

* What is Law?

Law refers to rules of conduct recognised and enforced by the state government to maintain peace and order in the society.

→ According to Salmond, "Law is a body of principles recognised and applied by the state in the administration of justice."

* Need for Law

The purpose is to maintain peace and order in the society.

* Object of Law :-

The object of Law is to establish socio-economic justice and to remove imbalances of socio-economic structure.

* Branches of Law

1. Civil Law
2. Criminal Law.
3. Constitutional Law
4. International Law .
5. Industrial Law
6. Merchantile Law
7. Family Law.

Constitutional Law

Topics →

→ Preamble

→ Fundamental Rights

Judicial Activism

◦ Equality & Social justice

◦ Life & Personal liberty

Directive Principles of State Policy

Fundamental Duties

→ Emergency Provisions

◦ Kinds

◦ Legal Requirements

◦ Legal Effects

PREAMBLE :-

The Preamble of Constitution of India declares India to be a Sovereign, Socialist, secular & democratic

republic and secures to all citizens Justice, Liberty, Equality & Fraternity

It is declared that the Constitution has been given by the people to themselves. The quality assure to the people of India by the constitution is described as sovereign, socialist, secular & democratic republic.

Sovereign : Independence with or without the boundary of country

FRATERNITY

(asser^{ing} the dignity of individual and unity & integrity of the Nation)

JUSTICE

(social, Economic and Political)

LIBERTY

(of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship)

EQUALITY

(of status and of opportunity and to promote among them all)

Socialism :- equality amongst the people.

The word socialist has been added by the 42nd Amendment which change to secure people justice.

Democratic Republic :-

To the people, By the people and for the people.

→ Fundamental Rights :-

- I. Right to Equality (Articles 14 to 18)
- II. Right to Freedom (Articles 19 to 22)
- III. Right to Against Exploitation (Articles 23, 24)
- IV. Right to freedom of Religion (Articles 25 to 28)
- V. Cultural & Educational Rights (Articles 29, 30)
- VI. Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32)

I. Right to Equality →

Article 14 : Equality before the law and equal protection of the law.

This article says that the state shall not denied any person equality before the law or equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.

This means absence of privilege to any individual. Every person whatever be the rank or position subject to the

jurisdiction of the ordinary courts
Equal protection shall be
secured to all persons within the
territorial jurisdiction of the country
in the enjoyment of their rights and
privileges without favouritism or
discrimination. Article 14 applies to
all persons & is not limited to citizens.

Article 15 : Prohibition of discrimination

It prohibits the discrimination
of people on the basis of

- (i) religion
- (ii) race
- (iii) caste
- (iv) sex
- (v) place of birth
- (vi) any of them.

Article 15 lays down that no citizen
shall be subjected to any disability
or restrictions with respect to :-

1. shops, public restaurants, hotels,
places of public entertainment etc.
2. use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats,
roads & places, public resort wholly
or partially out of state funds.

Article 16 : Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.

Article 16 guarantees to all the citizens equality of opportunity in matters related to employment under the state. Article 16 (2) prohibits discrimination against citizens on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex etc.

The state has the power to make special provisions for the advancement of

- (i) socially & economically backward classes of citizens
- (ii) Schedule caste
- (iii) Schedule tribe

Article 17 : Abolition of untouchability

Untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. It shall be an offence punishable under the law.

Article 18 : Abolition of Title

Lord, Sir, Raj Bhadur, Knight etc.

No title shall be conferred by the state.

- (i) No citizen of India shall accept any title from any foreign state.

- (ii) No person who is not a citizen of India shall accept without the consent of President for any title from any foreign state.

II. Right to freedom (Articles 19 to 22)

There are six freedoms:

- (i) freedom of speech & expression
- (ii) Form association or Union
- (iii) move freely throughout the territory of India
- (iv) assemble peacefully & without arms
- (v) residence & settle in any part of the territory of India
- (vi) practise any profession, carry on any occupation, trade or business.

Re Permissible Restrictions

- (i) Sovereignty & Integrity of India
- (ii) Security of state
- (iii) friendly relations with foreign states
- (iv) Public order
- (v) Decency & morality
- (vi) Contempt of Court
- (vii) Dissemination
- (viii) Incitement to an offence.

