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MGT611 MIDTERM SHARED BY S TUDENT

on June 24, 2018 at 9:07am

Mgt611 - midterm - 24 June 2018 - first shift

Q1- Can a minor can be agent - 3 marks

Q2- Bailee duties - 3 marks

Q3 -Wagering contract according to law , any 5 — 5 marks

Q4- Customary law is kindest law, define — 5 marks

Q5-If agent is misrepresent or fraud by third party , what principal can do . 5 marks

MGT611 MIDTERM SHARED BY S TUDENT

on June 27, 2015 at 11:30pm

What is the legal status of agreements that are regarded as ‘contingent on impossible events’? Cite an example that explains such agreements that are contingent on **impossible events**.

How an **Express Agency** is different from Implied Agency? Explain it briefly.

What role “consideration” plays in a “promise”? Elaborate with the help of an example.



Consideration:

What is meant by a 'single promise'? Who can demand performance in a Single Promise?

Discuss the rights and obligations of different parties in a Contract of Agency made as a result of Ratification.

MGT611 MIDTERM SHARED BY S TUDENT

on July 1, 2015 at 11:24pm

My Today's paper

1. Specific guarantee with example 3 marks
2. Undue influence 5 marks
3. define the wagering contract under the section 30 of the contract act 1872 5 marks
4. Discuss and explain the statement: "Agency refers to the relationship which exists between two persons, the Principal and the Agent." 5 marks
5. Don't remember.

i think 12 mcqs from these quizzes

MGT611 MIDTERM SHARED BY S TUDENT

December 20, 2016 at 1:36am

MTG611 TO DAY PAPER

Business and Labour Laws - MGT 611

TOTAL Question 23

18 mcqs

5 subjective

all mcqs from past papers

5 subjective Question are

Consideration & essentials of contract 3

Consideration is a promise given by both parties as a price for entering into a contract. It can be anything of value which both parties of a legal contract must agree to exchange. Consideration is one of the vitals of valid contract. Without consideration, a contract is not binding. Consideration is all about give and take. It is doing something in return of something. It is doing or not doing something at all. Whatever you give in



a contract to other party is your promise and whatever you get or take in return from the other party is consideration for you. Without consideration, a contract is not a binding contract.

Essentials of valid Contract:

These are outlined below:

- f* Offer and acceptance
- f* Legal relationship
- f* Legal consideration
- f* Competent parties
- f* Free consent of the parties
- f* Lawful Object
- f* Terms of agreement to be complete and certain
- f* Possibility of performance
- f* Contract to be got registered & in writing, wherever required
- f* Contract not declared void under the Act.

Void agreements....reciprocal promises 3

Agreements void, if considerations and objects unlawful in part.

Reciprocal promise: When a contract consists of reciprocal promises to be simultaneously performed, no Promisor need to perform his promise unless the Promisee is ready and willing to perform his reciprocal promise.

Performance & discharge of contracts 5

Performance and discharge:

A contract, being an agreement enforceable by law (Section. 2) creates a legal obligation, which exist until discharged. Performance of the promise or promises remaining to be performed is the principal and most usual mode of discharge.

A contract is said to be a discharged contract when the contract by the both parties is performed. When nothing is left to do in the contract everything is done then the contract is discharged or terminated.

Modes of discharge of a contract:

A contract get discharged by

1. Performance (a contract is completely performed, nothing is left to be done so contract gets discharged)
2. By mutual agreement of parties (both parties mutually agree to terminate the contract)
3. Impossibility of performance (a contract is discharged when there is something impossible to do such as searching mine of gold with magic)
4. By operation of law (contract is terminated by law)
5. by breach of contract. (Contract is discharged due to breaking of contract between the parties as contract promises are not fulfilled well)



Contract of guarantee & indemnity 5

‘A contract of guarantee: is a contract to perform the promise or discharge the liability of a third person in case of his default’. The person who gives the guarantee is called the “surety.

