

PAPER 2 : BUSINESS LAW
Question No. 1 is Compulsory.
Answer any four question from the remaining five questions.

Wherever necessary, suitable assumptions should be made and disclosed by way of note forming part of the answer. Working Notes should form part of the answer.

Answer 1:

- (a) A contract made with or by a minor is void ab-initio: Pursuant to Section 11, a minor is not competent to contract and any agreement with or by a minor is void from the very beginning. **{1 M}**
- (i) By following the above provision, Mr. Gupta will not succeed in recovering the outstanding amount by filing a case against Drishti, a minor.
- (ii) Minor cannot bind parent or guardian: In the absence of authority, express or implied, a minor is not capable of binding his parent or guardian, even for necessities. The parents will be held liable only when the child is acting as an agent for parents. **{2 M Each}**
- In the instant case, Mr. Gupta will not succeed in recovering the outstanding amount by filing a case against Mr. Ram, father of Drishti.
- (iii) No ratification after attaining majority: A minor cannot ratify the agreement on attaining majority as the original agreement is void ab-initio and a void agreement can never be ratified.

Answer:

- (b) The House of Lords in Salomon Vs. Salomon & Co. Ltd. laid down that a company is a person distinct and separate from its members, and therefore, has an independent separate legal existence from its members who have constituted the company. But under certain circumstances the separate entity of the company may be ignored by the courts. When that happens, the courts ignore the corporate entity of the company and look behind the corporate facade and hold the persons in control of the management of its affairs liable for the acts of the company. Where a company is incorporated and formed by certain persons only for the purpose of evading taxes, the courts have discretion to disregard the corporate entity and tax the income in the hands of the appropriate assessee. **{3 M}**
1. The problem asked in the Question is based upon the aforesaid facts. The three companies were formed by the assessee purely and simply as a means of avoiding tax and the companies were nothing more than the facade of the assessee himself. Therefore, the whole idea of Mr. Sanjeev was simply to split his income into three parts with a view to evade tax. No other business was done by the company. **{2 M}**
2. The legal personality of the three private companies may be disregarded because the companies were formed only to avoid tax liability. It carried on no other business, but was created simply as a legal entity to ostensibly receive the dividend and interest and to hand them over to the assessee as pretended loans. **{2 M}**

Answer:
(c) PARTNERSHIP V/S JOINT STOCK COMPANY

BASIS	PARTNERSHIP	JOINT STOCK COMPANY
Legal status	A firm is not legal entity i.e., it has no legal personality distinct from the	A company is a separate legal entity distinct from its members (Salomon v.

	personalities of its constituent members.	Salomon).
Agency	In a firm, every partner is an agent of the other partners, as well as of the firm.	In a company a member is not an agent of the other members or of the company, his actions do not bind either.
Distribution of profits	The profits of the firm must be distributed among the partners according to the terms of the partnership deed.	There is no such compulsion to distribute its profits among its members. Some portion of the profits, but generally not the entire profit, become distributable among the shareholders only when dividends are declared.
Extent of liability	In a partnership, the liability of the partners is unlimited. This means that each partner is liable for debts of a firm incurred in the course of the business of the firm and these debts can be recovered from his private property, if the joint estate is insufficient to meet them wholly.	In a company limited by shares, the liability of a shareholder is limited to the amount, if any, unpaid on his shares, but in the case of a guarantee company, the liability is limited to the amount for which he has agreed to be liable. However, there may be companies where the liability of members is unlimited.
Property	The firm's property is that which is the "joint estate" of all the partners as distinguished from the 'separate' estate of any of them and it does not belong to a body distinct in law from its members.	In a company, its property is separate from that of its members who can receive it back only in the form of dividends or refund of capital.
Transfer of shares	A share in a partnership cannot be transferred without the consent of all the partners.	In a company a shareholder may transfer his shares, subject to the provisions contained in its Articles. In the case of public limited companies whose shares are quoted on the stock exchange, the transfer is usually unrestricted.
Management.	In the absence of an express agreement to the contrary, all the partners are entitled to participate in the management	Members of a company are not entitled to take part in the management unless they are appointed as directors, in which case they may participate. Members, however, enjoy the right of attending general meeting and voting where they can decide certain questions such as election of directors, appointment of auditors, etc.
Number of membership	According to section 464 of the Companies Act, 2013 the number of partners in any association shall not exceed 100. As per companies Rules 2014 the present limit is 50.	A private company may have as many as 200 members but not less than two and a public company may have any number of members but not less than seven. A private Company can also be formed by one person known as one person Company.
Duration of existence	Unless there is a contract to the contrary, death, retirement or insolvency of a partner results in the dissolution of the firm.	A company enjoys a perpetual succession.
Audit & Registration	The audit/registration of the accounts of a firm is not compulsory.	The audit/registration of the accounts of a company is obligatory.

