



**Bachelor of Business Administration and Bachelor of Laws
(Honours)**

(Five- Year Full Time Programme)

2019-24 BATCH

COURSE STRUCTURE & SYLLABUS

**Birla School of Law
Birla Global University
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COURSE STRUCTURE

	1st Semester	Credits
BBALH 1.1	Legal Methods	4
BBALH 1.2	Law of Contract I	4
BBALH 1.3	Principles of Management	4
BBALH 1.4	Financial Accounting	4
BBALH 1.5	Principles of Marketing	4
BBALH 1.6	General English and Legal Language I	4
	Clinical Hours/Tutorial classes/Seminar	Non credit
	2nd Semester	Credits
BBALH 2.1	Law of Torts, including Motor Vehicles Act and Consumer Protection Act	4
BBALH 2.2	Law of Contract II	4
BBALH 2.3	Micro Economics	4
BBALH 2.4	Business Statistics	4
BBALH 2.5	Organizational Behavior	4
BBALH 2.6	General English and Legal Language II	4
	Clinical Hours/Tutorial Classes/Seminar	Non credit
	3rd Semester	Credits
BBALH 3.1	Family Law I	4
BBALH 3.2	Constitutional Law I	4
BBALH 3.3	Law of Crimes I (IPC)	4
BBALH 3.4	Strategic Management and Business Policy	4
BBALH 3.5	Cost and Management Accounting	4
BBALH 3.6	Human Resource Management	4
	Clinical Hours/Tutorial Classes/Seminar	Non credit
	4th Semester	Credits
BBALH 4.1	Family Law II	4
BBALH 4.2	Constitutional Law II	4
BBALH 4.3	Law of Crimes II (CrPC)	4
BBALH 4.4	Financial Management	4
BBALH 4.5	Corporate Accounting	4
BBALH 4.6	Macro Economics	4
	Clinical Hours/Tutorial Classes/Seminar	Non credit

	5th Semester	Credits
BBALH 5.1	Philosophy of Law	4
BBALH 5.2	Evidence	4
BBALH 5.3	Company Law I	4
BBALH 5.4	Public International Law	4
BBALH 5.5	IPR Management and Litigation	4
BBALH 5.6	Media and Law	4
	Clinical Hours/Tutorial class/Seminar	Non credit
	6th Semester	Credits
BBALH 6.1	Company Law II	4
BBALH 6.2	Private International Law	4
BBALH 6.3	Banking Law and N. I. Act	4
BBALH 6.4	Property Law	4
BBALH 6.5	Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act	4
BBALH 6.6	Principles of Taxation Law	4
	Clinical Hours/Tutorial classes/Seminar	Non credit
	7th Semester	Credits
BBALH 7.1	Clinical Paper I: Alternative Dispute Resolution	4
BBALH 7.2	Environmental Law	4
BBALH 7.3	Interpretation of Statutes	4
BBALH 7.4	Labour and Industrial Law I	4
BBALH 7.5	Honours: Paper I	4
BBALH 7.6	Honours: Paper II	4
	Clinical Hours/Tutorial classes/Seminar	Non Credit
	8th Semester	Credits
BBALH 8.1	Clinical Paper II: Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing	4
BBALH 8.2	Labour and industrial Law II	4
BBALH 8.3	Human Rights Law, Legal Aid and PIL	4
BBALH 8.4	Investment and Competition Law	4
BBALH 8.5	Honours: Paper III	4
BBALH 8.6	Honours: Paper IV	4
	Clinical Hours/Tutorial classes/Seminar	Non Credit
	9th Semester	Credits
BBALH 9.1	Gender Justice and Jurisprudence	4
BBALH 9.2	Administrative Law	4