Contract of indemnity is a contract in which one party promises to save the other party from the loss caused to him. Insurance contract is the example of contract of indemnity in which insurance companies promise the person who makes the insurance contract with them to save him from the loss or damage caused. Example: Mr. Bashir signs a contract with the insurance company for his car by paying a premium price to insurance company. The insurance company promises Mr. Bashir to save him from any loss that will be caused such as theft or robbery of the car, damage of the car or accident etc in such case of loss, the company will compensate the loss to Mr. Bashir (company will save him from the caused car loss)

Breach of contract 5

A **contract** case usually comes before a judge because one or both parties claim that the **contract** was **breached**. A **breach of contract** is a failure, without legal excuse, to perform any promise that forms all or part of the **contract**.

Breach of contract means breaking a contract, a contract is breached when the contract is not performed. We know that in any contract or agreement there are two parties who promise something to do. If any of the party does not perform or fulfill his side of promise then the contract is said to be breached because the contract is not performed. In simple words if the parties do not do what is required to do in the contract then we can say that the contract has been breached. If a contract is breached or broken by one party then the other party has the right to take legal action against the other party for this breach

December 20, 2016 at 2:05am

Today paer MGT611

1: Bailment tha 3 marks

A “bailment” is 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 directions of the person delivering them.



2: contingent nd wegring contract difrance 5 marks

Contingent contract is a contract to do something or not to do something and it depends upon happening of an event. If the event happens then the contingent contract is enforced, if the event does not happen then the contract is not enforced. Contingent contract is conditional contract. If the condition is uncertain (something may or may not happen) in nature only then the contract is contingent contract otherwise not.

Example: Mr. Fahad contracts to pay 200000 Rs to Mr. Ahsan if the house is burnt. It is a contingent contract because there is a condition to pay 200000 Rs, only if the house is burnt otherwise the contingent contract will not be enforced. There exists uncertainty about the event of burning of house, it may or may not burn so the contract is contingent contract.

Wagering Contract: As we know that wager means bet. Wager is something that is won or lost as a result of an unknown/doubtful issue. So wagering contract is simply a betting agreement. It is a contract which is based on mutual promise of parties on condition of happening or not happening of an unknown event. Wagering contract-

Example: Ali makes a contract with Bilal that if it rains today then Bilal will pay 100 Rs to Ali but if it does not rain today then Ali will pay 100 Rs to Bilal so there is contract b/w both parties Ali and Bilal on mutual agreement based on the condition of happening or not happening of unknown event of raining. They both have to pay on the basis of happing or not happening of unknown event because it is a betting contract on mutual agreement of parties.

Wager- Example: The money won or lost as a result of happening or not happening of unknown or doubtful event of rain is wager

3:analytical jurisprudence nd scope 3 marks

Analytical jurisprudence

It analyses the prevalent law, that is, the principles of law as these exist now.

- A)An analysis of the law
- b) Treatment of a complex idea or concept in its elementary sub-divisions
- c) Examination of the relations between civil law and other forms of law
- d) A study of the legal source of law

agency mein sy ek question tha 5 markes mcqs was very easy

In general terms, Agency refers to the relationship which exists between two persons, the **Principal** and the **Agent** in which the Agent has to perform different duties as per instructions of the **principal** and also enters into contract with the third party on behalf of the principal. The relationship of agency plays an important role in business and commercial dealings. This relationship is legal created by virtue of agreement between **Principal** and **Agent**.



June 5, 2016 at 10:21am

MGT611-Midterm Exam Spring 2016 31 May 2016 First Session Timing 7.30 to 8.30

MCQs were from the file that I have already uploaded here 10 MCQs were from the file other were scenario based (easy one)

Subjective Questions

1. Discuss the condition in which contingent contract is impossible? (Marks-2)

- (a) A agrees to pay B 1,000 rupees if two straight lines should enclose a space. The agreement is void.
(b) A agrees to pay B 1,000 rupees if B will marry A's daughter C. C was dead at the time of the agreement. The agreement is void.

