

# HARI VIDYA BHAWAN

Session- 2020-2021

Subject- Business Studies (054)

Class -11<sup>th</sup>

WORKSHEET-31

(REVISION)

## Chapter- 1 (Nature and Significant of Business)

### General instruction :

- Solve the worksheet in your Fair Subject Note Book.

### Topic – Economic and Non Economic Activities

- Q.1. A person sells his domestic furniture at a profit, will it be considered a business? Explain the Characteristic of business which is being stressed upon.
- Q.2. Mr Sonu sold his washing machine & refrigerator on Quikr as he was shifting base to London. Is this a business activity?
- Q.3. What type of industry is fishing?
- Q.4. What type of industry are poultry farms and plant nurseries?
- Q.5. Which one of the broad categories of industries covers oil refinery and sugar mills?
- Q.6. Categories the following into business, profession and employment.
- A farmer
  - An advocate
  - A clerk
  - A hawker selling toys for children
  - A doctor
  - A person working in scooter repair shop on roadside
- Q.7. What reward does the businessman get for bearing risks?
- Q.8. No business is risk free in the light of this statement, explain the concept of business risk and it's causes.
- Q.9. Compare between Business, profession & Employment on the basis of the following:
- Capital Investment
  - Risk
  - Transfer of interest
- Q.10. Explain any four objectives of business.
- Q.11. Distinguish between primary & secondary industry Give examples.

Q.12. Business is an institution organized to provide goods and services under the incentive of private gain.” Discuss.

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Session- 2020-2021

Subject- Political Science

Class -11th

Revision Worksheet- 31

## General instruction :

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Q1.



## Questions

1. What is the cartoon about?
2. What message is being conveyed through the cartoon?
3. What are the instruments of Judicial Activism?

Q2.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, political theorists argued that rights are given to us by nature or God. The rights of men were derived from natural law. This meant that rights were not conferred by a ruler or a society, rather we are born with them. As such these rights are inalienable and no one can take these away from us. They identified three natural rights of man: the right to life, liberty and property. All other rights were said to be derived from these basic rights. The idea that we are born with certain rights, is a very powerful notion because it implies that no state or organisation should take away what has been given by the law of nature. This conception of natural rights has been used widely to oppose the exercise of arbitrary power by states and governments and to safeguard individual freedom.

## Questions

1. What do you mean by natural rights?
2. Mention some natural rights.
3. How has the conception of natural rights been used?



Q3.

3. Right to information.

2. Read the passage (NCERT Textbook, page 6) given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Political theory deals with the ideas and principles that shape Constitutions, governments and social life in a systematic manner. It clarifies the meaning of concepts such as freedom, equality, justice, democracy, secularism and so on. It probes the significance of principles such as rule of law, separation of powers, judicial review, etc. This is done by examining the arguments advanced by different thinkers in defense of these concepts. Though Rousseau or Marx or Gandhi did not become politicians, their ideas influenced generations of politicians everywhere. There are also contemporary thinkers who draw upon them to defend freedom or democracy in our own time. Besides examining arguments, political theorists also reflect upon our current political experiences and point out trends and possibilities for the future.

**Questions**

1. What is a political theory?
2. Which concepts are cleared by a political theory?
3. How does the political theory defend all these concepts?

Q4.

**IV. PASSAGE-BASED QUESTIONS** [5 Marks]

1. Read the passage (NCERT Textbook, page 49) given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

While reflecting on the issue of equality, a distinction must also be made between treating everyone in an identical manner and treating everyone as equals. The latter may on occasions need differential treatment but in all such cases the primary consideration is to promote equality. Differential or special treatment may be considered to realise the goal of equality but it requires justification and careful reflection. Since differential treatment for different communities was part and parcel of the caste system and practices like apartheid, liberals are usually very wary of deviations from the norm of identical treatment.

**Questions**

1. What distinction should be made while reflecting on the issues of equality?
2. What would be the prime consideration to treat everyone equal?
3. What does special treatment require?



Q5.

that follow:

Differences of opinion on matters such whether, and how, to distribute resources and ensure equal access to education and jobs arouse fierce passions in society and even sometimes provoke violence. People believe the future of themselves and their families may be at stake. We have only to remind ourselves about the anger and even violence which has sometimes been roused by proposals to reserve seats in educational institutions or in government employment in our country. As students of political theory however, we should be able to calmly examine the issues involved in terms of our understanding of the principles of justice. Can schemes to help the disadvantaged be justified in terms of a theory of justice? In the next section, we will discuss the theory of just distribution put forward by the well-known political philosopher, John Rawls. Rawls has argued that there could indeed be a rational justification for acknowledging the need to provide help to the least privileged members of a society.

### Questions

1. On which issue sometimes violence may be provoked?
2. Who is John Rawls?
3. What does John Rawls reveal?
4. Give an example when violence had been occurred on just distribution of resources.

