

Section	Concept/Topic
2(h)	Contract
2(c)	Agreement
10	Conditions of Enforceability
2 (j)	Void Contract
2 (l)	Voidable Contract
9	Express Contracts, Unilateral Contracts
2 (a)	Offer
9	The offer may be express or implied
2 (b)	Acceptance
7 (2)	The acceptance should be in the prescribed manner
3	Communication of offer
4	Completion of communication of offer
3	Communication of acceptance
4 second Para	Completion of communication of acceptance
5	Revocation of offer
5	Revocation of acceptance
4	Communication of revocation
6	Lapse of Offer
2	Consideration
25	An agreement made without consideration is void
25 (1)	Natural love and affection
25 (2)	Past voluntary services
25 (3)	Promise to pay time-barred debt
25 Explanation I	Gift actually made
185	Creation of agency
11	Capacity to contract
3	Minor is explained in section 3 of the Indian Majority Act, 1875
12	Persons of unsound mind
184	The minor as an agent
12	Second Para of section 12 of sound mind
13	Consent
15	Coercion
15 Explanation	The Indian penal code may or may not be in force at a place where the coercion is committed
19 and 72	The effect of coercion is emphasized in Section 19 and 72 of the Indian Contract Act.
16 (1)	Undue influence
16 (2)	Real or apparent authority, fiduciary relation
19 A	Effect of undue influence as under
17	Fraud
19	Exception & explanation
20	Bilateral Mistake
22	Effects of Unilateral Mistake
21	The mistake of law of the land does not render the agreement void
21	Mistake of foreign law renders the agreement void
10 and last Para of 23	The legality of object and consideration is an important requirement for a valid contract.
23	Agreement is lawful
23	Cases of unlawful object and consideration
57	Secondly to do certain other things which are illegal In such cases the first set of agreement can be enforced, whereas the second cannot
Section	Concept/Topic
58	Similarly, where there are alternative promises, one of which is legal and the other illegal the legal promise alone can be enforced
10 and 11	Agreements by persons who are not competent to contract
Section 20	Mutual mistake of fact material to the agreement
Section	Concept/Topic
24	Consideration or object of which is unlawful in part

25	Agreements without consideration
26	Agreements restraint of marriage
27	Agreements restraint of trade
28	Agreements in restraint of legal proceedings
29	Agreements the meaning of which is uncertain
30	Wagering agreement
56	Agreement to do impossible acts
27	Sale of goodwill
28	Four kinds of agreements are considered in restraint of legal proceeding, and are there, void:
28	Restraints for referring the future disputes to arbitration
28 Exception (I/II)	Restraints for referring the existing disputes to arbitration
31	Contingent Contract
32	Contingent Contract Dependent on the 'Happening' of future Uncertain even
33	Contingent Contract Dependent on the 'Non-Happening' of future Uncertain even
35	If the event does not happen within the fixed time or if it becomes impossible before the expiry of the fixed time, then such contract becomes void and be enforced by law
35 second Para	Contingent Contract Dependent on the Non-Happening of specified uncertain even within fixed time
36	Contingent Contract Dependent on Impossible events
Section 68- 72	Circumstances (or Cases) of quasi contract
68	Supply of necessaries to person who are incompetent to contract
69	Payment by an interested person
70	Non-gratuitous acts`
71	Finder of goods
72	Payment of money or delivery of goods by mistake or under coercion
37	Performance first part of
38	A valid tender of performances is, therefore, equivalent to performance
38(1)	The tender must be unconditional
38(2)	The tender must be made at proper time and place
38(2)	The tender must provide a reasonable opportunity to the other party to ascertain that the person making the tender is able and willing to perform the other promise
38(3)	The tender must provide a reasonable opportunity to the other party to see that the things offered are the same as agreed
	Person who should perform the contract
40	The promisor himself
37 Second Para	The legal representatives
40	The agent
41	The third person
62	When the parties to a contract agree to substitute a new contract for it , or to rescind or alter it, the original contract need not be performed
63	When the promise dispenses with or remits the performance, or extends the time of performance or accepts any other satisfaction for the promise, the original contract need not be performed
64	When the party a whose option the contract is voidable, rescinds the contract, then the other party need not perform the contract