2. Differentiate b/w Executed contract and Executory contract with the help of example (Marks-3)

Executed contract Such contracts are those where interactive parties have completely performed their respective obligations under the contract. **Example:** Mr. Ali entered into an agreement with Mr. Aslam to sell his car for Rs 800,000. Mr. Ali delivers the car to Mr. Aslam and he paid the promised amount i.e. Rs 800,000 to Mr. Ali. Such a contract is called an executed contract since both parties have performed their part of promises.

Executory contract: In such contracts both parties are yet to perform their obligations under the contract. **Example:** We take the same example as quoted above but with some difference.

Mr. Ali entered into an agreement with Mr. Aslam to sell his car for Rs 800,000. Mr. Ali has not yet delivered the car to Mr. Aslam and Mr. Aslam has not yet paid the promised price that is Rs 800,000 to Mr. Ali. Such a contract is executory contract since both parties are yet to perform their part of promises.

2. Define contract of indemnity? (Marks-2)

3. Contract of indemnity: A contract, by which one party promises to save the other from loss caused to him by the conduct of the Promisor himself

4. A scenario was given and we had to identify that if the scenario contained effect of coercion (identify that coercion is present in the given scenario or not with logical arguments) (Marks-5)

Coercion

Coercion" defined. "Coercion" is the committing, or threatening to commit, any act forbidden by the Pakistan Penal Code, or the unlawful detaining,

5. What is contract breach ? Under what conditions a contract is breached? Enlist some remedies of breaching contract? (Marks-5)

.A **breach of contract** is a failure, without legal excuse, to perform any promise that forms all or part of the **contract**. Remedies for the breach of contract means the legal right that a party has to take action when the contract is breached/broken or when the contract is not performed well (remedies for breach of contract is what can the other party legally do if the contract is broken by one party) If the contract is breached then the



other party has the legal right to

1. suit for damage

Suit for compensation

Suit for specific performance

Suit for injunction

(All the subjective questions are present in my uploaded file)

Good luck

June 6, 2016 at 2:37pm

My exam mgt611 ,,,, 6 june ,,,, midterm

Q1 – impossible contingent with example.3 (repeated)

Q2- executed and executory contract. With example ? (repeated)

Q3- when contract can discharged ? 5

Modes of Discharge of Contract

A contract shall be treated to have been discharged in the following situations:

- (a) By Performance
- (b) By Impossibility of performance
- (c) By Agreement of parties
- (d) By Operation of law
- (e) By Breach of contract

Q4- single promise relate ? 5

A **PROMISE** by **ONE** person to marry another is not binding unless and until that other also **PROMISES** to marry the first person. Mutual **PROMISES** to marry may be implied from the conduct of the parties.

one question forgot

June 17, 2014 at 7:03pm

Different way of contract agency marks

- 1. By consent
- 2. By operation of law
- 3. By estoppel
- 4. By ratification

Contingent contract 5 marks (repeated)



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nominal damage 3 marks

Nominal damages refers to a **damage** award issued by a court when a legal wrong has occurred, but where there was no actual financial loss as a result of that legal wrong. Typically, when a **nominal damage** award is used, the plaintiff will be awarded \$1 or \$2.

section 12 of sound mind 5 marks

“A person is said to be of sound mind for the purpose of making a contract if, at the time when he makes it, he is capable of understanding and of forming a rational judgment as to its effect upon his interests.” A person, who is usually of unsound mind, but occasionally of sound mind, may make a contract when he is of sound mind.

section 56 ka kuch tha 3 marks ka

An agreement to do an act impossible in itself is void.

Contract to do act afterwards becoming impossible or unlawful:

(a) A agrees with B to discover treasure by magic. The agreement is void.

(b) A and B contract to marry each other. Before the time fixed for the marriage, A goes mad. The contract becomes void.

June 17, 2014 at 7:04pm

18 mcqs

2 question 3 marks

3 questions 5 marks

q1 :conditon in which contigent cntract is impossible (repeated)

q2: duties of bailee

To take care of goods delivered by bailor

Effects of mixture, without bailor's consent when the goods can be separated

effect of mixture, without bailor's consent, when the goods cannot be separated

q3:executed n executory contracts with examples (repeated)

q4:contigent contract enforceable or not expalin it

Contingent contracts to do or not to do anything if an uncertain future event does not happen can be enforced when the happening of that event becomes impossible, and not before.