Article 20, 21 & 22: Protection in respect of conviction for offences

These articles provide protection

against criminal law. Article 20

guarantees all citizens as well as non-citizens the three laws:

- (i) Protection against ex-post facto law.

Acc. to this provision, no person shall be convicted an offence except for violation of law at the time of commission of the act.

Ex-post facto laws are the laws which punished what had been lawful when done. In other words, if a particular act was not an offence acc. to the law when the person did that act then he cannot be convicted under a law as an offence ^{back date} retrospectively.

(ii) Protection against double jeopardy: No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once.

(iii) Protection against self-incrimination: Acc. to this article, no person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself. In other words, an accused cannot be compelled to say anything which goes against him but it is to be noted that if a person is entitled to this protection subject to the fulfillment of following conditions:

1. He must be accused of an offence

2. There must be a person's compulsion to be a witness.
3. Such compulsion should result in his giving evidence against himself.

Article 21 :- Protection of life & liberty

- (i) Every person has a fundamental right to life and personal liberty.
- (ii) No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to the procedure established by law.

for eg :- The right of a couple to adopt a son is a constitutional right guaranteed under article 21.

- (iii) Right to live with human dignity.
- (iv) Freedom from noise pollution beyond permissible limit is a fundamental right.

Article 21(A) : Right to education

The state strength shall provide free & compulsory education to all children of the age 6-14 years in such a manner as the state may determine.

Protection against arrest & detention
Article 21 does not impose a limitation on the legislature as far as deprivation of life or personal liberty is concerned

Article 22 :- Does not apply to all the persons and makes a distinction between

- (i) alien enemies
- (ii) persons arrested or detained under preventive detention
- (iii) other persons.

III. Right Against Exploitation →

(a) Protection of traffic in human beings & forced labour
Article 23 imposes a complete ban on human trafficking & forced labour.
Traffic in human beings means to deal with men & women such as to sell or to let.

(b) Prohibition of employment of children
Article 24 prohibits the employment of children below age of 15 in any factory or mine.

2. The right to freely profess practice and propagate religion.

This freedom is subject to restrictions which may be imposed by the govt. on following grounds -

- (i) Public order, morality & health.
- (ii) Any law restricting economic, financial, political or other secular activity which may be associated with religious associations.
- (iii) Any law provided for social welfare and reform or the throwing open of Hindu Religious Institutions of a public character to all classes & religions of Hindus.

V.

Cultural & Educational Rights

Article 29: Protection of Interest of Minorities

Article 29 guarantees 2 rights -

- (i) Any section of citizens residing in India having a distinct language, script or culture has derived to conserve the same. foreg:- Citizens of Tamil Nadu or Bengal have the right to conserve their language or culture if they are living in

Delhi, Hindi speaking area & vice-versa

(ii) No citizen can be denied admission in any educational institution maintained by the state on the grounds of religion, race, caste, language or any of them. This provision is general & applies to each citizen individually and is not confined to a group of citizens.

An exception is made to this right that if a special provision is made for the admission of persons belonging to educationally or socially backward classes or schedule caste or schedule tribes, then it shall be valid.

Article 30 : Right of Minorities to establish & administer educational institutions

1. All minorities shall have the right to establish or administer educational institutions of their choice.
2. This right is not only limited to linguistic minorities but it extends to religious minorities also.
3. The state in granting aid to educational institutions discriminate against any educational inst. on the ground that it is under Hindu.

VI. Right to Constitutional Remedies

Right for enforcement of fundamental rights :-

Article 32 guarantees the enforcement of fundamental rights. It is remedial and not substantive in nature. It is a cardinal principle that where there is a right, there is a remedy and if rights are given without remedies for their enforcement then they are of no use.

Article 32 makes a fundamental right that a person whose fundamental right has been violated has a right to move Supreme Court for the enforcement of rights.

 FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES Article 51(A) :-

1. To abide by the Constitution & respect its ideals and institutions, its National Flag & the National Anthem.
2. To cherish & follow the noble ideas which inspires our national struggle for freedom.
3. To afford & protect Unity, Sovereignty and intact integrity of India.

