



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj
University, Kanpur

Answer Script Details
Barcode 5865364

Roll No. 23072000247
Total Mark 57/75.00

Exam BACHELOR OF COMMERCE_ODD EXAM-DEC-24
Subject C010303T - BUSINESS REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Question wise Mark Summary

Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark

1A 5/5

1B 5/5

1C 4/5

1D 4/5

1E 4/5

1F 4/5

1G 4/5

1H 4/5

1I 4/5

2 10/15

3 NA/15

4 NA/15

5 NA/15

6 NA/15

7 NA/15

8 NA/15

9 9/15

Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

PART-II

MARKS OBTAINED

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(a)										
(b)										
(c)										
(d)										
(e)										
(f)										
(g)										
(h)										
(i)										
(j)										
Total										
Total Marks in Figure										Max. Marks
Total Marks in Words										



C 0 1 0 3 0 3 T
Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

Date of Exam: 06/11/25 Shift: 1st
 Room No.:
 Paper Code: C010303T Subject: B.R.F. III sem.
 Name of Candidate: Aknati Dubey

Roll No: 23072000247

Signature of Candidate: Aknati
 Signature of Investigator: Shrivastava
 CODE Facsimile

Course: B.COM
 Session: 24-25 Year/Semester: III sem
 Subject Name: Business Regulatory fr.
 Medium: English Hindi
 Paper Code: C 0 1 0 3 0 3 T
 Exam Date: 0 6 0 1 2 0 2 5
 Name of Candidate: A K R A T I D U B E Y
 Father's Name: A I K J E S H D U B E Y

College Code: E W O 2
 A A 0 0
 B 1 1 1
 F D 2 2
 H J 3 3 3
 K K 4 4 4
 L L 5 5 5
 R M 6 6 6
 S N 7 7 7
 U T 8 8 8
 U 9 9 9

Exam Centre Code: E W O 2
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 F D 2 2
 H J 3 3 3
 K K 4 4 4
 L L 5 5 5
 R M 6 6 6
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 U T 8 8 8
 U 9 9 9

Type of Exam
 Regular Ex-Student
 Other Back Paper Exam

ANSWER BOOKLET NO.
 5865364
 Paper Code: C 0 1 0 3 0 3 T



Enrollment Number: C S J M A 2 3 0 0 0 1 3 1 4 7 7
 Candidate's Roll Number: 2 3 0 7 2 0 0 0 2 4 7
 Paper Code: C 0 1 0 3 0 3 T

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C 0 1 0 3 0 3 T
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 G 5 5 5 5
 Z 6 6 6 6
 7 7 7 7
 8 8 8 8
 9 9 9 9



Signature of Candidate: Aknati
 Signature of Investigator: Shrivastava
 गीता केंद्र-EW-02
 C S Facsimile
 CODE Facsimile

नोट - 1. परीक्षाओं को निर्दिष्टित तिथि आता है कि आसपास पाने के कुछ समय पर अधिकतम सभी निर्दिष्टित को परीक्षाओं सूचना करें।
 2. कक्षा में 40% तक के सभी प्रतिस्पर्धी सभी प्रकार के सुझावों को करें। 3. कक्षाओं को पाने के समय अधिकतम से भरा जायें।

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-I

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the answer script and admit card.
2. Write Date of Exam, Shift, Paper Code & Name of Subject Correctly.
3. Write Name & Roll No. Correctly.
4. Write Semester & Branch Correctly.

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-III

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in boxes.
2. Carefully study the example before you start marking.
3. As shown in the example below, blacken the circles completely.



4. Make no Stray marks on this sheet.

5. DO NOT WRITE OR MARK ON THE BAR CODE.

IN ORDER TO AVOID UFM (UNFAIR MEANS) :

1. The Roll No. and Answer Book no. found elsewhere or any other symbol found in the answer book will be treated as unfair means.
2. Any tampering of Bar Code and Booklet no shall be treated as Unfair Means.
3. Do Not bring the materials like slip of paper/mobile/digital diaries/ study material/ revision notes in examination hall. Possession of the mobiles/ digital diaries/electronic/digital watch and any other electronic gadget except memory less scientific calculator shall be considered as UFM case.
4. Do not keep or paste currency note in answer script it shall be consider as UFM.

