

TILAK MAHARASHTRA VIDYAPEETH, PUNE
BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (B.B.A.) (071)
EXAMINATION: DECEMBER - 2025
SEMESTER - IV
Sub.: Business Laws (BBA22-414)

Date : 30/12/2025**Total Marks : 60****Time: 2.00 pm to 4.30pm**

- Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q. 1. Choose the most appropriate option. (05)

1. The pecuniary jurisdiction of the District Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission under CPA 2019 is:
 - a) Up to ₹20 Lakhs
 - b) Up to ₹50 Lakhs
 - c) Up to ₹1 Crore
 - d) Up to ₹10 Crores
2. An agent cannot delegate their authority to another unless:
 - a) The principal allows it
 - b) The trade custom permits it
 - c) The nature of agency requires it
 - d) All of the above
3. "Lifting the Corporate Veil" means:
 - a) Winding up the company
 - b) Disregarding the separate legal entity status
 - c) Changing the name of the company
 - d) Issuing new shares
4. Copyright protection in India is generally valid for:
 - a) 20 years
 - b) 60 years from the death of the author
 - c) 10 years
 - d) Perpetuity
5. Who is the Chairman of the Central Consumer Protection Council?
 - a) The Prime Minister
 - b) The Chief Justice of India
 - c) The Minister in-charge of Consumer Affairs
 - d) The President of India

Q. 2. State True / False (05)

1. A surety is discharged if the creditor releases the principal debtor.
 - a) True
 - b) False
2. Amalgamation is the process where two or more companies merge to form a new company.
 - a) True
 - b) False
3. Geographical Indications (GI) identify goods as originating in a specific territory or region.
 - a) True
 - b) False
4. A consumer can file a complaint where they reside or work for gain.
 - a) True
 - b) False
5. An agency can be terminated by the death or insanity of either the principal or the agent.
 - a) True
 - b) False

Q. 3. Write Short notes on (Any Three) (15)

1. Difference between Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association.
2. Unfair Trade Practices.
3. Concept of Intellectual Property.
4. Continuing Guarantee.
5. Memorandum of Association of a Company

Q. 4. Answer in detail (Any Two) (20)

1. Elaborate on the three-tier Consumer Disputes Redressal Agencies (District, State, and National) established under the Consumer Protection Act 2019, highlighting their jurisdiction.
2. What are Geographical Indications? How do they differ from Trademarks? Explain with examples.
3. Define a Contract of Guarantee. Distinguish between a Contract of Indemnity and a Contract of Guarantee.
4. Explain the concept of Winding Up of a company. Differentiate between Members' Voluntary Winding Up and Creditors' Voluntary Winding Up.

Q. 5. Case study (15)

1. Mr.Gupta is the sole owner of a timber company. He holds 99% of the shares and the remaining is held by his wife. Mr.Gupta insured the company's timber stock in his own name(not the company's name.). A massive fire broke out, destroying the timber. Mr.Gupta claimed the insurance money. The insurance company rejected the claim, stating that the timber belonged to the company, not Mr.Gupta.
 1. Can Mr.Gupta recover the insurance money?
 2. Which fundamental principle of Company Law is applicable here?