

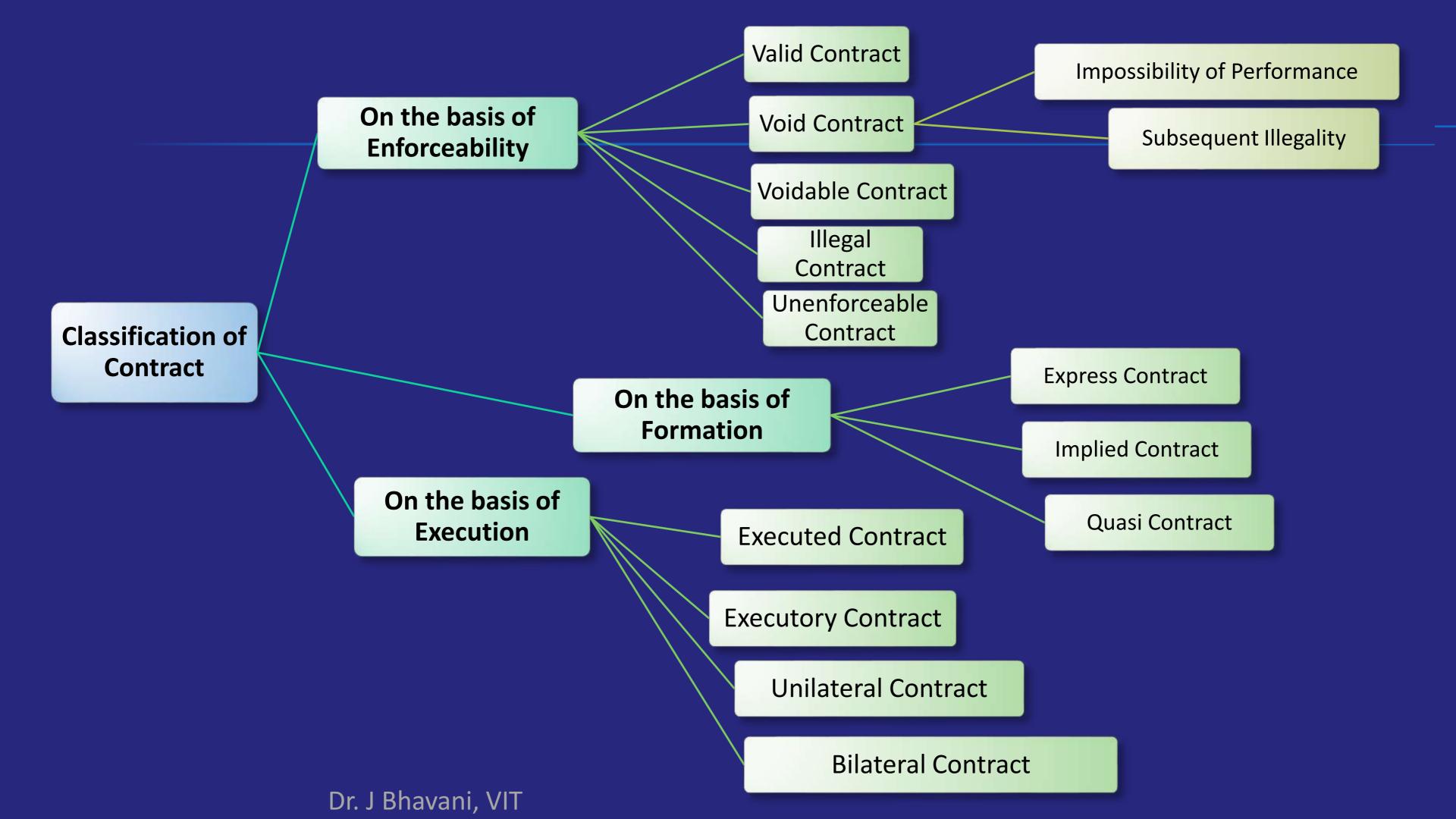
Legal Aspects of Business

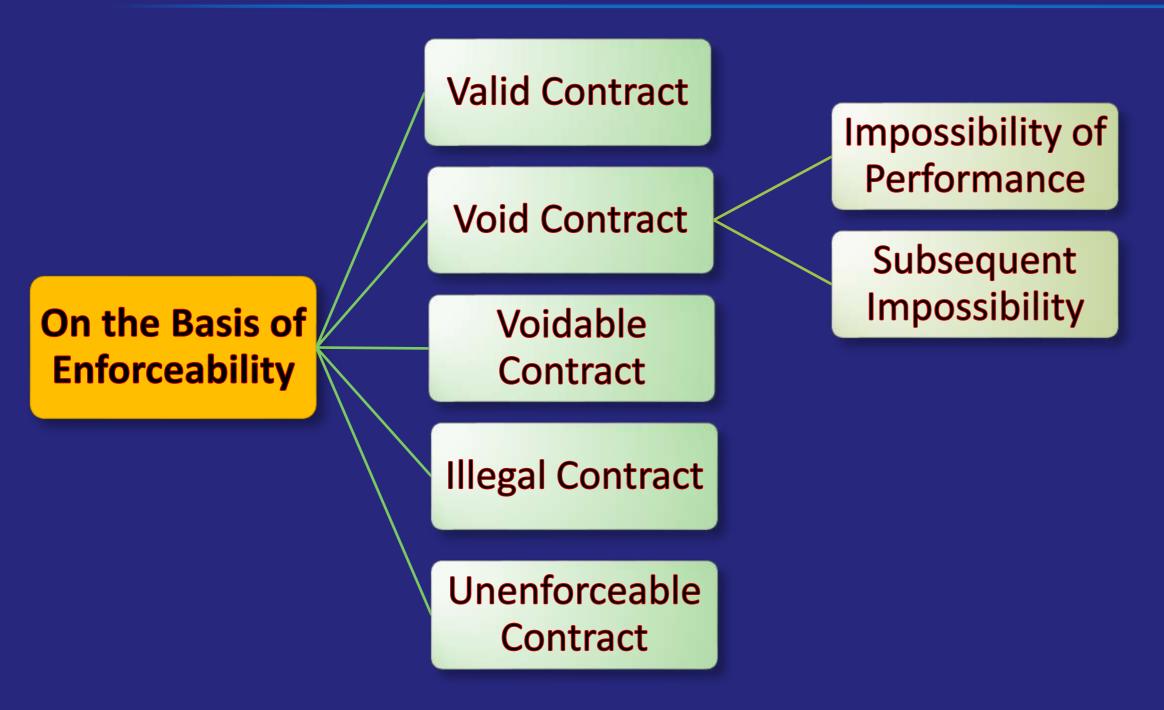
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Recapitulate

