B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

TERM -1 EXAMINATION 2026-27
BUSINESS STUDIES (054) SET II
MARKING SCHEME

Class: XI | **Time: 3 hrs**
Date: 31.08.26 | **Max Marks: 80**
Admission no: | **Roll no:**

<table>
<tr><td>1</td><td>(A) Only i) and ii)</td><td>(1)</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>(D) Limited OR (C) Section 30</td><td>(1)</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>(A) Perpetual Succession</td><td>(1)</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>(C) Liability of Karta is limited. OR (D) 50</td><td>(1)</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>(C) Statement 1 is correct but Statement 2 is incorrect.
OR
(B) Both Statement 1 and Statement 2 are incorrect.</td><td>(1)</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>(A) Maritime</td><td>(1)</td></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td>(C) Only (i) and (iii)</td><td>(1)</td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td>(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).</td><td>(1)</td></tr>
<tr><td>9</td><td>(A) Darshani Hundi</td><td>(1)</td></tr>
<tr><td>10</td><td>(A) Public Service</td><td>(1)</td></tr>
<tr><td>11</td><td>(D) Escrow Account</td><td>(1)</td></tr>
<tr><td>12</td><td>(B) C2C Commerce</td><td>(1)</td></tr>
<tr><td>13</td><td>(C) Contractual Informatics</td><td>(1)</td></tr>
<tr><td>14</td><td>(B) B2C Commerce</td><td>(1)</td></tr>
<tr><td>15</td><td>(D) Information Technology Enabled Service. OR (A) e-Business</td><td>(1)</td></tr>
<tr><td>16</td><td>(A) Digital divide</td><td>(1)</td></tr>
<tr><td>17</td><td>(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).</td><td>(1)</td></tr>
<tr><td>18</td><td>(C) Foreign Direct Investment</td><td>(1)</td></tr>
<tr><td>19</td><td>(D) Transnational Corporations
OR
(C) appointed by the government</td><td>(1)</td></tr>
<tr><td>20</td><td>(B) Entire or at least 75% of capital is contributed by government</td><td>(1)</td></tr>
<tr><td>21</td><td><table>
<tr><td>Feature</td><td>Coparcener</td><td>General Member</td></tr>
<tr><td>Birth right Ownership</td><td>Yes; acquires a share in the ancestral property simply by being born.</td><td>No; does not get ownership rights simply by birth.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Right to Demand Partition</td><td>Yes; has the legal right to ask for a division of HUF assets at any time.</td><td>No; cannot independently demand a partition.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Management Rights</td><td>Can manage the HUF affairs as the Karta (head of the family).</td><td>Cannot act as the Karta or manage the HUF.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Who qualifies?</td><td>Lineal descendants up to four generations (including sons,</td><td>Spouses of coparceners or dependents who join the family</td></tr>
</table></td><td>(3)</td></tr>
</table>

		daughters, grandsons, and great-grandsons).	via marriage or relation.

22	Various mail facilities provided are i) UPC (Under Postal Service) ii) Registered Post iii) Parcel; iv) Speed post ; v) Courier **OR** Making banking transactions without physically going to the bank, by the help of internet from anywhere. i) An active bank account with sufficient balance ii) Debit or Credit card linked account iii) Bank Account Number, User ID and login ID password provided by bank. iv) A device (PC, laptop or Smartphone) with internet access.	(3)
23	BHEL (Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.) is a government company. The features of this type of company are i) Incorporation: It is registered under the Companies Act 2013 or any other previous Company Law. ii) Separate Legal Entity: It has a separate legal existence independent from the government. The company can enter into a contract, acquire property or can file a suit in a court against a third party. iii) Management: It is managed by BOD (Board of Directors) nominated by the government. the management is regulated by the provisions of the Companies Act, like any other limited company. iv) Finance: At least 51% of the ownership (capital) is contributed by the government either central or state.	(3)
24	(see table below)	(3)

