locations. Therefore, a 2-D array must be linearized so as to enable their storage. There are two alternatives to achieve linearization: Row-Major and Column-Major.



Row-Major (Row Wise Arrangement)



Column-Major (Column Wise Arrangement)



Address of an element of any array say "**A[I][J]**" is calculated in two forms as given:

- (1) Row Major System
- (2) Column Major System

Row Major System:

The address of a location in Row Major System is calculated using the following formula:

**Address of A[I, J]th element in row-major
= B + W[C(I - L_r) + (J - L_c)]**

Column Major System:

The address of a location in Column Major System is calculated using the following formula:

**Address of A[I, J]th element in column-major
= B + W[R(J - L_c) + (I - L_r)]**

Note that:

B is the base address (address of the first block in the array).

W is the width in bytes (size in bytes for each block in the array).

L_r is the index of the first row.

L_c is the index of the first column.

R is the total number of rows.

C is the total number of columns.

Example 1:

A matrix A[m][m] is stored in the memory with each element requiring 4 bytes of storage. If the base address at A[1][1] is 1500 and the address of A[4][5] is 1608, determine the order of the matrix when it is stored in Column Major Wise.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Address of } [I, J]^{\text{th}} \text{ element in column-major} &= B + W[R(J - L_c) + (I - L_r)] \\ \Rightarrow 1608 &= 1500 + 4[m(5 - 1) + (4 - 1)] \\ \Rightarrow 1608 &= 1500 + 4[m(4) + 3] \\ \Rightarrow 1608 &= 1500 + 16m + 12 \\ \Rightarrow 1608 &= 1512 + 16m \\ \Rightarrow 16m &= 96 \\ \Rightarrow m &= 6.\end{aligned}$$

Example 2:

Each element of an array arr[15][20] requires 'W' bytes of storage. If the address of arr[6][8] is 4440 and the base address at arr[1][1] is 4000, find the width 'W' of each cell in the array arr[][] when the array is stored as Column Major Wise.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Address of } [I, J]^{\text{th}} \text{ element in column-major} &= B + W[R(J - L_c) + (I - L_r)] \\ \Rightarrow 4440 &= 4000 + W[15(8 - 1) + (6 - 1)]\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow 4440 &= 4000 + W[15(7) + 5] \\ \Rightarrow 4440 &= 4000 + W[105 + 5] \\ \Rightarrow 4440 &= 4000 + W[110] \\ \Rightarrow W[110] &= 440 \\ \Rightarrow W &= 4. \end{aligned}$$

Example 3:

A matrix ARR[-4...6, 3...8] is stored in the memory with each element requiring 4 bytes of storage. If the base address is 1430, find the address of ARR[3][6] when the matrix is stored in Row Major Wise.

Number of columns, $C = 8 - 3 + 1 = 6$.

Address of $[I, J]^{\text{th}}$ element in row-major = $B + W[C(I - L_r) + (J - L_c)]$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Address of ARR}[3][6] = 1430 + 4[6(3 - (-4)) + (6 - 3)]$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Address of ARR}[3][6] = 1430 + 4[6(3 + 4) + 3]$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Address of ARR}[3][6] = 1430 + 4[6(7) + 3]$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Address of ARR}[3][6] = 1430 + 4[42 + 3]$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Address of ARR}[3][6] = 1430 + 4[45]$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Address of ARR}[3][6] = 1430 + 180$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Address of ARR}[3][6] = 1610.$$

ASSIGNMENT VI (PART -5)

10) A square matrix A $[m \times m]$ is stored in the memory with each element requiring 2 bytes of storage. If the base address at A[1][1] is 1098 and the address at A[4][5] is 1144, determine the order of the matrix A $[m \times m]$ when the matrix is stored in Column Major Wise.

11) A matrix P[15][10] is stored with each element requiring 8 bytes of storage. If the base address at P[0][0] is 1400, determine the address at P[10][7] when the matrix is stored in Row Major Wise.