अनुचित साधन से घबने हेतु :

1. उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्दिष्ट स्थान को प्रतिकर अनुक्रमिक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का क्रमांक सही ढंग से लिखे जाये और किसी भी चिह्न न बनाये क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परीधि में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के बायोडेट अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर छेद पड़ने वाले या अनुचित साधन प्रयोग वाले परीक्षार्थी।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएं साथ न लाये, जैसे किशोरे हुए कलम के टुकड़े, मोबाइल, डिजिटल डायरी, डिजिटल वॉच, जड़ी, सुन्मक सह सभी वस्तुओं को अनुचित साधन को अंतर्गत आती है। परीक्षा संबंधित प्रश्नपत्र में ही निर्देशों तथा सहायक कीटनुस्तर को आने की अनुपेक्षा होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में स्वयं न कहीं न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखावटें ऐसा करना अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परीधि में आता है।

परिचयितियों को भिन्न निर्देश

1. प्रवेश पत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिये गये निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. कलम चुनने के दूसरे उत्तर कुत्र न लिखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर दोबारा उत्तर लिखें।
4. प्रश्न पत्र पर अपने अनुक्रमिक को अतिरिक्त कुत्र न लिखें।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोड एवं प्रश्न पत्र ID सफावानी सुनिश्चित लिखें।
6. अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट लिखें।
7. उत्तरपुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। उत्तरपुस्तिका में पृष्ठ (1-24) से कम है या फटे हुए हैं, तो शुरू होने के पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देख, यदि प्रश्नपत्र को किसी कोड, लिखा का नाम तथा प्रश्न में कोई त्रुटि है तो उसकी परीक्षा होने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर कक्ष निरीक्षक को तत्काल सूचित करें, उसकी बाद विचारविधान्य द्वारा कोई नती की जायेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये पेंसिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. किसी भी त्रुटि का अतिरिक्त उत्तर नहीं दिया जायेगा।

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the Question Paper, Admit Card & Answer Script.
2. Do not write anything on back side of the cover page.
3. Write on both sides of pages of answer book.
4. Do not write anything on question paper except Roll Number.
5. Write Paper Code & Question Paper Id carefully.
6. CHECK the number of pages (1-24) or any other kind of damage in your answer script, if found than change the answer script immediately before the commencement of examination.
7. CHECK the Question Paper for any kind of discrepancy e.g. Subject Code, Name, and Question of the Question Paper during first THIRTY MINUTES of commencement of the exam, so that it can be corrected in TIME. After that no corrections shall be entertained by the university.
8. Do not use pencil for answering the question.
9. Write status correctly e.g. those appearing in carry over papers should fill in status as Carry Over. Those appearing as Ex- Students should fill in status as ex.
10. No supplementary answer book & graph paper will be provided.

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-IV

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in Boxes.
2. Use blue or black ball point pen for filling the circles.

	1	8	1	5	4	3	2	1	6	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	●	1	●	1	1	1	1	●	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	●	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	●	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	●	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	●	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	●	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	●	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	●

Note- If your Roll No. is of 10 digits. Please leave first three columns .





Paper Code

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1

SECTION

(A)

Ques - 1

(a)

INDIAN CONTRACT ACT 1872

Introduction of Indian Contract Act, 1872.

The Short title of this Act is Indian Contract Act, 1872.

This act came in enforcement on 1st September 1872.

It contains Section 1 to 75 are general contracts.
It has section 124 to 273 are special contracts.

As per this act, contract refers to the agreement enforceable by law.