- ✓ 4. To defend the country & render national service when called up to do so.
5. To promote harmony & spirit of brotherhood amongst all the people of India having religious, linguistic, regional or sectional diversities and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.
- ✓ 6. To value & preserve the rich heritage and composite culture.
7. To protect and improve natural environment including forest, lakes, rivers and wild-life and to have compassion for living creatures.
8. To develop the scientific temper, humanism & the spirit of enquiry & reform.
- ✓ 9. To safeguard public property & to abjure violence.
10. To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual & collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to high levels of achievement.
- ✓ 11. To provide opportunities for education to every child below the age of 6-14 years.

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY :-

Important Directive Principles :-

1. The state to secure a social order for the promotion of the welfare of people.

(a) The state must promote the welfare of people by securing & promoting a social order in which justice social, economical and political should inform all the institutions of the national life.

(b) The state shall minimize the inequalities in income and endeavour to eliminate inequalities in status, facilities & opportunities not only amongst individuals but also among groups of people.

2. The state must direct its policy towards

(a) the citizens men & women equally have the right to adequate means of livelihood.

(b) the ownership & control of the material resources of the community are so distributed to subserve the common goods.

(c) The operation of the economic system

does not result in the concentration of wealth & means of production to the common detriment.

- (A) Equal pay for equal work for both men & women.
- (B) The health & strength of workers and children is not abused & citizens are not forced by the economic necessity to enter into vocation unsuited to their age or & strength.
- (C) Childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral & material abandonment.

3. The state shall secure that the operation of legal system promotes justice on the basis of equal opportunity & provide free legal aid to ensure that the opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen.

4. The state must take steps to organise village Panchayats and enable them to function as self govt.

5. Within the limits of economic capacity & development, the state must make effective provision for securing right

to work, to education & public assistance in case of unemployment, oldage etc.

6. Provision must be made for just and inhumane conditions for work and for maternity relief.
7. The state must secure living wage & good standard of life to all types of workers and promote cottage industries on cooperative basis in rural areas.
8. The state shall take steps to secure participation of workers in the management of undertakings, establishments & industries.
9. The state must provide a uniform civil code for all Indian citizens.
10. The state must promote educational & economic interests of schedule caste, tribes & weaker sections.
11. The state must raise the level of nutrition & standard of living to improve public health.
12. The state must organise agriculture & animal husbandry on modernise

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scientific lives to improve the breeds & prohibit the slaughter of cows & calves

13. The state shall protect & improve the environment & safeguard the forests & wildlife of country.

14. Monuments & places of national importance is obligatory upon the state.

15. The state must separate executive from judiciary ⁱⁿ from the public services of the state.

16. In international matters, The state must promote peace & security, maintain just & honourable relations b/w nations & encourage settlements of imp. disputes by arbitration.



The Indian Contract Act 1872

* What is a Contract?

→ Section 2(h) defines, an agreement enforceable by a law, is a contract. In other words,
Contract = Agreement + Enforceability.

* What is an Agreement?

→ Section 2(e) defines, every promise of every set of promises forming consideration for each other is an agreement.

* What is Enforceability?

→ Court shall recognise the commitments made under the agreement as legal obligations & compel the parties to honour them w/ such or phase adverse consequences.

* What is a promise?

→ Section 2(b) defines, a proposal when accepted becomes a promise.

Promisor - person making the proposal

Promishee - person accepting the proposal

* Void Agreement : Section 2(g)

An agreement not enforceable by law, is a void agreement.

⇒ Essentials of Valid Contract :-

1. Offer
2. Acceptance
3. Consideration
4. Free consent
5. Legality of object.

1. Offer = Section 2(a)

When one person signifies to another his willingness to do or abstain from doing anything with a view to obtaining the assent of that other to such an act or abstinance, he is said to make a proposal.

for eg:- A tells B, I am willing to sell my machine for Rs 20,000. Are you ready to buy? This is a clear offer from A to B.

Rules regarding offer :-

1. Offer must be expressed or implied.
2. Offer may be specific or general.
3. Offer must be communicated.

eg:-

Gauri Dutt vs Lalmon Shukla Case -

A boy 'A's' nephew who lived with him escaped. 'A' sent his employee in search of boy. After the servant left, 'A' announced a reward. The servant found the boy and came to know about the reward. 'A' refused to take the reward. The servant filed a case. Held, without communication there could not be any offer. Therefore, no contractual obligation of 'A' toward the servant.

