Describe principle of contract management also discuss Indian Contract Act ,1972.

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The principle of contract management refers to the process of managing contracts throughout their lifecycle, from initial negotiation and drafting, to execution, monitoring, and performance management. Effective contract management ensures that all parties involved in a contract understand their obligations and responsibilities, and that the terms of the contract are being met.

The Indian Contract Act, 1972 is a legislation that governs contracts in India. The Act defines a contract as an agreement enforceable by law, which means that parties to a contract can be held legally liable if they fail to fulfill their contractual obligations. The Act outlines the following principles of contract management:

1. Offer and Acceptance: A contract is formed when one party makes an offer to another party, and that offer is accepted. The offer must be clear, definite, and communicated to the other party, who must accept it without any conditions or modifications.

2. Intention to Create Legal Relations: For a contract to be enforceable, both parties must have an intention to create legal relations. This means

that they must intend for the terms of the contract to be legally binding.

3. Consideration: Consideration refers to the value that each party receives as a result of the contract. Both parties must provide something of value to the other party, such as goods, services, or money.

4. Capacity to Contract: For a contract to be legally binding, both parties must have the capacity to contract. This means that they must be of legal age, of sound mind, and not under any legal disabilities.

5. Free Consent: The parties to a contract must enter into it with free consent, which means that they must not be under duress, undue influence, coercion, or fraud.

6. Lawful Object: The object of the contract must be lawful. This means that the contract must not be for an illegal purpose or against public policy.

7. Certainty: The terms of the contract must be clear and certain. This means that the contract must specify the obligations of each party, the timeline for performance, and any other relevant details.

In summary, the Indian Contract Act, 1972 outlines the principles of contract management, which include offer and acceptance, intention to create legal relations, consideration, capacity to contract, free consent, lawful object, and certainty. These principles form the foundation for effective contract management and ensure that contracts are legally binding and enforceable.