Illustration

A agrees to pay B a sum of money if a certain ship does not return. The ship is sunk. The contract can be enforced when the ship sinks.

Q5:Liquidated damages with illustration

Liquidated damages are damages whose amount the parties assign during the formation of a contract for the injured party to collect as compensation upon a specific breach . If parties to a contract have mentioned the amount of damages for the breach at the time of entering into contract, such damages shall be recoverable and these will be called as liquidated damages,

une 18, 2014 at 4:45pm

today subjective paper 18-6-2014

Soundness of mind 5 (repeated)

Pledge characteristics 5

Bailment of goods as the security for the payment of debt of a promise is called pledge.

1. Moveable property,
2. Transfer possession,
3. Ownership right,
4. Case of mere custody,
5. Limited interest

Wagering contract (repeated)

Contract of bailment made benefit for both bailor and bailee

An accountant is employed by company?What if he practices some private sevicees? Is it allowed or not.

same answer as injunction example.

- Cite an example of Injunction.

An employee contracted to serve as a weaving master for three years, and agreed not to serve anyone else in India during the period. He left the service after one year, and joined another mill as a weaving master. In terms the prohibition in the agreement was not restricted to serving anyone else as weaving master, but was absolute. The Court, however, in the light of the intention of the parties, construed the prohibition as confined to the profession of weaving master, held the agreement reasonable, and issued an injunction against the employee..



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- If person dies who will obliged his liabilities

Promises bind the **representatives** of the Promisor in case of death of such promisors before performance, unless a contrary intention appears from the contract.

Illustrations

(a) A promises to deliver goods to B, on a certain day on payment of Rs. 1,000. A dies before that day. A's representatives are bound to deliver the goods to B, and B is bound to pay the Rs. 1,000 to A's representatives.

- Wagering and contingent Contracts (repeated)

- Types of Contract of guarantee

A contract of guarantee is a contract to perform the promise or discharge the liability of a third person in case of his default”

Specific Guarantee or (Ordinary Guarantee):

This guarantee is restricted to a specific transaction on engagement, for example, availing a loan from a bank.

Continuing Guarantee:

Such guarantee covers a series of transactions. For example guarantee furnished to a supplier for making supplies to a particular person/ business during a specified period, say one year.

- Can Minor plea for minority if misrepresented the age

- Minor can plead minority : A minor can always plead minority. The rule of estoppel does not apply to a minor, i.e., the minor may fraudulently make a representation to a person that he is of majority and competent to enter into a contract. On the faith of such misrepresentation by minor, a person may enter into an agreement with the minor. Afterwards, such other person cannot claim that the minor shall be bound by his false representation, since the rule of estoppel does not apply to a minor. Thus, the other person cannot enforce the agreement against the minor on the basis of false representation made by the minor.

-

Executed contract with example 3 Mark (repeated)

Duties of Principal under contract of agency 3 mark

- Payment of remuneration to the agent
- Not to prevent his agent from performing the duties under the contract
- Any legitimate expenses which have been incurred by the agent in the course of performance of his duties are to be indemnified by the principal.

In joint venture if one person die then who will be responsible to act upon the promise payment 3 Mark (repeated)



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Differ between fraud and Misrepresentation 5 Mark

‘**Fraud**’ means a willful misrepresentation of a material fact while ‘**Misrepresentation**’ means a bonafide representation which is false.

The main difference between fraud and misrepresentation is that, fraud is done with an aim of deceiving others, which is not in the case of misrepresentation. And, so misrepresentation does not entitles the agrieved party cannot sue the other party for damages but can avoid the contract. conversely, fraud entitles the agrieved party to avoid the contract and also file a suit against other party for damages.

Give any illustration about the terms given below 5 Mark (repeated)

Bailer

Bailee

Some mcqs from contract act section 124, section 211, and section 212

elaborate few duties of work as contained IRO.