Agreement + enforceability = Contract

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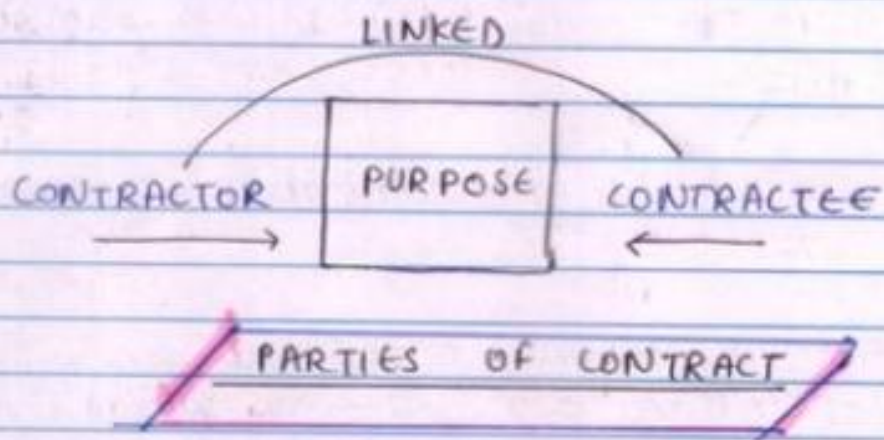
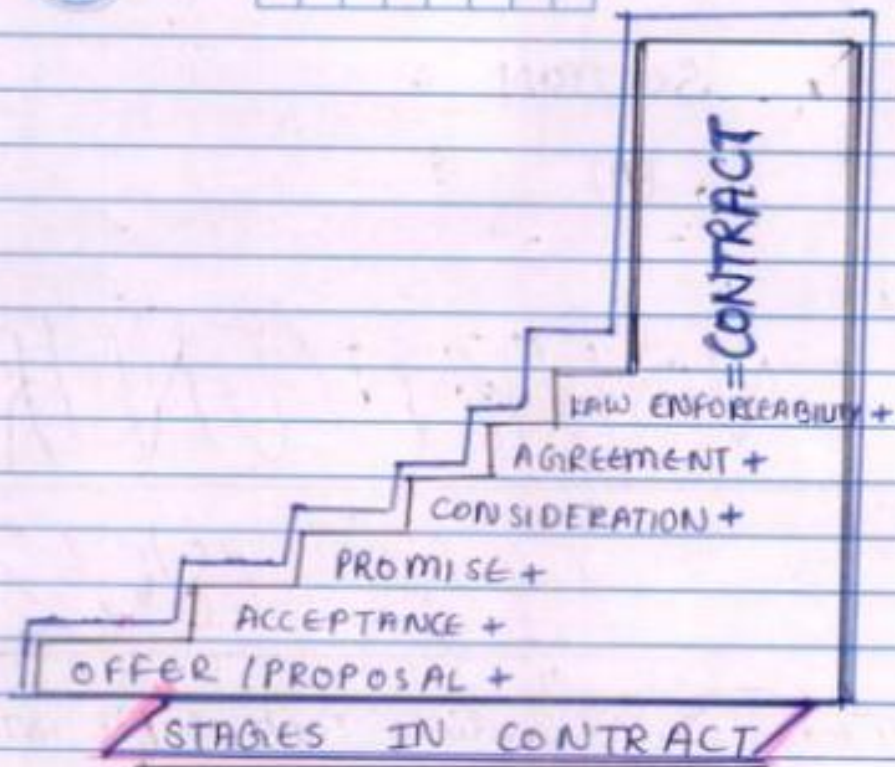
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2

Do Not Write anything in this Portion





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(b)

VOID CONTRACT

As per Indian Contract Act, 1872
section 15, void contract refers to
the contract which ceases to be
enforceable under the law.

for example, A promise B to sell
his bike for ₹ 10000 on 10th oct

B agreed on the same.

On 9th october, bike came in contact
with a major accident and destroyed.

Here, in this case, this contract becomes
void contract and B cannot
sue Mr. A for the failure of
the contract.