4. Offer may contain any no. of conditions.

eg:-

'A' delivers a suit to a dry-cleaner. 'B' gives receipt. Suit is totally damaged in the process of drycleaning. A demands the cost of suit from the drycleaner. B shows him the back side of the receipt. Compensation is twice the damage. A says I have no knowledge about it. B says see the front side in which it is mentioned that see the terms & conditions. Customer is in a weak position.

5. Offer must be distinguished from invitation to offer.

eg: There is an advertisement regarding auction (sale) of goods. It is not an offer but an invitation to others to make offers.

6. An offer should not contain a term which forces an action on offeree.

eg: A tells B that in case no reply is received from B to his offer within 7 days, it will amount to acceptance to his offer.

q1g

Q. Acceptance - Section 2(b)

When a person to whom a proposal is made signifies his assent thereto, the proposal is said to be accepted. A proposal when accepted becomes a promise, this is what an acceptance is.

Requirements of Valid Acceptance :-
(Rules)

- (i) By a proper person
- (ii) Within a proper time
- (iii) Acceptance must be absolute & unqualified
- (iv) Acceptance must be communicated

- (v) It must be given in proper mode
 - (vi) It can't precede an offer.
 - (vii) Offer once rejected can't be accepted.
- specific offer
- (i) By a proper person → general
If it is a specific offer, the person to whom it is made, he only has to be accepted. Acceptance by any other person shall be of no effect.
 - General offer - It may be accepted by any one of the targeted group.
 - (ii) Within proper time -
Proper time means the time specified by the offerer.
 - (iii) eg: 'A' offers to sell his car to 'B' at a certain prize. B accepts the offer with the condition that the payment shall take place after a month.
(This is not acceptance, it is counter offer)
 - (iv) The word used is signified. It means acceptance must move from the offeree to the offerer.
 - (v) ...

mail. B sends the offer by post.
(It is a valid acceptance if A accepts it. Otherwise it is invalid)

(vi) eg:- In a company, shares will allotted to a person who had applied for them. Subsequently, when he applied for shares, he was unaware of the previous allotment. The allotment of shares prior to the application is invalid.

(vii) eg:- 'G' makes an offer to 'H' to give him a job at ₹ 7000 salary per month. H says 'No', it want ₹ 8000. G refuses. H says alright i will work for ₹ 7000 salary. G says, 'Thank you' I am not interested in you.

There is no contract b/w G and H because initial offer came to an end by 'H' through a counter offer.

Consideration must move at the desire of the promisor.

Case : Durga Prasad vs Baldev

D spends some money for the renovation of market at the request of the collector. After the renovation, the shopkeeper of the market promise to pay some money to B out of his sale every month. Later on, the shopkeeper did not pay the money. D filed a suit for the recovery of money.

Held, There was not consideration for the shopkeeper since there was

No desire of the shopkeeper to renovate the market. ∴ the promise by the shopkeeper was without consideration and was void (illegal)

(ii) Consideration may move from promisee or any other person →

Case : Chinnaya vs Rammaya

- Old lady (A)
- Daughter - Rammaya (B)
- Sister of old lady (C)

A made a contract with her daughter R that the whole of the property shall be gifted to R if R agrees to pay annuity to C. R made a contract with C agreeing to pay her annuities. After the death of A, R stopped the payment on the ground that no consideration has passed from C to R. C filed a suit against R.

Held,

R was held to be liable to make payment to C. It was immaterial that the consideration was not given to C but the 3rd party.

iii) No adequacy of consideration required
The law requires that there must be consideration in every contract however adequacy of consideration is not required. Even if cons. is inadequate, the contract is ~~is~~ not void.

(iv) It must be different from promisee's existing obligations

Case :- Collins vs Godfrey (British case)
A was summoned by the court to appear in a suit. B agrees to pay £ 5000 to A for appearing in the court so as to compensate A for the inconvenience caused to him. Later on B does not pay £ 5000 to A.

Held,

B's promise is not supported by any consid since it was the legal duty of A to appear before the court.