{1 M
Each for
Any 6
Points}

Answer 2:

- (a) As per the provisions of Sub-Section (2) of Section 17 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930, in a contract of sale by sample, there is an implied condition that:
- (a) the bulk shall correspond with the sample in quality;
 - (b) the buyer shall have a reasonable opportunity of comparing the bulk with the sample.

{3 M}

Mittal Commerce Classes

In the instant case, Mr. Boss on examination of the sample on which he agreed to buy, failed to notice that it contained a mix of long and short grain of rice. In the light of the provisions of Sub-Clause (b) of Sub-Section (2) of Section 17 of the Act, Mr. Boss will not be successful as he examined the sample of Basmati rice (which exactly corresponded to the entire lot) without noticing the fact that even though the sample was that of Basmati Rice but it contained a mix of long and short grains. It could have been discovered by Mr. Boss, by an ordinary examination of the goods that it contained a mix of long and short grains. This reflects lack of due diligence on part of Mr. Boss. } {2 M}

Therefore, Mr. Boss, the buyer does not have any option available to him for grievance redressal. } {1 M}

In case Mr. Boss specified his exact requirement as to length of rice, then there is an implied condition that the goods shall correspond with the description. If it is not so, then in such case, seller will be held liable. } {1 M}

Answer:

- (b)** The meaning of the term *ultra vires* is simply "beyond (their) powers". The legal phrase "*ultra vires*" is applicable only to acts done in excess of the legal powers of the doers. This presupposes that the powers in their nature are limited. It is a fundamental rule of Company Law that the objects of a company as stated in its memorandum can be departed from only to the extent permitted by the Act, thus far and no further. In consequence, any act done or a contract made by the company which travels beyond the powers not only of the directors but also of the company is wholly void and inoperative in law and is therefore not binding on the company. } {1 M}
- If the *ultra vires* loan has been utilised in meeting lawful debt of the company then the lender steps into the shoes of the debtor paid off and consequently he would be entitled to recover his loan to that extent from the company. } {1 M}
- The leading case through which this doctrine was enunciated is that of *Ashbury Railway Carriage and Iron Company Limited v. Riche*-(1875).
The facts of the case are:
The main objects of a company were:
- (a) To make, sell or lend on hire, railway carriages and wagons;
 - (b) To carry on the business of mechanical engineers and general contractors.
 - (c) To purchase, lease, sell and work mines.
 - (d) To purchase and sell as merchants or agents, coal, timber, metals etc.
- The directors of the company entered into a contract with Riche, for financing the construction of a railway line in Belgium, and the company further ratified this act of the directors by passing a special resolution. The company however, repudiated the contract as being *ultra-vires*. And Riche brought an action for damages for breach of contract. His contention was that the contract was well within the meaning of the word general contractors and hence within its powers. Moreover it had been ratified by a majority of share-holders. However, it was held by the Court that the contract was null and void. It said that the terms general contractors was associated with mechanical engineers, i.e. it had to be read in connection with the company's main business. } {1 M}
- The whole position regarding the doctrine of *ultra vires* can be summed up as:
- (i) When an act is performed, which though legal in itself, is not authorized by the object clause of the memorandum, or by the statute, it is said to be *ultra vires* the company, and hence null and void.
 - (ii) An act which is *ultra vires*, the company cannot be ratified even by the unanimous consent of all the shareholders.
- } {1/2 M Each}

- (iii) An act which is ultravires the directors, but intravires the company can be ratified by the members of the company through a resolution passed at a general meeting.
- (iv) If an act is ultravires the Articles, it can be ratified by altering the Articles by a Special Resolution at a general meeting.