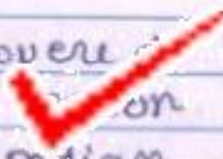


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(c) Difference between

INDEMNITY AND CONTRACT OF GUARANTEE

BASIS	INDEMNITY	CONTRACT OF GUARANTEE
Definition	Indemnity refers the contract in which one party bears the loss of the other party caused by the third parties actions.	Contract of Guarantee refers to the contract in which one person takes the guarantee to pay his/her liability if that other person is incapable of paying the same.
Section	It is covered under  on 78 of Indian Contract Act, 1872.	It is covered under Section 79 of Indian Contract Act, 1872

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PARTIES INVOLVED	There are two parties involved in indemnity are → Indemnifier → Indemnatee	There are three parties involved in contract of guarantee i.e. → Guarantor → Creditor → Contract Payee.
OBLIGATION	It has primary obligation of bearing the loss caused.	It has the secondary obligation i.e. if creditor fails to pay, then only he has to pay the debt.
EXAMPLE	Mr. A taken an insurance policy for his bike.	Mr. A has taken guarantee for his brother B for taking the bank loan from SBI.



(d) **VARIOUS MODES
OF DISCHARGE OF CONTRACT**

various modes of discharge of contract are -

- ① By Law → Contract is discharge if law prohibits the contract or gives the order to discharge it.
- ② From the willingness of both the parties in the contract -
If both the parties in the contract agrees to discharge from the contract then contract is discharged.
- ③ Time Period -
when the period is over for which the contract is made then it automatically becomes discharge.
for example - A & B came in contract to do a business in 1st month of september then on 1st september the contract was discharge.



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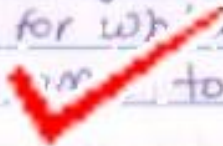
④ If it is void - ab - initio -

The parties will discharge from the contract if it is void - ab - initio from the beginning.

For example - A and B came in contract to sell the land to C .

And A and B are not owner of that land then this is void - ab - initio and the contract will discharge.

⑤ If the purpose of contract is finished -

Parties will discharge from the contract if the purpose for which the contract is made has  to an end.



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8

(e)

ESSENTIALS OF AGENCY

CONTRACT OF AGENCY IS DEFINED UNDER SPECIAL CONTRACTS OF INDIAN CONTRACT ACT, 1872.

Agency refers to the relationship between an agent appointed for representing a person and the principal for whom the agent is appointed.

AGENT - The representative who represents or does the work on behalf of someone who appointed him.

PRINCIPAL - It is the person who appoints someone to act on his behalf in forming transactions.

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ESSENTIALS OF AGENCY ARE →

- ① AGENT - For forming the contract of Agency, agent is required. It is the person who represents other person for whom he/she appointed.
- ② PRINCIPAL - Principal is another essential of contract of Agency As it is the person for whom the contract of agency is made.
- ③ REMUNERATION - There must be some remuneration given to the person who is representing the principal.
- ④ Responsibility - There must be some responsibility on agent to act on principals behalf. ✓



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(F) DIFFERENCE BETWEEN

MISINTERPRETATION AND FRAUD

BASIS	MISINTERPRETATION	FRAUD
Definition	Misinterpretation refers to the miscommunication of facts without any intention of either of the both parties to deceive the other.	Fraud refers to false information or facts with the intention of deceiving or cheating the other party.
Section	It comes under free consent of Indian contract Act, 1872 Section 2(d)	It comes under free consent of Indian contract Act, 1872 section 2(h).
IGNORANCE	In misinterpretation both the parties are ignorant of the misinformation.	In fraud, one party is aware of the misinformation given to another.

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11

Example	Mr. A came in contract with Mr. B to sell his Bike. Mr. A's servant stole a part of bike in ignorance of Mr. A. and Mr. A delivered the bike to Mr. B. This is misinterpretation.	Mr. A came in contract to sale Bike with Mr. B and a part of his bike is stolen and A delivered it, even after he know this information. This is fraud.
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(9)

FEATURES OF CONTRACT OF SALE

Essential features of contract of sale are as follows.

