

Q.P. Code :04062

[Time: 2 1/2 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 blanks :-(any 8)**8**

- 1)is the Apex Court in the country, established in accordance with Constitution of India.
- 2) Freedom ofmeans, the right to express one's conviction and opinion, freely by word of mouth.
- 3) The word,..... literally means, to command.
- 4) Fraud means,types of contract.
- 5) Minor's agreements is
- 6) In case of pledge the Bailee is called, '.....'.
- 7) Under Sale of Goods Act, transfer of general property in goods means, transfer ofof goods.
- 8)type of Negotiable Instruments is always drawn on a specified banker.
- 9)kind of instrument is vague and cannot be clearly identified either as a promissory note or bills of exchange.
- 10)verifies identity of subscriber and issues Digital Signature Certificate under Information Technology Act, 2000.

b State true or false (any 7)

- 1) 'No man shall be a judge in his own cause', is one of the main principles of Natural Justice.
- 2) The Constitution has empowered to declare only 2 types of emergencies.
- 3) When a party to a contract expresses his inability to perform his part of the contract before the actual time or date of performance is due, it is called as, 'Anticipatory Breach of Contract'.
- 4) Specific Performance is an order of a court, restraining a person from doing a particular act.
- 5) In case of non-gratuitous bailment, goods are given for some consideration to the Bailee.
- 6) Doctrine of 'Caveat Emptor' means, 'Let the seller beware'.
- 7) Specific goods or ascertained goods are unascertained goods.
- 8) Negotiable Instruments can be oral.
- 9) There are 3 parties in Bills of Exchange.
- 10) Information Communication Technology is defined as technology, required for information-processing.

Q.2 a "Laws can be broadly classified". Explain various classifications of law.**8****b Define sources of law and explain sources of Indian law.****7****OR****c What are the salient features of Constitution of India?****8****d Explain Right to Equality and Equal Protection of law as a fundamental right, guaranteed by Constitution of India.****7**

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- Q.3** a Define, 'Contract. Explain different types of contract'. **8**
 b Define, 'Consideration and explain essentials of valid consideration. **7**
OR
 c Explain the types of Void Agreements. **8**
 d Explain discharge of contract in brief. **7**
- Q.4** a Define Indemnity and Guarantee along with its essentials. **8**
 b Who can be appointed as an 'Agent' and what are the methods of creating of an Agency? **7**
OR
 c Explain Condition and Warranty along with different types of Condition and Warranty. **8**
 d Who is 'Unpaid Seller' and what are the rights of an Unpaid Seller? **7**
- Q.5** a Explain 'E-governance' under I-T Act, 2000 **8**
 b Discuss role, importance and scope of I.T Act, 2000 in brief. **7**
OR
- Q.5** **Write short notes (any 3)** **15**
 a) Bills of Exchange
 b) Inchoate Stamped Instruments
 c) Acceptor
 d) Writ of Habeas Corpus
 e) Bailment