

1. Ajoy transfers his house under a written contract of sale to Bijoy for Rs. 10, 00,000. Bijoy pays Rs 3, 00,000 to Ajoy and takes possession of one of the four rooms of the house. No registration of documents of the contract of sale is made. After six months of the said contract, Ajoy sells the same house to Chander for Rs. 20, 00,000. Chander has no knowledge of the previous transaction between Ajoy and Bijoy. When Chander claims the house, Bijoy takes protection of part-performance of the contract. Will Bijoy succeed?
2. On the occasion of birthday of Rajat, his father Govind gives a plot of land to him for life and after his death to his wife Sujata for life. He stipulates that after the death of both Rajat and Sujata, their eldest unborn son will get the property for life. After the death of eldest son, the land will be enjoyed by their younger son absolutely. Decide the validity of the transfer
3. Angad transfers his property worth Rs. 50,000 to Bheem and by the same document asks Bheem to transfer his property worth) Rs. 25,000 to Chander. Bheem refuses to accept the gift of such property. Meanwhile, Angad dies before Bheem exercises his option. Decide the rights of Chander.
4. Amit transfers his property worth Rs. 50,000 to Rohit and by the same deed asks Rohit to transfer his property worth Rs. 25,000 to Sumit. Before Rohit accepts the property, Amit dies. Rohit refuses to accept the property transferred by Amit. Discuss the rights of Sumit.
5. Which of the following are moveable or immovable properties under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882?
 - (i) A right to way;
 - (ii) A factory;
 - (iii) A right to collect lac from trees;
 - (iv) Hereditary offices;
 - (v) Growing crops; and
 - (vi) Standing timber.