

R4 BBI (D) / Law / 125

Q.P. Code :33102

[Time: 2:30 Hours]

[Marks:75]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

N.B: 1. All questions are compulsory.

Q.1

a) Fill in the blanks. (Any 8)

08

- 1) ----- law refers to the body of rules that determine the rights and obligation of individuals and collective bodies.
- 2) ----- laws deal with the method and means by which substantive law is administered.
- 3) The constitution of India provides for a ----- form of government with a fairly strong Centre which plays a dominant role.
- 4) The role of the judiciary is not only to dispense ----- between individuals, but also between states, between states and individuals.
- 5) "Every promise and every set of promises, forming consideration for each other is called an, -----.
- 6) A contract which ceases to be enforceable by law becomes-----
- 7) For a contract, ----- is essential.
- 8) If condition or event is certain, it is not a ----- contract.
- 9) Price means, -----consideration for sale of goods.
- 10) When a bill of exchange is drawn, accepted or indorsed without consideration, it is called as an, ----- bill.

b) True or False (Any 7)

07

- 1) Negotiable Instruments Act does not recognize crossing of cheques.
- 2) A statement in the form of request can constitute a bill of exchange.
- 3) Transfer of property in the goods is the most crucial aspect in a contract of sale.
- 4) Right of lien means, "right to retain the possession of goods, until the claim is paid thereof.
- 5) The person who delivers the goods is called the, 'Bailee'.
- 6) When a guarantee extends to multiple transactions or debts, it is called as, "special a simple guarantee".
- 7) A minor's agreement is not absolutely void, there can be specific performance of such an agreement.
- 8) The constitution has empowered to declare, three types of emergencies, viz National, State and Financial.
- 9) Articles 14 & 16 highlights the principles of equality, applicable to all citizens as well as non-citizens.
- 10) Every contract consists two parts, namely promise and consideration for promise.

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- Q2
- a) Explain the Indian legal system and give classification of courts in India. 08
 - b) Explain any 3 salient features of the Constitution of India and 'Right of Freedom' under article 19 of the constitution of India. 07

OR

- c) Explain briefly the right to constitutional remedies under articles 32 and 226. 08
- d) Explain the Preamble of the Constitution of India and Article 136 special leave to Appeal to Supreme Court. 07

- Q.3
- a) What is a Contract? What is the difference between agreement and contract? What are the different types of contracts? 08
 - b) What are the exceptions to the rule 'No Consideration No Contract'? What is unlawful consideration or unlawful object? 07

OR

- c) What is Misrepresentation? Explain the types of mistakes. 08
- d) Define, "Contingent Contracts"? State the rules regarding "Contingent Contracts". 07

- Q.4
- a) What are the essential features of guarantee and the kinds of guarantee? 08
 - b) What are the rights of surety and circumstances under which surety is not discharged. 07

OR

- c) Define, "Bailment". State the essentials and types of Bailment. 08
- d) What is the method of creating an agency and how is an agency gets terminated? 07

- Q.5
- a) Explain condition and warranty along with its types. 08
 - b) Explain E-Governance. 07

OR

Write Short notes:- (Any 3)

- a) Coercion 15
- b) Bills of Exchange
- c) Endorsement
- d) Discharge of contract
- e) E-Contracts.