(v) It must be lawful

A cons. The contract is void if the consideration is not lawful.

Some value

(vi) It must be real & not illusory

General rule →

Q:- "No consideration, No contract". Do you agree? Are there any exceptions?

Exceptions :-

① An agreement made on account of natural love & affection

Conditions :-

(i) It must be made in writing

(ii) It must be registered

(iii) The parties must be in immediate relation.

(iv) There must be natural love & affection b/w the parties

Rajlakshmi Devi Vs Bhootnath

There were frequent quarrels b/w

husband (B) & wife (R). One

day B got fed up with R and agreed to pay certain amount of money to R as maintenance.

This agreement was made in writing & registered.

Held, The agreement was made without consideration and it did not fall under the exceptions since it was not made on account of natural love & affection.

(2)

Consideration for past voluntary services

Conditions :-

- (i) One party renders service to another party.
- (ii) The party acts voluntarily.
- (iii) The other party afterwards promises to compensate the former party.
- (iv) The other party must have been in existence when the services were rendered.

(3)

Promise to pay time barred debt

- (i) The debt is time barred.
- (ii) The debtor promises to pay time barred debt.
- (iii) The promise is made in writing.
- (iv) The promise is signed by the debtor.

(4)

Completed gifts

An agreement to make a gift is not enforceable. However, once a gift has actually been made the donor cannot demand it back on the ground that there was no consideration.

(5)

Remission

No consideration is necessary for an agreement to receive less than what is due.

(6)

Guarantee

In a contract of guarantee, consid. received by the principal debtor shall be sufficient consideration for the surety.

(7)

Bailment (THIRD)

No consid. is necessary for bailment

(8)

Agency (Franchisee)

No consid. is required to create an agency

4.

Free Consent :→ (a) Coercion

(b) Undue Influence

(c) Fraud

(d) Misrepresentation

(e) Mistake

(a)

Coercion :→

Acts forbidden by IPC (Indian Penal Court) - Actually Committee can

offens under IPC or threatening to committed offence

Unlawful detention of a

- Intention : causing any person to enter into an agreement.

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* How Coercion may be exercised?

Ans: Coercion may proceed from -

a) Party to a contract

b) Stranger to a contract

* Against whom coercion may be exercised?

It may be exercised against a party to a contract or stranger to a contract

(b) Undue Influence :-

Conditions:-

(i) One party is in a position to dominate the will of other party.

(ii) The dominant party uses its dominant position.

(iii) The dominant party obtains an unfair advantage by entering into the contract.

The burden of proof will be on the dominant party. The dominant party has to prove that undue influence was not used.

Eg:- A applies to a banker for a loan at a time when there is stringency

in the money market. The banker declines to give loan except at a very high rate of interest. But A accepts the loan, whether the contract is induced by undue influence.

(C) Fraud :-

- The party has made a representation of the fact.
- The representation is false.
- The misrepresentation was made willfully.
- The misrepresentation was made with a view to deceive the other party.
- The other party is actually deceived.
- The other party actually suffered a loss.

(d) Misrepresentation :-

- It is by a party to a contract.
- The party makes a representation.
- The representation is false.
- It was made innocently.
- It was made not to deceive the other party.
- The other party has actually acted.

eg:- Sohan induced Suraj to buy his

motorcycle saying that the motorcycle is in a very good condition. After taking it, Suraj complained that there were many defects. Sohan proposed to get his repaired & promised to pay 40% of the cost of repairing. After few days it did not work at all. Now Suraj wants to cancel the contract.

(e) Mistake :-

Mistake

(i) Bilateral
Mistake

(ii) Unilateral
Mistake

(i) The agreement is void.

Conditions →

- The mistake relates to a fact such fact is material to the agreement.
- Both the parties are at mistake.

Bilateral mistake: ~~Suraj~~

5. Legality of object :-

An agreement is unlawful if it involves doing of an act which is forbidden by any law for the time being enforced.

An agreement is unlawful if it is of such a nature that it would defeat the provisions of any law even though it is not directly prohibited by any law.

An agreement is unlawful if it is made to make a fraud on any person.

An agreement is unlawful if it is made for the purpose of causing injury to other person or property of another person.

An agreement is unlawful if the court regards that the agreement is immoral or oppose to the public policy.