(3)

BRIEFLY elaborate the classification of goods as per sale of ACT 1930(3)

goods are said to be in a “deliverable state” when they are in such state that the buyer would under the contract be bound to take delivery of them

what are the kinds of promissory notes as recognized by section 4 of negotiation instrument Act 1881.(3)

“A promissory note is an instrument in writing (note being a bank-note or a currency note) containing an unconditional undertaking, signed by the maker, to pay a certain sum of money to or to the order of a certain person, or to the bearer of the instruments.”

imperative law with example (3)

Imperative Law means a rule of action imposed upon mere by some authority which enforces obedience to it." In other words it is a command enforced by some superior power either physically or in any other form of compulsion

difference between fraud and misrepresentation (5). (repeated)

these are question i can write with me.



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•
q no 27 total marks 5

define the wagering contract under the section 30 of the contract act 1872.(repeated)

•
5 marks question ,

one case study based and 1 from void contract

essentials of consideration

Consideration must be conducive to contract.

f Consideration at the desire of third party

f Consideration may proceed from third party.

f Concept of inadequate consideration

f Absence of consideration

f Proof of consideration

f Future promise as legal consideration

f Past consideration

, trust act

trusts Act, 1882 is an **Act** related to private **trusts** and trustees. The **act** defines what would lawfully be called as a **trust** and who can be legally its trustees and provides definition for them.

difference between promisor and promise

Promisor The person who has become obliged through a promise

Promisee the one making the promise

June 27, 2015 at 11:30pm

What is the legal status of agreements that are regarded as ‘contingent on impossible events’? Cite an example that explains such agreements that are contingent on impossible events.

(Repeated)

How an Express Agency is different from Implied Agency? Explain it briefly.

implied agency involves permission to act, even though permission is not explicitly established orally or in writing.

Express agency means an actual **agency** created by written or oral agreement between the principal and the **agent**.

What role “consideration” plays in a “promise”? Elaborate with the help of an example.



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Consideration: **Consideration** must be provided by each party to a contract, and it is a thing, action, or promise that has value to the person receiving said thing, action, or promise.

What is meant by a 'single promise'? Who can demand performance in a Single Promise?

Promicee can demand the performance in the single promise.

Discuss the rights and obligations of different parties in a Contract of Agency made as a result of Ratification.

1. Principal may sue the third party and third party can also sue the principal.
2. No liability shall be incurred by the agent to third party
3. Agent not liable for exceeding his authority
4. Principal is required under law to pay reasonable remuneration to the agent.

July 1, 2015 at 11:24pm

My Today's paper

1. Specific guarantee with example 3 marks

specific Guarantee or (Ordinary Guarantee):

This guarantee is restricted to a specific transaction on engagement, for example, availing a loan from a bank.

2. Undue influence 5 marks

Undue influence

It means the exercise of power and influence by a person who has some control on the other person, it is not just the existence of the influence of dominance but to prove undue influence, it is required that influence of the power/dominance vested in a person has been exercised to derive undue advantage from the other party.

3. define the wagering contract under the section 30 of the contract act 1872 5 marks (repeated)

4. Discuss and explain the statement: "Agency refers to the relationship which exists between two persons, the Principal and the Agent." 5 marks

Contract of Agency

In general terms, Agency refers to the relationship which exists between two persons, the **Principal** and the **Agent** in which the Agent has to perform different duties as per instructions of the **principal** and also enters into contract with the third party on behalf of the principal. The relationship of agency plays an important role in business and commercial dealings. This relationship is legal created by virtue of agreement between **Principal** and **Agent**.

5. Don't remember.

i think 12 mcqs from these quizzes



Question No: 29 (Marks: 3)

_____ **A chartered accountant is employed in a company. Can he be banned from private practice during the service? Why or why not?**

Repeated

Question No: 30 (Marks: 3)

_____ **How does the breach of contract take place? Explain by citing an example.**

Repeated

Question No: 31 (Marks: 5)

_____ **Can a Contingent Contract about an uncertain future event be enforced? If yes, when can it be enforced; and if no, give reasons why it cannot be enforced.**

Repeated

Question No: 32 (Marks: 5)

_____ **Discuss and explain the statement: “Agency refers to the relationship which exists between two persons, the Principal and the Agent.”**

Repeated

A type of contract which is inferred from the acts and conduct of the contracting parties is known as

Implied contract

Wager means bet so wager is simply a betting agreement or contract. Wagering contract is a contract which is based on mutual promise of parties on condition of happening or not happening of an unknown event.