- ⊙ There must be two parties to make a contract of sale.

Buyer - who buys the goods.
Seller - who sells the goods.
- ⊙ Goods - There must be some goods to buy and sale to make contract of sale.

The goods involved in contract of sale must be movable.
Immovable goods are not considered except, the crops on the land.
- ⊙ The consideration should be monetary - there must be consideration in the monetary terms only.

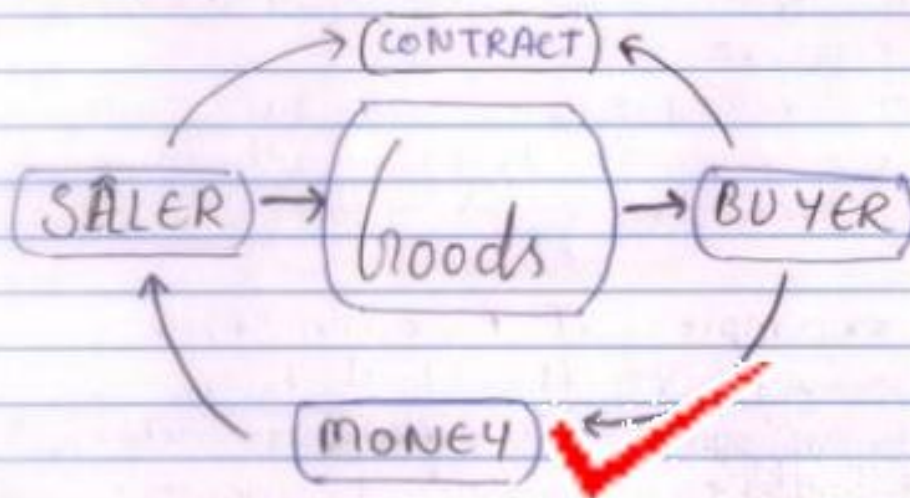
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The consideration in half money and half goods is also allowed in contract of sale.

Full consideration in goods is not allowed as it will be considered gift or barter.

- Legality of the goods - The goods involved in the contract of sale must be legal to be delivered or sold otherwise the contract will become illegal.



CYCLE OF SALE OF CONTRACT



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(h)

QUASI CONTRACT

Quasi contract refers to the contract in which either of the parties are not willing to make contract but it becomes contract automatically between the parties as it is compulsory in some some situation under the law.

For example, If ~~it~~ said that you cannot ~~be~~ rich on someone else's cost.

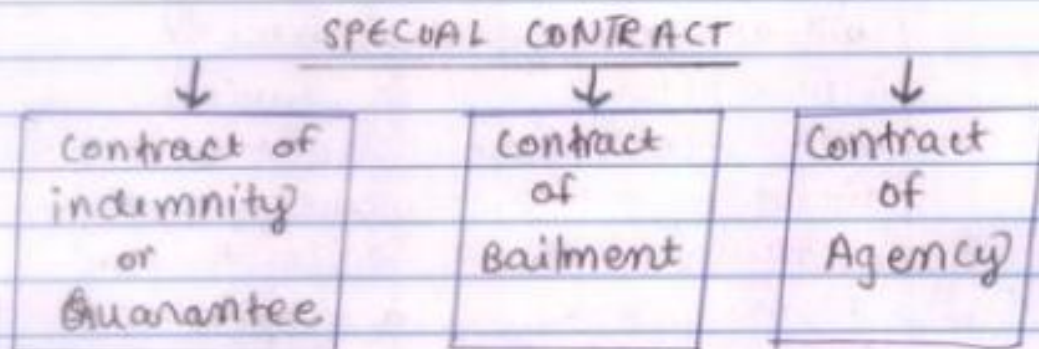
For example. If A person finds a ring on the road then he or she is liable to return it to the person to whom it is belong.

Here, in this case he automatically binds into the contract to whom the ring belongs.



SPECIAL CONTRACT

Special contract are those contracts which are made for the special purpose only and they also have a fixed tenure.



for example -

Indemnity - Insurance company contracts.

