

# School of Law

Bachelor of Law  
ETE - Jun 2023

Time : 3 Hours

Marks : 100

## Sem II - J1UA207T / BLLB1022

### Law of Contract II Including Sales of Goods Act and Partnership Act

*Your answer should be specific to the question asked*

*Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary*

1. Discuss the different types of Delivery under the Contract of Bailment. K2 CO2 (5)
2. Define contract of sale and goods as per the Sale of Goods Act 1930. K1 CO1 (5)
3. Define the concept of Agency by Ratification. K1 CO1 (5)
4. Identify the different types of Partners as per the Indian Partnership Act 1932. K4 CO5 (10)

### OR

- Explain the position of Minor as a Partner and his situation after attaining the age of majority. X is an active partner of a firm with Y and Z. X retires without giving a public notice. Whether X is liable to the creditor in respect of a loan advanced after his retirement? Decide. K4 CO5 (10)
5. Examine the various types of Contract of Bailment. K3 CO4 (10)
  6. Explain different types of Goods under the Sale of Goods Act, 1930. K2 CO3 (10)  
'A' agrees to sell to 'B' 10 bags of Rice out of 50 bags stored in his godown for Rs. 10,000/-. The Rice is completely destroyed by fire. Can 'B' compel 'A' to supply the Rice?
  7. Define pledge. State the rights and duties of pledger and pledgee. K3 CO4 (10)
  8. Elucidate the meaning of Lien? Discuss the different types of Lien available to a bailee with the help of decided cases. K4 CO5 (15)  
A; a lady took her old jewels to a Goldsmith for being converted into a new jewels. Every evening she used to receive the half-made jewels, put the same into a box and lock the same. She allowed the locked box to remain in the premises of the Goldsmith but kept the key in her possession. One night the jewels were stolen. Decide in view of legal provisions that whether the Goldsmith is liable to give compensation to that lady?
  9. Explain the various rights of Indemnity Holder in support of decided cases. K5 CO6 (15)  
B owes to C, a debt guaranteed by A. The debt becomes payable. C does not sue B for a year after the debt has become payable. B becomes insolvent. Thereafter C sues A for the debt. A pleads C's forbearance to sue B for a year as a defence. Whether A will succeed. Decide.
  10. Explicate the advantages and disadvantages of registration of a partnership firm. Discuss. K5 CO6 (15)  
A and B, partners of a firm, admit 'M', a minor, as a partner. What are the consequences of this admission of a minor as a partner? Decide.

### OR

- Explain the remedies available for breach of contract of sale under the Sale of Goods Act 1930. 'A' buys a diamond necklace from 'B' and pays for it, but leaves it in the possession of 'B'. 'B' sells the same necklace to 'C' for a higher price. Does 'C' acquire a better title in the necklace? Can 'A' institute a suit against 'C' for recovery of the necklace? Decide. K5 CO6 (15)