ASSIGNMENT

Course Code	**:**	**MMPC-013**
Course Title	**:**	**Business Law**
Assignment Code	**:**	**MMPC-013/TMA/JAN/2026**
Coverage	**:**	**All Blocks**

Note: Attempt all the questions and submit this assignment to the Coordinator of your study centre. Last date of submission for January 2026 session is 30th April, 2026 and for July 2026 session is 31st October, 2026.

1. Explain the different sources of Business Law and discuss the Principles that guide the Business Law.

2. What do you understand by 'Dissolution of a Partnership firm'? Discuss in detail the various modes of dissolution of partnership firms.

3. Define 'Contract'. Explain in detail the essentials of a Valid Contract.

4. Define 'Insolvency'. Discuss the four pillars of Institutional Infrastructure created under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.

5. What are 'Anti-competitive Agreements'? Discuss the different types of Anti-competitive and Vertical Agreements.

1. Explain the different sources of Business Law and discuss the Principles that guide the Business Law.

Answer

Business law is the body of legal rules that regulates commercial activity and provides an orderly framework for business relationships. A business does not work outside law: its formation, contracts, property, finance, employment, competition, dealings with consumers and even its closure are affected by legal rules. In India, business law has developed from several recognised sources. These sources give legal authority to commercial rules and also help courts and regulators deal with situations that are not fully covered by one statute.

Sources of Business Law

1. Constitution: The Constitution of India is the supreme source of law. Parliament, State Legislatures, governments, regulators and courts exercise their powers within the constitutional framework. Business legislation must therefore be consistent with constitutional provisions. The Constitution also distributes legislative powers between the Union and the States and lays down broad economic and social directions for the State. Fundamental rights, the freedom to carry on an occupation, trade or business subject to lawful restrictions, and the Directive Principles influence the legal environment in which enterprises operate. The constitutional objective of preventing harmful concentration of economic power also explains why business freedom is balanced with public interest.
2. Statutes: Legislation is the most direct and important source of modern business law. Parliament and State Legislatures enact laws to regulate different parts of commercial life. Examples include the Indian Contract Act, 1872, the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, the Companies Act, 2013, the Competition Act, 2002, the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 and the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016. Rules and regulations made under these Acts also have practical importance. Statutory law creates rights, duties, procedures, penalties and regulatory institutions, so a business manager must know not only the main Act but also the applicable subordinate rules.
3. Cases or judicial decisions: Courts interpret statutes and settle disputes. Their decisions explain the meaning of legal provisions and develop principles for situations where the written law is uncertain or incomplete. Decisions of the Supreme Court are binding on all courts in India, while High Court decisions have binding or persuasive value according to jurisdiction. Judicial precedent gives consistency and predictability to business transactions because similar legal questions are normally decided by applying established principles.