Guarantee - Bank Loan Contracts of Guarantee.

Contract of Agency - Seller and agent to sell the goods.

Bailment - Tailoring service, Repair Service.





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(i)

DISTINGUISH BETWEEN CHEQUE AND BILL OF EXCHANGE

BASIS	CHEQUE	BILL OF EXCHANGE
Definition	Cheque refers to a type of bill of exchange in writing and signed by maker directing a particular bank to make the payment on demand.	Bill of Exchange refers to the document in writing, signed by the maker, and order to pay a person or bears a certain sum of money.
Parties involved	There are parties involved → → Drawer → Payee → Bank	There are Parties involved → → Drawer → Payee → Drawee

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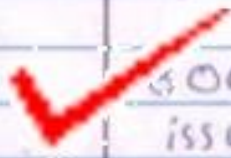
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17

SECTION	The cheque is defined under section 81 of Indian Contract Act, 1872.	The Bill of Exchange is defined under section 85 of Indian Contract Act.
ISSUE On Demand	It can be issued on demand.	BE cannot be issued on demand.





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18

SECTION B

Ques - 2

CONSENT

Consent is defined under Indian Contract Act, 1872 as, There is consent only when both the parties agree on the same thing in the same sense.

When it is said to be consent

It is said to be consent when both the parties are free from the following ✓

- ① Coercion
- ② undue influence
- ③ misinterpretation
- ④ mistake
- ⑤ fraud.

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① Coercion -

Coercion refers to the that situation when one party threatens to another party to do any criminal act and forcefully made that party to sign the agreement.

② Undue influence -

Undue influence refers to the situation where one party experiences a pressure because of the relation between the parties and agrees to sign the contract.

ex. A ~~the~~ Teacher and student.
Counsel and client.
Doctor and patient.

③ Misinterpretation -

Misinterpretation refers to the situation when miscommunication of facts happen where without any intention of either of the party to deceive the other.



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④ Mistake -

It is the situation when both the party in contract mistakenly understands the words in the different sense.

Free consent is there, when both the parties agrees to the same thing in same sense.



⑤ Fraud -

Fraud refers to the false information or fact with the in-tention of deceiving the another party purposely. If there is fraud then the consent will not be considered free.


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effect of free consent on
valid contract

- ① If the consent is not free or if there is coercion, ~~undue~~ influence, ~~misinformation~~ , fraud or mistakes then the contract will become voidable.
- ② Once the contract become voidable voidable then it is in the hands of the aggrieved party to complete the contract or cancel the contract.
- ③ Aggrieved party can cancel the contract with his choice.



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22

SECTION

(C)

Ques - 9.

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS

Negotiable instrument refers to the document in writing, signed by the maker either order or have an undertaking to pay a certain sum to certain person on order or on demand or to bearer.

to
Negotiable instrument Act came in enforcement in 1891.

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TYPES OF NEGOTIABLE

INSTRUMENTS

PROMISSORY
NOTE

BILL OF
EXCHANGE

CHEQUE

① Promissory note - It is a negotiable instrument in writing, signed by the maker, having an undertaking or promises to pay a certain sum to a particular person or bearer.

② Bills of exchange - ✓ is a negotiable instrument in writing, signed by the maker, saying or ordering to pay a certain sum to a particular person or bearer.



① CHEQUE - It is a type of Bill of exchange, signed by the maker or drawer to and ordering a particular bank agent to pay a certain sum to the person whose name is written on the cheque.

VARIOUS PARTIES

OF

NEGOTIABLE INSTR.



Promissory Note.

↓
Two parties.

- Drawer or maker
- Payee (to whom payment is made)

Bill of Exchange

↓
Three parties

- ① Drawer → who makes the bill
- ② Drawee → who signs the bill
- ③ Payee → to whom payment is to be made.

CHEQUE

↓
Three parties

- ① Drawer → who makes/sign the cheque
- ② Payee → To whom cheque is given
- ③ Bank - Amount is paid from bank