Answer:
(c)

1. **LLP is a body corporate:** Section 3 of LLP Act provides that a LLP is a body corporate formed and incorporated under this Act and is a legal entity separate from that of its partners.
2. **Perpetual Succession:** The LLP can continue its existence irrespective of changes in partners. Death, insanity, retirement or insolvency of partners has no impact on the existence of LLP. It is capable of entering into contracts and holding property in its own name.
3. **Separate Legal Entity:** The LLP is a separate legal entity, is liable to the full extent of its assets but liability of the partners is limited to their agreed contribution in the LLP. In other words, creditors of LLP shall be the creditors of LLP alone.
4. **Mutual Agency:** Further, no partner is liable on account of the independent or un-authorized actions of other partners, thus individual partners are shielded from joint liability created by another partner's wrongful business decisions or misconduct. In other words, all partners will be the agents of the LLP alone. No one partner can bind the other partner by his acts.
5. **LLP Agreement:** Mutual rights and duties of the partners within a LLP are governed by an agreement between the partners. The LLP Act, 2008 provides flexibility to partner to devise the agreement as per their choice. In the absence of any such agreement, the mutual rights and duties shall be governed by the provisions of the LLP Act, 2008.
6. **Artificial Legal Person:** A LLP is an artificial legal person because it is created by a legal process and is clothed with all rights of an individual. It can do everything which any natural person can do, except of course that, it cannot be sent to jail, cannot take an oath, cannot marry or get divorce nor can it practice a learned profession like CA or Medicine. A LLP is invisible, intangible, immortal (it can be dissolved by law alone) but not fictitious because it really exists.
7. **Common Seal:** A LLP being an artificial person can act through its partners and designated partners. LLP may have a common seal, if it decides to have one [Section 14(c)]. Thus, it is not mandatory for a LLP to have a common seal. It shall remain under the custody of some responsible official and it shall be a fixed in the presence of at least 2 designated partners of the LLP.
8. **Limited Liability:** Every partner of a LLP is, for the purpose of the business of LLP, the agent of the LLP, but not of other partners (Section. 26). The liability of the partners will be limited to their agreed contribution in the LLP.
9. **Management of Business:** The partners in the LLP are entitled to manage the business of LLP. But only the designated partners are responsible for legal compliances.
10. **Minimum and Maximum number of Partners:** Every LLP shall have least two partners and shall also have at least 2 individuals as designated partners, of whom at least one shall be resident in India. There is no maximum limit on the partners in LLP.

{1/2 M
Each for
Any 14
Points}

11. **Business for Profit Only:** The essential requirement for forming LLP is carrying on a lawful business with a view to earn profit. Thus LLP cannot be formed for charitable or non-economic purpose.
12. **Investigation:** The Central Government shall have powers to investigate the affairs of an LLP by appointment of competence authority for the purpose.
13. **Compromise or Arrangement:** Any compromise or arrangement including merger and amalgamation of LLPs shall be in accordance with the provisions of the LLP Act, 2008.
14. **Conversion into LLP:** A firm, private company or an unlisted public company would be allowed to be converted into LLP in accordance with the provisions of LLP Act, 2008.
15. **E-Filing of Documents:** Every form or application of document required to be filed or delivered under the act and rules made thereunder, shall be filed in computer readable electronic form on its website www.mca.gov.in and authenticated by a partner or designated partner of LLP by the use of electronic or digital signature.
16. **Foreign LLPs:** Section 2(1)(m) defines foreign limited liability partnership "as a limited liability partnership formed, incorporated, or registered outside India which established a place of business within India". Foreign LLP can become a partner in an Indian LLP.

Answer 3:

- (a) It is true to say that Indian Partnership Act, 1932 does not make the registration of firms compulsory nor does it impose any penalty for non-registration.

Following are consequences of Non-registration of Partnership Firms in India:

The Indian Partnership Act, 1932 does not make the registration of firms compulsory nor does it impose any penalty for non-registration. However, under Section 69, non-registration of partnership gives rise to a number of disabilities which we shall presently discuss. Although registration of firms is not compulsory, yet the consequences or disabilities of non-registration have a persuasive pressure for their registration. These disabilities briefly are as follows:

- (i) **No suit in a civil court by firm or other co-partners against third party:** The firm or any other person on its behalf cannot bring an action against the third party for breach of contract entered into by the firm, unless the firm is registered and the persons suing are or have been shown in the register of firms as partners in the firm. In other words, a registered firm can only file a suit against a third party and the persons suing have been in the register of firms as partners in the firm.

- (ii) **No relief to partners for set-off of claim:** If an action is brought against the firm by a third party, then neither the firm nor the partner can claim any set-off, if the suit be valued for more than Rs. 100 or pursue other proceedings to enforce the rights arising from any contract.

- (iii) **Aggrieved partner cannot bring legal action against other partner or the firm:** A partner of an unregistered firm (or any other person on his behalf) is precluded from bringing legal action against the firm or any person alleged to be or to have been a partner in the firm. But, such a person may sue for dissolution of the firm or for accounts and realization of his share in the firm's property where the firm is dissolved.