67	When the promise neglects or refuses to afford the promisor the reasonable facilities for performance of his promise, then the promisor is excused from performance of the contract
Section	Concept/Topic
42	The joint promisors or their representatives must jointly perform the promise 'devolution of joint liabilities
43	The promise may compel any one of the joint promisors to perform the promise
43 (third Para)	Joint promisors liable to share losses equally
44	The promise may release one of the joint promisors
Section	Concept/Topic
45	Devolution of joint
46	Time and place for performance, time for performance is not specified
47	Where the day for performance is specified in the contract
48	Where the day for the performance is specified in the contract and the promisor has to perform

	it only on being asked
49	A reasonable place for
50	In the manner and at the time prescribed by the promises
55 (first Para)	Within the fixed time
55 (second Para)	May or may not be performed within the fixed time
2	Reciprocal Promise
51	Mutual and concurrent
54	Conditional and dependent
53	Effects of Preventing the performance of Reciprocal Promises
57	Promises to do legal things and other illegal things
58	Promises in which one part is legal and the other illegal
59 to 61	Appropriation of payments
59	Where the debtor has stated that the payment made by him should be adjusted against a particular debt, the creditor must do so if he accepts the payment
60	Where the debtor makes payment without any indication about the appropriation of the payment the creditor may adjust the payment according to his discretion.
61	Where the debtor does not expressly intimate anything about the appropriation of the payment and the creditor also fails to make any appropriation, the law prefers to wipe out the earlier debt in order of time irrespective of the fact that some of them are time-barred
56	Initial impossibility, Para 1st of Section 56 of the Indian Contract Act,
56 (second Para)	Subsequent of supervening impossibility
62 and 63	Discharge of contract by Agreement
39	Anticipatory Breach of contract
75	Suit for Rescission
4 (1)	Contract of sale
4 (3)	Sale
4 (3)	Agreement to sell
4 (4)	Of the Sale of Goods Act provides the time at which an agreement to sell becomes a sale Where an agreement to sell provides that the ownership of the goods shall be transferred at some future date, it becomes sale when that date arrives, and Where the ownership of the goods is to be transferred on the fulfillment of some conditions, the agreement to sell becomes sale when those conditions are fulfilled.
2 (10)	There must be some price for the goods
5 (1)	Formation and Modes of a Contract of Sale
2 (7)	Goods
2 (14)	Specific goods: These are the goods which have been actually identified and agreed by the parties at the time of contract of sale
2 (6)	Future goods: are those which are to be acquired or produced by the seller after the contract of sale is
6 (3)	A contract for the sale of future goods operates as an 'agreement to sell'
7	Goods perishing before making of the contract
8	Goods perishing after an agreement to sell but before the sale is completed
<b>Section</b>	<b>Concept/Topic</b>
9 (1)	Price and modes of fixing the price, The fixation of price by the contract of sale
9(1)	The fixation of price in a manner provided in the contract of sale
9 (1)	The fixation of price by course of dealings
9 (2)	The fixation of a reasonable price
10	The fixation of price by third party
2 (c)	Hire-Purchase Agreement, of the Hire Purchase Act, 1972
12 (2)	Condition
14 (a)	Condition as to title
<b>Section</b>	<b>Concept/Topic</b>
15	Condition as to description
17 (2)	Condition as to sample
15	Condition as to sample as well as description
16 (1)	Condition as to quality or fitness for buyer's purpose
16 (2)	Condition as to merchantability
12 (3)	Definition of a Warranty

14 (b)	Warranty as to quiet possession
14 (c)	Warranty as to free from encumbrance
16 (3)	Warranties implied by customs
16	Doctrine of Caveat Emptor
20	The ownership is transferred at the time of making the contract
21	Where the specific goods are to be put in a deliverable state by the seller
22	Where the specific goods in a deliverable state are to be weighed or measured by the seller to ascertain the price
23 (1)	Appropriation of goods
24	Transfer Of Ownership In Case of Sale on Approval
25 (1)	Reservation of Right of Disposal
25 (2)	By taking the documents of title in his own name or his agent's name
25 (3)	By sending the bill of exchange for the price, to the buyer, alongwith the document of title