10 Essential Elements of Valid
Contract

 To make a contract legally enforceable by law.





Valid Contract Void Contract On the Basis of Voidable Enforceability Contract Illegal Contract Unenforceable Contract

Impossibility of Performance

Subsequent Impossibility Contract which satisfy all the essential elements

Valid Contract **Void Contract** On the Basis of Voidable Enforceability Contract Illegal Contract Unenforceable Contract

Impossibility of Performance

Subsequent Impossibility Contract which does not create legal rights or obligations

Valid Contract **Void Contract** On the Basis of Voidable Enforceability Contract Illegal Contract Unenforceable Contract

Impossibility of Performance

Subsequent Impossibility Contract becomes impossible after formation due to genuine reason

Valid Contract **Void Contract** On the Basis of Voidable Enforceability Contract Illegal Contract Unenforceable Contract

Impossibility of Performance

Subsequent Impossibility

Contract becomes subsequently impossible may be due to change in existing law

Valid Contract **Void Contract** On the Basis of Voidable Enforceability **Contract** Illegal Contract Unenforceable Contract

Impossibility of Performance

Subsequent Impossibility Contract which does not contain all the essential elements

Valid Contract

Void Contract

Voidable Contract

On the Basis of

Enforceability

Illegal Contract

Unenforceable Contract

Impossibility of Performance

> Subsequent Impossibility

Contract which entered against public policy, moral, etc

Valid Contract **Void Contract** On the Basis of Voidable Enforceability Contract Illegal Contract Unenforceable **Contract**

Impossibility of Performance

Subsequent Impossibility Contract which has some technical defects

Express Contract

On the Basis of Formation

Implied Contract

Quasi Contract

The mode of entering into a contractual relations

Express Contract Implied Contract On the Basis of Formation **Quasi Contract** E-Commerce Contract

Contract entered by expressing word of mouth or written

Express Contract Implied Contract On the Basis of Formation **Quasi Contract** E-Commerce Contract

Contract which is inferred from the acts or conduct or the parties

Express Contract

On the Basis of Formation

Implied Contract

Quasi Contract

E-Commerce Contract

Contract which does not have all essential elements but created by law.

Express Contract Implied Contract On the Basis of **Formation Quasi Contract E-Commerce Contract**

Contract which entered between the parties via internet.

Executed Contract

On the Basis of Performance

Executory Contract

Unilateral Contract

Bilateral Contract

Contract can be classified based on the extent of its performance

Executed Contract

On the Basis of Performance

Executory Contract

Unilateral Contract

Bilateral Contract

Parties involved in the contract have performed their obligations

Executed Contract

On the Basis of Performance

Executory Contract

Unilateral Contract

Bilateral Contract

Parties involved in the contract may partly executed and partly not executed

Executed Contract

One Party involved in the contract may executed and the other party not executed

On the Basis of Performance

Executory Contract

Unilateral Contract

Bilateral Contract

Executed Contract

Executory Contract

Unilateral Contract

Bilateral Contract

Obligations on the part of both the parties are outstanding

On the Basis of

Performance

Review Questions

- There are some contracts and documents which are required to be not only in writing and signed by the parties, but in addition, required to be registered with some competent authority or the other. **True or False**
- 2. Lalit, the Proprietor of Lalit Traders and Company, had visited the house of Rangan, to sell some of his goods to him. While leaving the house of Rangan, he had, by mistake, forgotten to pick up some of his goods there at. Rangan, however, had consumed these goods, taking all these to be his own. Under the circumstances, is Rangan, from the legal point of view, required to pay for such goods to the trader?

Answer

1. There are some contracts and documents which are required to be not only in writing and signed by the parties, but in addition, required to be registered with some competent authority or the other.

Answer: True

2. Lalit, the Proprietor of Lalit Traders and Company, had visited the house of Rangan, to sell some of his goods to him. While leaving the house of Rangan, he had, by mistake, forgotten to pick up some of his goods there at. Rangan, however, had consumed these goods, taking all these to be his own. Under the circumstances, is Rangan, from the legal point of view, required to pay for such goods to the trader?

Answer: This is a clear case of contract implied by law, under which, the person who has availed the benefit therefrom is legally bound to reimburse the other party.