Basis	e-business	Traditional business
i) Physical presence	Does not require physical presence	It require physical presence
ii) Organisational structure	Vertical or tall structure	Horizontal or flat structure
iii) Government patronage	Increasing	Declining

OR

i) Ease of formation and lower investment requirements
ii) Convenience ; iii) Speed; iv) Global reach ; v) Movement towards paperless society

25	Analytical industry is shown above The other types of industries are i) Synthetical Industries: Two or more raw materials are combined together to manufacture a final product. Eg: Cement ii) Processing Industry: product passes through various stages to become a final product. .Eg: Sugar , Paper iii) Assembling Industry: Different components are assemble to make a final product.Eg: Automobiles	(4)
26	i) An economic activity; ii) Production or procurement of goods and services ; iii) Sale or exchange of goods and services; iv) Dealing in goods and services on a regular basis; v) Profit earning; vi) Uncertainty of returns; vii) Element of risk	
27	A partnership deed is a written legal document that outlines the terms, conditions, rights, and obligations of partners in a business. It prevents future disputes and serves as official proof for opening bank accounts and obtaining registration. Other name of partnership deed is Article of Partnership. **Business Details:** The name, nature, and principal place of the business. **Partner Info:** Names and addresses of all partners.	

	Capital Contribution: The amount each partner invests in the firm. **Profit/Loss Sharing:** The exact ratio in which profits and losses will be divided. **Roles & Responsibilities:** Duties, powers, and salaries or commissions of the partners. **Dispute & Dissolution:** Rules for admitting new partners, handling disputes, and dissolving.	
28	Outsourcing is required because i) Focusing of attention: Organisation can concentre on their core business and contract out the less important work. This helps the company to focus their attention and resources on important task and improve their efficiency. ii) Cost Reduction: The outsourcing partners works on large scale and thus they are able to offer their services at a lower cost. Moreover differences in prices in different countries also help in cost reduction as in many developing countries labour is cheap. iii) Growth through alliance: Alliance with the outsourcing partners helps in growth and expansion of business. Outsourcing helps in knowledge sharing and collaborative learning. iv) Boost to Economic development: Especially in the countries like India outsourcing is a major employment provider. Outsourcing has made India a leader in global outsourcing in IT and ITES. **OR** **e-Procurement :** It is the purchase and sale of goods through electronic methods, primarily the internet. **e-Bidding/e-auction**: Quote your price is an option allowed by many shopping sites where a purchaser can bid for the goods and services. **e-Communication/e-Promotion**: Publication of online catalogues displaying images of goods, advertising through banners,pop-ups. meeting and conferences can also be held through video conferencing. **e-Delivery**: This includes electronic delivery of computer software, photographs, videos, e-books and other multimedia content to the user's computer. Many consulting services are rendered through this. **e-Trading**: Online buying and selling of shares and other financial instruments.	(4)
29	Benefits of e-banking are Digital payment and Transparency; 24/7 Availability ; Convenience; Financial Discipline; Safety and Satisfaction **OR** i) Recovery of Double Claim Amount: No, Mr. Suresh cannot recover Rs.6,00,000. He can only recover a maximum total of Rs.3,00,000. Principle Involved: Principle of Indemnity: According to this principle, the purpose of a property insurance contract is to compensate the insured for the *actual financial loss* suffered, putting them back in the same financial state as before the loss. Insurance is designed for protection, not for making a profit. Therefore, he cannot claim more than his actual loss of Rs.3,00,000. ii) Principle Involved: Principle of Contribution: This is a corollary to the principle of indemnity. It states that if an asset is insured with more than one underwriter, all insurers will contribute to the actual loss proportionately based on their sum insured. Calculation Breakdown: Ratio of Sum Insured = Policy A : Policy B = 5 : 10 = 1:2 Share of Star Insurance = 1/3 X 3,00,000 = Rs.1,00,000 Share of Zenith Insurance = 2/3 X 3,00,000 = Rs.2,00,000	(4)
30	i) Departmental Undertaking: The text mentions it is established as an extension of the ministry, fully funded by the government treasury, and its revenues are deposited back into the government account. ii) Demerits of Departmental Undertakings	(4)

a) **Lack of Flexibility** / Bureaucracy and Red Tape: Departmental undertakings work under strict ministerial control. Decisions must go through proper official channels and administrative hierarchies. This leads to heavy red tape, causing severe delays and a total lack of operational flexibility needed in a dynamic market.