- (iv) **Third party can sue the firm:** In case of an unregistered firm, an action can be brought against the firm by a third party.

Answer:

- (b) According to the provisions of Section 2(45) of Companies Act, 2013, Government Company means any company in which not less than 51% of the paid-up share capital is held by-
- (i) the Central Government, or
 - (ii) by any State Government or Governments, or
 - (iii) partly by the Central Government and partly by one or more State Governments, and the section includes a company which is a subsidiary company of such a Government company.
- According to Section 2(87), "subsidiary company" in relation to any other company (that is to say the holding company), means a company in which the holding exercises or controls more than one-half of the total voting power either at its own or together with one or more of its subsidiary companies.
- By virtue of provisions of Section 2(87) of Companies Act, 2013, Farukh Auto Private Limited is a subsidiary company of Mahendra Motors Limited because Mahendra Motors Limited is holding more than one-half of the total voting power in Farukh Auto Private Limited. Further as per Section 2(45), a subsidiary company of Government Company is also termed as Government Company.
- Hence, Farukh Auto Private Limited being subsidiary of Mahendra Motors Limited will also be considered as Government Company.

Answer:

- (c) Generally, the effect of the death of a partner is the dissolution of the partnership, but the rule in regard to the dissolution of the partnership, by death of partner, is subject to a contract between the parties and the partners are competent to agree that the death of one will not have the effect of dissolving the partnership as regards the surviving partners unless the firm consists of only two partners. In order that the estate of the deceased partner may be absolved from liability for the future obligations of the firm, it is not necessary to give any notice either to the public or the persons having dealings with the firm.
- In the light of the provisions of the Act and the facts of the question, Mr. X (creditor) can have only a personal decree against the surviving partners (Mr. A and Mr. B) and a decree against the partnership assets in the hands of those partners.
- A suit for goods sold and delivered would not lie against the representatives of the deceased partner. Hence, the legal heirs of Mr. C cannot be held liable for the dues towards Mr. X.

Answer 4:

- (a) As per Section 29 of Indian Partnership Act, 1932, a transfer by a partner of his interest in the firm, either absolute or by mortgage, or by the creation by him of a charge on such interest, does not entitle the transferee, during the continuance of the firm, to interfere in the conduct of business, or to require accounts, or to inspect the books of the firm, but entitles the transferee only to receive the share of profits of the transferring partner, and the transferee shall accept the account of profits agreed to by the partners.
- In the given case during the continuance of partnership, such transferee Mr. B is not entitled:
- to interfere with the conduct of the business.
 - to require accounts.
 - to inspect books of the firm.
- However, Mr. B is only entitled to receive the share of the profits of the transferring partner and he is bound to accept the profits as agreed to by the partners, i.e. he cannot challenge the accounts.

Answer:

- (b) **Section 69** of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 provides that "A person who is interested in the payment of money which another is bound by law to pay, and who therefore pays it, is entitled to be reimbursed by the other". **{2 M}**
- In the given problem W has made the payment of lawful dues of Z in which W had an interest. **{1 M}**
- Therefore, W is entitled to get the reimbursement from Z. **{1 M}**

Answer:

- (c) **Inchoate Instrument:** It means an instrument that is incomplete in certain respects. The drawer/ maker/ acceptor/ indorser of a negotiable instrument may sign and deliver the instrument to another person in his capacity leaving the instrument, either wholly blank or having written on it the word incomplete. Such an instrument is called an inchoate instrument and this gives a power to its holder to make it complete by writing any amount either within limits specified therein or within the limits specified by the stamp's affixed on it. **The principle of this rule of an inchoate instrument is based on the principle of estoppel.** **{3^{1/2} M}**
- Ambiguous Instrument:** Section 17 of the Act, reads as: "Where an instrument may be construed either as a promissory note or bill of exchange, the holder may at his election treat it as either, and the instrument shall be thenceforward treated accordingly."
- Thus, an instrument which is vague and cannot be clearly identified either as a bill of exchange, or as a promissory note, is an ambiguous instrument. In other words, such an instrument may be construed either as promissory note, or as a bill of exchange. Section 17 provides that the holder may, at his discretion, treat it as either and the instrument shall thereafter be treated accordingly. Thus, after exercising his option, the holder cannot change that it is the other kind of instrument. **{3^{1/2} M}**

Answer:

- (d) (i) **Reserve Bank of India (RBI)-**
- is India's Central Bank and regulatory body responsible for regulation of the Indian banking system.
 - It is under the ownership of Ministry of Finance, Government of India.
 - It is responsible for the control, issue and maintaining supply of the Indian rupee.
 - It also manages the country's main payment systems and works to promote its economic development.
 - Bharatiya Reserve Bank Note Mudran (BRBNM) is a specialised division of RBI through which it prints and mints Indian currency notes (INR) in two of its currency printing presses located in Nashik (Western India) and Dewas (Central India).
 - RBI established the National Payments Corporation of India as one of its specialised division to regulate the payment and settlement systems in India.
 - Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation was established by RBI as one of its specialised division for the purpose of providing insurance of deposits and guaranteeing of credit facilities to all Indian banks.
- {1/2 M Each for Any 6 Points}**

(ii) Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA)-

- is an Indian Government Ministry.
- primarily concerned with administration of the Companies Act 2013, the Companies Act 1956, the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008, and the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.
- responsible mainly for the regulation of Indian enterprises in the industrial and services sector.
- The Ministry is mostly run by civil servants of the ICLS cadre.
- These officers are elected through the Civil Services Examination conducted by Union Public Service Commission.
- The highest post, Director General of Corporate Affairs (DGCoA), is fixed at Apex Scale for the ICLS.

{1/2 M
Each for
Any 6
Points}

Answer 5:

(a) (i) Contract of guarantee: As per the provisions of section 126 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, a contract of guarantee is a contract to perform the promise made or discharge the liability, of a third person in case of his default.

Three parties are involved in a contract of guarantee:

Surety- person who gives the guarantee,

Principal debtor- person in respect of whose default the guarantee is given,

Creditor- person to whom the guarantee is given

{1^{1/2} M}

(ii) According to the provisions of section 133 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, where there is any variance in the terms of contract between the principal debtor and creditor without surety's consent, it would discharge the surety in respect of all transactions taking place subsequent to such variance.

In the instant case, Kuldeep (Creditor) cannot sue Sumit (Surety), because Sumit is discharged from liability when, without his consent, Shashank (Principal debtor) has changed the terms of his contract with Kuldeep (creditor). It is immaterial whether the variation is beneficial to the surety or does not materially affect the position of the surety.

{1^{1/2} M}

Answer:

(b) An invitation to offer is different from offer. Quotations, menu cards, price tags, advertisements in newspaper for sale are not offer. These are merely invitations to public to make an offer. An invitation to offer is an act precedent to making an offer. Acceptance of an invitation to an offer does not result in the contract and only an offer emerges in the process of negotiation.

In the instant case, Mehul reaches to super market and selects a washing machine with a discounted price tag of Rs. 15000 but cashier denied to sale at discounted price by saying that discount is closed from today and request to make full payment. But Mehul insists to sale at discounted price.

On the basis of above provisions and facts, the price tag with washing machine was not offer. It is merely an invitation to offer. Hence, it is the Mehul who is making the offer not the super market. Cashier has right to reject the Mehul's offer. Therefore, Mehul cannot enforce cashier to sale at discounted price.

{2 M}

{1 M}

{1 M}

Answer:

(c) (i) According to section 202 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, where the agent has himself an interest in the property which forms the subject matter of the agency, the agency cannot, in the absence of an express contract, be terminated to the prejudice of such interest.

{2^{1/2} M}

- In other words, when the agent is personally interested in the subject matter of agency, the agency becomes irrevocable.
- In the given question, A gives authority to B to sell A's land, and to pay himself, out of the proceeds, the debts due to him from A. As per the facts of the question and provision of law, A cannot revoke this authority, nor it can be terminated by his insanity. {1 M}
- (ii) According to section 191 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, a "Sub-agent" is a person employed by, and acting under the control of, the original agent in the business of the agency. {2^{1/2} M}
- Section 210 provides that, the termination of the authority of an agent causes the termination (subject to the rules regarding the termination of an agent's authority) of the authority of all sub-agents appointed by him.
- In the given question, B is the agent of A, and C is the agent of B. Hence, C becomes a sub-agent. {1 M}
- Thus, when A revokes the authority of B (agent), it results in termination of authority of sub-agent appointed by B i.e. C (sub-agent).