26	Risk passes with the property (Ownership)
27	No one can transfer a better title than he himself has
27	Sale by a mercantile agent
28	Sale by a joint owner
29	Sale by a person in possession under a voidable contract.
33 (1)	Sale by a seller in possession of goods after their sale
33	Rules Regarding Effective Delivery of Goods/ Possession of goods
35	Demand for delivery of goods
36 (1)	Place for the delivery of goods
36 (2)	Time for the delivery of goods
36 (4)	Time for demand or tender of delivery
36(3)	Goods in the possession of a third person
36 (5)	Expenses for the delivery of goods
34	Part delivery of goods
37 (1)	Delivery of wrong quantity/ Short delivery
37 (2)	Excess delivery
37(3)	Mixed delivery
38 (1)	Delivery of goods by instalments
39 (1)	Delivery to a carrier or wharfinger
40	Deterioration of goods during transit
45	Unpaid seller
47 (1)	Right of Lien
47 (2)	He ca exercise the right of lien, even if he is possessing the goods as an agent or Bailee for the buyer
47 (1)(a)	Whole price
<b>Section</b>	<b>Concept/Topic</b>
47 (1)(b)	Expiry of credit period
47 (1)(c)	The goods to an insolvent
48	Where the unpaid seller has delivered a part of the goods, he may exercise his lien on the remaining part of the goods,
49 (1) (a)	By delivery of goods to the carrier
49 (1) (b)	By delivery of goods to the buyer
49 (1) (c)	By waiver of the lien
50	Right of Stoppage in Transit
51 (1)	Duration of Transit
51 (4)	Where the goods are rejected by the buyer and the carrier continues to have the possession of the goods, the transit does not come to an end
<b>Section</b>	<b>Concept/Topic</b>
51 (5)	Delivered to a ship chartered by the buyer
51 (7)	The seller may stop the remainder of goods
51 (2)	Interception by the buyer
51 (3)	Carrier's acknowledgement to the buyer
51 (6)	Carrier's wrongful refusal to deliver the goods to the buyer sometimes
54 (2)	Unpaid seller's right of resale is
46 (2)	Right of lien and stoppage in transit

55	Suit for price
56	Suit for damages for non-acceptance of goods
60	Suit for damages for repudiation of the contract before the due date of delivery of goods
61	Suit for interest
4	Partnership
11	The maximum limit of partners
2 (b)	There must be some business
6	Test of Partnership
4 second Para	Partners firm and firm name
7	Partnership at will
58	Registrar of Firms
58	A firm may be got registered at any time e.g., at the time of its formation or at any time thereafter.
59	Register of Firms
58	Application form must also be signed and verified by all the partners in a manner required under section 58 for the original registration
60	Registrar shall record for registration of the firm
61	Change regarding the closing and opening of branches/ Such an intimation may be sent by any partner or an agent of the firm
62	Change in the name or permanent address of any partner/ an intimation may be sent by any partner or agent of the firm
63 (1)	Change in the constitution of the firm and its dissolution/ where a registered firm is dissolved, the notice of the dissolution is also to be sent to the Registrar of Firms by any person who was a partner immediately before the dissolution
63 (2)	Change regarding minor partner's decision n becoming a major/ such a notice may be given by such partner himself or his authorized agent
69 (1)	The partners cannot file a suit against the firm or other partners
69 (2)	The firm cannot file a suit against third parties
69 (3)	The partner of the firm cannot claim a set-off
69 (4) (b)	The right of set-off is not affected if the claim for set-off does not exceed Rs 100 in value
12 (a)	Right to take part in business
12 ©	Right to be consulted
12 (d)	Right to have access to books
13 (b)	Right to share profits
13 ©	Right to interest on capital and on advance
<b>Section</b>	<b>Concept/Topic</b>
13 (d)	Interest on such advance
13 (e)	Right to indemnity
9	General duties of every partners
10	The firm has the right to recover the loss from the same partner
12 (b)	It is the duty of every partner that he should diligently
13 (f)	If a partner does not attend diligently the business of the firm and the firm suffers a loss due to his willful neglect, then he is bound to make compensation to the firm section 13 (f) However this duty can be excluded by an agreement to the contrary.