Contingent contract: Contingent contract is a contract to do something or not to do something and it depends upon happening of an event. If the event happens then the contingent contract is enforced, if the event does not happen then the contract is not enforced. Contingent contract is conditional contract. If the condition is uncertain (something may or may not happen) in nature only then the contract is contingent contract otherwise not.

Example: Mr. Fahad contracts to pay 200000 Rs to Mr. Ahsan if the house is burnt. It is a contingent contract because there is a condition to pay 200000 Rs, only if the house is burnt otherwise the contingent contract will not be enforced. There exists uncertainty about the event of burning of house, it may or may not burn so the contract is contingent contract.

Differentiate b/w fraud and misrepresentation?

Answer: Fraud: Fraud is something which is done in order to deceive someone. It involves making false statement with the intention to deceive someone. A person knows that a statement or belief is false but he makes a false statement purposely in order to deceive other person.

Misrepresentation: Misrepresentation is making false statement without the intention of deception. A person positively states that a fact is true but in reality the fact is not true. He makes a false statement but there is no intention of deception because the person himself does not know about the fact that he stated is false.

MGT611 MIDTERM SHARED BY S TUDENT

on June 6, 2016 at 2:37pm

My exam mgt611 ,,, 6 june ,,, midterm

Q1 – impossible contingent with example. ? 3

Q2- executed and executory contract. With example ?

Q3- when contract can discharged ? 5

Q4- single promise relate ? 5

one question forgot



MGT611 MIDTERM SHARED BY S TUDENT

ON JANUARY 13, 2015 AT 5:31PM

TODAY'S PAPER

18 MCQ'S

Discuss any three event when Special Performance not granted. (3)

A seller promise to sell goods on a fixed price, time and fixed place. But the seller die before delivering the goods. Who should perform the contract? (3)

What is a status of an agreement in restraint of marriage? Explain with a example (5)

What is continuing Guarantee? Explain the difference through example between Ordinary Guarantee. (5)

A stranger can sue for consideration and can not sue a stranger for a contract? (5)

MGT611 MIDTERM SHARED BY S TUDENT

on January 20, 2015 at 4:02pm

My paper:

Total 23 questions

18 MCQs

Three questions of 3 marks

Two questions of 5 marks

Wagering contract (Marks: 3)

Company appoints Mr.A as general manger but after three months of his job company terminate him as they said directors were not authorized to appoint Mr.A. Write the rights of Mr.A and what should he do. (Marks: 3)

Free Consent with example. (Marks: 3) From lesson: 11

Difference between fraud and Misrepresentation. (Marks: 5) From lesson: 11



Instances where suit for specific performance can be filed before the court (Marks: 5) From lesson: 18

MGT611 MIDTERM SHARED BY S TUDENT

on January 23, 2015 at 3:17am

Mcqs was easy and mostly from void and voidable contract.

What is the contract of guarantee? Who is involved in this contract and define their roles? 5

Under which conditions contract becomes voidable? 5

In which situation where party has lawful excuse for not performing his contract? 5 marks, pg no 88

Question was from sec 238 described in pg no 118? 3

In joint venture if one person die then who will be responsible to act upon the promise payment 3

MGT611 MIDTERM SHARED BY S TUDENT

on December 9, 2012 at 9:01pm

my todays paper session 2

total questions 27

5 long question

3 questions (marks 3)

2 questions (marks 5)

remaining mcqz, mostly from 1 to 8 lecs,

conceptual , tough scenarios,

5 marks question , one case study based and 1 from void contract



essentials of consideration, trust act

difference between promisor and promisee

MGT611 MIDTERM SHARED BY STUDENT

Mgt611 VU Midterm Current Papers Spring 2012 of Virtual University of Pakistan [May 2012]

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total question 27

23 mcqs

.
3 numbers key questions 2 theory

5 numbers question 2 theory

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yeh pattern hy paper ka

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baray 5 no walay question my first theory

.
q no 26 total marks 5

define the terms and condition parties entering to a competent contract.