Answer:

- (d) **Position of Mr. D:** Mr. D sold some goods to Mr. E for Rs. 5,00,000 on 15 days credit. Mr. D delivered the goods. On due date Mr. E refused to pay for it. So, Mr. D is an unpaid seller as according to Section 45(1) of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 the seller of goods is deemed to be an 'Unpaid Seller' when the whole of the price has not been paid or tendered and the seller had an immediate right of action for the price. {1^{1/2} M}
- Rights of Mr. D:** As the goods have parted away from Mr. D and already delivered to E, therefore, Mr. D cannot exercise the right against the goods, he can only exercise his rights against the buyer i.e. Mr. E which are as under: {1^{1/2} M}
- (i) **Suit for price (Section 55):** In the mentioned contract of sale, the price is payable after 15 days and Mr. E refuses to pay such price, Mr. D may sue Mr. E for the price.
- (ii) **Suit for damages for non-acceptance (Section 56):** Mr. D may sue Mr. E for damages for non-acceptance if Mr. E wrongfully neglects or refuses to accept and pay for the goods. As regards measure of damages, Section 73 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 applies. {1^{1/2} M}
- (iii) **Suit for interest [Section 61]:** If there is no specific agreement between Mr. D and Mr. E as to interest on the price of the goods from the date on which payment becomes due, Mr. D may charge interest on the price when it becomes due from such day as he may notify to Mr. E. {1^{1/2} M}

Answer 6:

- (a) According to section 117 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, the compensation payable in case of dishonour of promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque, by any party liable to the holder or any endorsee, shall be determined by the following rules: {1^{1/2} M Each}
- (a) the holder is entitled to the amount due upon the instrument, together with the expenses properly incurred in presenting, noting and protesting it;
- (b) when the person charged resides at a place different from that at which the instrument was payable, the holder is entitled to receive such sum at the current rate of exchange between the two places;
- (c) an endorser who, being liable, has paid the amount due on the same is entitled to the amount so paid with interest at 18% per annum from the date of payment until tender or realisation thereof, together with all expenses caused by the dishonour and payment;

On the basis of the above provisions of law and facts of the case, Harish has right to claim price of rice plus fees of advocate plus interest @18% p.a. from the date of payment until tender or realisation thereof. } {1^{1/2} M}

Answer:

(b) As per Sale of Goods Act, 1930 states that no man can sell the goods and give a good title unless he is the owner of the goods. However, there are certain exceptions to this rule of transfer of title of goods. } {1 M}

One of the exceptions is sale by person in possession under a voidable contract. A buyer would acquire a good title to the goods sold to him by a seller who had obtained possession of the goods under a contract voidable on the ground of coercion, fraud, misrepresentation or undue influence provided that the contract had not been rescinded until the time of the sale. } {2 M}

Then, such a sale by a person who has possession of goods under a voidable contract shall amount to a valid sale and the buyer gets the better title. } {1 M}

Based on the provisions, Mr. A is in possession of the ring under a voidable contract as per provisions of Indian Contract Act, 1872. Also, B has not rescinded or avoided the contract, Mr. A is in possession of the ring and he sells it new buyer Mr. C who acts in good faith and has no knowledge that A is not the real owner. } {2 M}

Since all the conditions of Section 29 of Sale of Goods Act, 1930 are fulfilled, therefore sale of ring made by Mr. A to Mr. C is a valid sale. } {1 M}

Answer:

(c) As per Indian Contract Act 1872 defines 'Bailment' as the delivery of goods by one person to another for some purpose, upon a contract that they shall, when the purpose is accomplished, be returned or otherwise disposed of according to the direction of the person delivering them. } {1 M}

According to the Indian Contract Act, 1872, the delivery to the bailee may be made by doing anything which has the effect of putting the goods in the possession of the intended bailee or of any person authorised to hold them on his behalf. Thus, delivery is necessary to constitute bailment. } {1 M}

Thus, the mere keeping of the box at Y's shop, when A herself took away the key cannot amount to delivery as per the meaning of delivery given in the provision in section 149. } {1 M}

Therefore, in this case there is no contract of bailment as Mrs. Aarti did not deliver the complete possession of the good by keeping the keys with herself. } {1 M}

Answer:

(d) Section 25 of Indian Contract Act, 1872 provides that an agreement made without consideration is valid if it is expressed in writing and registered under the law for the time being in force for the registration of documents and is made on account of natural love and affection between parties standing in a near relation to each other. } {1^{1/2} M}

In the instant case, the transfer of house made by Mr. Ajeet Birla on account of natural love and affection between the parties standing in near relation to each other is written but not registered. Hence, this transfer is not enforceable and his daughter cannot get the house as gift under the Indian Contract Act, 1872. } {1^{1/2} M}

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