Quote: "...his proposal had to travel through multiple files, desks, and secretarial approvals, taking eight months just to get sanctioned. By the time the approval came, NTS had already lost 20% of its user base..."

b) **Bureaucratic Attitude:** Employees in these undertakings are civil servants. Since they are accountable to the ministry, they prefer a conservative, safe approach. They rarely take bold business risks or show entrepreneurial initiative because there is no direct financial incentive for taking risk, only penalties for failure.

Quote: "...officials refused to take any bold operational risks or experiment with innovative tech solutions. They strictly followed age-old, rigid rules to ensure they wouldn't face disciplinary action..."

c) Undue Government Interference: There is direct ministerial control over these undertakings. This often leads to political interference in daily operations. Decisions are frequently made based on political gain or ministerial whim rather than sound commercial judgment.

Quote: "To complicate matters, the newly appointed Minister of Communications abruptly changed the project's vendor priorities mid-way to align with new political agendas..."

31 (6)

32 (6)

Basis	Partnership	Joint Stock Company
Formation	Form by signing an agreement by all partners.	Under the Companies Act ,2013 or any previous company law
Number	Private: Minimum 2 Maximum 200 Public: Minimum 7 Maximum No limit	Minimum 2 maximum 50
Liability	Shareholders have limited liability	Partners have unlimited liability
Management	Managed by Board of directors	Managed by all partners
Legal Status	Separate Legal Entity	No Separate Legal Entity
Stability	Not impacted by death or insolvency of individual shareholders	Partnership is dissolved with the death or insolvency of a partner

OR

Basis	Partnership	Sole Proprietorship
Registration	Optional but desirable	Not required
Number	Minimum -2 maximum -50	One
Capital	Contributed by partners	Owner brings his own capital
Risk	Borne by partner jointly and individually	Owner bear all the risk
Profit	Shared among partners	Owner gets all the profit
Secrecy	Difficult to maintain	Complete secracy

33	Features of Global Enterprises **Huge Capital Resources:** Global enterprises possess immense financial strength. Their large asset base and high credibility allow them to raise vast funds from international banks, capital markets, and financial institutions easily. **Advanced Technology:** These corporations possess superior and advanced technology in their methods of production. They invest heavily in R&D to innovate new products and sustain international quality standards. **Centralised Control:** Global enterprises have headquarters in their home country and exercise control over all branches and subsidiaries. While daily operations are managed locally, core policy and technology decisions remain centralized. **Product innovation**: These companies are engaged in research and development activities. It leads to development of new products as well as cost reduction. The products are of supreme quality and better designs. **Foreign collaboration**: These companies collaborate with local companies for production of goods and use of brand names or sale of technology.	(6)
34	a) RTGS: Real Time Gross Settlement, is a online system for transferring funds in which transfer of money takes place from one bank to another on a real time and on gross basis the minimum transfer is 2 lakh and the account is credited within 2 hours. i) It is maintained and operated by RBI ii) Transactions are processed instantly and funds reach quickly to the beneficiary; iii) Minimum limit is 2 lakh and there is no maximum limit. NEFT: National Electronic Funds transfer it is also an online system of funds transfer. It provides a secure and convenient way to transfer funds. i) Transactions are settled in batches; ii) Complete information required; iii) There is no maximum or minimum limit. iv) Funds are transferred the same date or next date. b) AEPS: Aadhaar Enabled payment System IFSC: Indian Financial System Code USSD: Unstructured Supplementary Service Data VSAT: Very Small Aperture Terminal	(6)