.
q no 27 total marks 5

define the wagering contract under the section 30 of the contract act 1972.

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yeh 2 baray question theory 5 5 numbers key

MGT611 MIDTERM SHARED BY STUDENT

Midterm subjective paper

Soundness of mind 5

Pledge characteristics 5

Wagering contract

Contract of bailment made benefit for both bailor and bailee



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An accountant is employed by company? What if he practices some private services? Is it allowed or not.

- Cite an example of Injunction.
- If person dies who will be obliged his liabilities
- Wagering and contingent Contracts
- Types of Contract of guarantee
- Can Minor plea for minority if misrepresented the age
- - Essentials of endorsement (3)
 - How presiding officer is selected of labor court how its selected (3)
 - Difference between the analytical jurisprudence and ethical jurisprudence (3)
 - Define unenforceable contract with example (3+2)
 - Elaborate some essentials of lease (5)
 - What are the negotiation on difference of disputes (Industrial disputes) (5)
 - Factors of carriage by air (5)

Executed contract with example 3 Mark

Duties of Principal under contract of agency 3 mark

In joint venture if one person die then who will be responsible to act upon the promise payment 3 Mark

Differ between fraud and Misrepresentation 5 Mark

Give any illustration about the terms given below 5 Mark

Bailer

Bailee

Some mcqs from contract act section 124, section 211, and section 212

elaborate few duties of work as contained IRO.

(3)

BRIEFLY elaborate the classification of goods as per sale of ACT 1930(3)

what are the kinds of promissory notes as recognized by section 4 of negotiation instrument Act 1881.(3)

imperative law with example (3)



what is bill of exchange explain specimen (5)

in which area discrimination by employer is considered to be unlawful as per section 63 IRO.(5)

difference between fraud and misrepresentation (5).

these are question i can write with me.

- define the terms and condition parties entering to a competent contract.
q no 27 total marks 5
define the wagering contract under the section 30 of the contract act 1872.
- 5 marks question , one case study based and 1 from void contract
essentials of consideration, trust act
difference between promisor and promisee

MGT611 MIDTERM SHARED BY S TUDENT

today subjective paper 18-6-2014

Soundness of mind 5

Pledge characteristics 5

Wagering contract

Contract of bailment made benefit for both bailor and bailee

An accountant is employed by company?What if he practices some private services? Is it allowed or not.

MGT611 MIDTERM SHARED BY S TUDENT

on June 17, 2014 at 7:04pm

18 mcqs



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2 question 3 marks

3 questions 5 marks

q1 :conditon in which contigent cntract is impossible

q2: duties of bailee

q3:executed n executory contracts with examples

q4:contigent contract enforceable or not expalin it

Q5:Liquidated damages with illustration

MGT611 MIDTERM SHARED BY S TUDENT

aoa brothers and sisters today 30-11-2011

is my midterm paper of mgt611

total question 27

23 mcqs

3 numbers ky questions 2 thay

5 numbers question 2 thay

yeh pattern hy paper ka

baray 5 no walay question my first tha

q no 26 total marks 5

define the therms and condition parties enterng to a compentent contract.

q no 27 total marks 5

define the waging contract under the section 30 of the contract act 1972.



yeh 2 baray question thy 5 5 numbers ky

best regards

MGT611 MIDTERM SHARED BY S TUDENT

30/11/2011

midterm paper of mgt611

total question 27

23 mcqs

3 numbers ky questions 2 thay

5 numbers question 2 thay

yeh pattern hy paper ka

baray 5 no walay question my first tha

q no 26 total marks 5

define the therms and condition parties entering to a compentent contract.

q no 27 total marks 5

define the waging contract under the section 30 of the contract act 1972.

yeh 2 baray question thy 5 5 numbers ky