Legal Effect :-

Every agreement whose object is unlawful is void.

Q.

⇒ Capacity To Contract :-

* What is Competence to Contract?
(Section 11)

Ans:- Every person is competent to contract who is of the age of majority, who is of sound mind & who is not disqualified from contracting by any law.

Incompetent persons →

(a) Minor

(b) Persons of unsound mind

(c) who are disqualified from contracting by any law

⇒ Rules regarding Minor's Contract :-

(i)

Agreement is absolutely void.

Case :- Mohiri Bibi vs. Dhantodas Ghosh

2. Agreement may be enforced for minor's benefit.

3. 'Rule of Estoppel' does not apply against minor.

(31st May 2023)

Restoration of old position.

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4. 'Restitution' Allowed for Major person in certain cases.

Section 33 of The Specific Relief Act 1963

If the minor misleads the other party about his age, restitution is available to the deceived party.

5. Apprenticeship Agreements are enforceable (Apprentice means trainee)

Conditions:-

- Age should not less than 14 yrs.
- Should satisfy prescribed standards of education and physical fitness.
- Apprentice is minor, contract has been signed by the guardian on behalf of minor.

6. Service agreements for minor's ↑ not enforceable

Raj Rani vs Prem Adib

Child Actress

Film Producer

7. Specific performance of agreement made by Minor's guardian

means performance of the contract in the manner it was intended between the parties.

→ Where a guardian of a minor makes a agreement on minor's behalf, the agreement may be enforced.

8. No ratification on attaining Majority
(ratify means endorsement)

9. Minor's liability for Necessaries

↓
food, shelter, clothing,
expenditure on education.

e.g.: A minor is ill & needs urgent medication.
A neighbour arranges for his treatment & spends money. He is entitled to get paid out of minor's property.

10. Minor as a partner in a partnership firm.

→ A minor can become a partner in a partnership firm but being incompetent to contract, he cannot be held liable for anything done in the firm.

11. Minor as a shareholder.

→ He can become a shareholder in a company through his guardian.

12. Minor as an agent.

→ He is permitted to act as an agent but he does not incur any personal liability.

13. Position of surety for minor.

- If a person becomes a surety for a loan taken by a minor, he is personally liable.

14. Position of minor's parents

- If a minor purchase goods from a seller on credit, parents will not be liable unless child has been made as an agent.

15. Insolvency of Minor

- A minor cannot be declare an insolvent.

16. Minor's liability in TORT (civil wrong)

- He is responsible to pay compensate.

II. Persons of 'Unsound mind'

Section 12 says a person is said to be of unsound mind for the purpose of making a contract if at the time when he makes it, he is capable of understanding it and forming a rational judgement as to its effects upon his interest.

Burden of Proof :-

on the party who alleges it.

Unsound of Mind may be caused

by disease by accident by age

Rules regarding contract with person
of unsound mind :-

An agreement made by such a
person would attract same rules
as minor.

(Refer rules reg. minor's contract)

III.

Other Disqualified persons :-

- (a) Alien Enemy
- (b) Foreign Sovereigns & Diplomats
- (c) Convicts
- (d) Insolvent persons
- (e) Corporate bodies
- (f) Married Persons

Remedies for breach of Contract

1. Suit for Rescission - cancellation.
2. Suit for Injunction - stay order.
3. Suit for Specific Performance
4. Suit for Quantum- Meruit.
5. Suit for Damages - monetary compensation.

1. Rescission means a right available to an aggrieved party to terminate a contract.

2. Injunction means an order of the court restraining a party from carrying out a particular act. The court has the discretion whether or not to grant injunction.

3. Specific performance means seeking an order from the court that the promise specified in the contract shall be carried out.

4. Quantum- Meruit :- If a party prevents the other party from completing his obligation under the contract, the aggrieved party may claim payment on quantum meruit (the part of the work done), for the

part of the contract already performed by him

5. Damages means monetary compensation allowed for loss suffered due to breach of contract

Kinds of Damages :-

- (i) Ordinary damages - loss covered, paid
- (ii) Special damages
- (iii) Exemplary \neq or Vindictive damages
- (iv) Nominal damages

B.Tech [ECE, E&I, EEE, MAE]