16 (a)	Duty to account for personal profits:
16 (b)	Duty to account for profits of a competing business
15	Duty to use firm property exclusively for firm
16 (a)	By using the partnership property, then he must give account of such profits and pay back the same to the firm
<b>Section</b>	<b>Concept/Topic</b>
29	Duty not to transfer his rights and interest
30 (1)	Position of a minor partner in a firm
30 (2)	A minor has the right to receive the agreed share of property and of profits of the firm
30 (2)	A minor has the right to access and to inspect the accounts of the firm. He may also have the copy of the accounts of the firm
30 (4)	A minor has a right to file a suit for his share of property or profits of the firm however he can file a suit only after leaving the firm
30 (3)	A minor is not personally liable for any act of the firm. Only his share of property or profits is liable

30 (5)	Position of a minor after attaining the age of majority
25	Every partner is liable for the acts of the firm, which are done while he is a partner
2 (a)	Act of the firm
19	The firm will be liable for partner's acts
22	The act must be done in the name of the firm
19 (2)	Acts outside the Implied Authority
20	The implied authority of the partners may also be restricted by an agreement between the partners however, the firm will be liable for such restricted acts, if the person dealing with the firm has no knowledge of such restriction.
26	Liability for Wrongful Acts of a Partner
27	Liability for Misapplication of Money or Property by a Partner
28 (1)	Partner by holding out
31 (1)	Admission of a Partner
31 (2)	Liability for the acts of the firm done before admission: An incoming partner is not liable for the acts of the firm done before his admission into the firm
32 (1)	Retiring partner or an outgoing partner
32 (3)	Liability for the acts of the firm done after retirement: A retiring partner also continues to be liable to third parties for the acts of the firm done even after his retirement until a public notice of his retirement is given
33 (1)	Expulsion of a partner
34 (1)	Insolvency of a partner
42 (d)	The firm is automatically dissolved as one of its members ceases to be a partner due to his insolvency
34 (2)	Where the firm is not dissolved, the effects of insolvency are as under
45 (second Para)	A public notice to the effect that a partner has become insolvent is also not necessary
42 (c)	The firm is automatically dissolved on the death of a partner
35	Where the firm is not dissolved by the death of a partner, the estate of a deceased partner is not liable for any acts of the firm which are done after his death
45 (second Para)	A public notice to the effect that a partner has died, is not necessary
39	Dissolution of Firm
40	Dissolution by consent of all the partners
<b>Section</b>	<b>Concept/Topic</b>
40	Dissolution by contract between the partners
41	Compulsory dissolution
34 (1)	When a partner is declared as insolvent by the court, he ceases to be a partner from the date of the order of insolvency
42	Dissolution on the happening of certain contingencies
43	Dissolution by notice
44 (a)	Insanity of a partner
44 (b)	Permanent incapacity of a partner
44 ©	Misconduct of a partner
44 (d)	Persistent breach of agreement
44 (e)	Transfer of interest
44 (f)	Perpetual losses in business
44 (g)	Other just and equitable grounds
45	Liabilities for the acts done after dissolution
16(a) and 50	Liability to account for personal profits earned after dissolution
<b>Section</b>	<b>Concept/Topic</b>
50 (Second Para)	Where a partner or his representative has bought the goodwill of the firm, he will not be liable to account for such profits
46	On the dissolution of the firm, each partner is entitled to the following rights in connection with the winding-up of the firm
47	Continuing Authority for Winding Up
48	Mode of Settlement of Accounts