BBALH 9.3	Bankruptcy and Insolvency	4
BBALH 9.4	Information Technology Law	4
BBALH 9.5	Honours: Paper V	4
BBALH 9.6	Honours: Paper VI	4
	Clinical Hours/Tutorial classes/Seminar	Non Credit
	10th Semester	Credits
BBALH 10.1	Clinical Paper III: Professional System and Professional Accounting System	4
BBALH 10.2	Clinical Paper IV: Moot court exercise and Internship	4
BBALH 10.3	Seminar Course: Right to Information	4
BBALH 10.4	Seminar Course: Advocacy skills/Client Management	4
BBALH 10.5	Honours Paper VII	4
BBALH 10.6	Honours Paper VIII	4
	Clinical Hours/Tutorial classes/Seminar	Non Credit
	Business Law Honours	Credits
B.1	Financial Market Regulation	4
B.2	Foreign Trade	4
B.3	Insurance Law	4
B.4	Competition Law	4
B.5	Direct Taxation	4
B.6	Indirect Taxation	4
B.7	Equity and Trust	4
B.8	Law on Corporate Finance	4
	Criminal Law Honours	Credits
Cr.1	International Criminal Law	4
Cr.2	Criminal Psychology	4
Cr.3	Forensic Science	4
Cr.4	Penology and Victimology	4
Cr.5	Offences against child and Juvenile Offences	4
Cr.6	Probation and Parole	4
Cr.7	Comparative Criminal Procedure	4
Cr.8	White Collar Crime: Financial and Systemic Fraud	4

SYLLABUS
1st Semester

PAPER CODE	PAPER	Credits
BBALH 1.1	Legal Methods	4
BBALH 1.2	Law of Contract I	4
BBALH 1.3	Principles of Management	4
BBALH 1.4	Financial Accounting	4
BBALH 1.5	Principles of Marketing	4
BBALH 1.6	General English and Legal Language I	4
	Clinical Hours/Tutorial classes/Seminar	Non credit

BBALH 1.1 LEGAL METHODS

COURSE OVERVIEW – WHY “LEGAL METHOD”?

Law curricula the world over feature in their initial year or semester an introductory course. They are known by many names – “Introduction to Law”, “Legal Method”, “Legal Methods”, “Law 101”, “The Methods and the Processes of Law”, and so on. Most of these names are comprehensible easily, but why “legal method”? Or to be specific, why “method” as opposed to “methods”?

To appreciate this, think “scientific method”. Certainly this term does not imply all scientists follow one single method. There is very little in common between the physicist studying the effects of high-speed particle collisions in a particle accelerator; the chemist passing complex mixtures through a chromatograph; or the biologist injecting enzymes into a rat’s spinal cord. And yet these and other methods used by scientists share certain commonalities. All scientific endeavours to day involve at some level or the other description, observation and, above all, seeking mechanical explanations of natural phenomena.

OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE

The objective of any law degree or diploma programme is to enable students to think like lawyers. This would necessarily include two distinct skillsets. The first is a familiarity with the tools, techniques and jargon of the legal world. And the second is a capacity to understand law in its larger context. Neither skillset can be picked up in one day, or through one single course. Students acquire them by osmosis, as it were, throughout their period of instruction and even beyond.

However, this process of learning by osmosis is greatly facilitated if students are imparted a certain basic level of background knowledge and equipment. This is what the present course seeks to achieve. It seeks to familiarise students with the study and practice of law to the extent that they will be able to acquire for themselves the necessary skills, techniques and perceptions as and when they are required. Perhaps this is best expressed through an analogy. If one’s association with the world of law can be likened to a journey, then surely the skillsets mentioned above (*i.e.* techniques and perceptions) can be compared to maps outlining different routes. What we seek to impart through this course are not maps so much as a key to reading maps. We discuss the various generic components of maps, what they mean, and how to harness each to be useful for one’s own personal journey. Consequently, when a student encounters a new map (*i.e.* a new technique or perception) depicting completely unfamiliar terrain, she should be able to break down

the map into its constitutive elements, address each such element on its terms, and thereby acquire mastery over not only the map but also the terrain it covers.

In the light of the foregoing, let us examine what exactly we seek to impart through this course. We may split this into several individual components.

Firstly, the course would induct the students the importance of critical thinking.

Secondly, a background to the origins, development, nature and functions of the law.

Thirdly, (and allied to the first), a basic familiarity with the core concepts of the law, including: sources of law – legislation, judicial pronouncements, customs; the structure of legal institutions – legislatures, hierarchy of courts etc

Fourthly, a clarity in regard to legal reasoning, thinking and analysis

Fifthly, exposure to the techniques, tools and usages of legal research. This includes using a law library, searching for precedents, internet resources etc., and also conventions of citation.

Sixthly, some exposure to legal language and writing.

This raises a further question: if the law is all about authoritative pronouncements, then what is left for us lawyers to do when everything is settled anyway? But that is just it – authorities may purport to be authoritative, but they are not always as authoritative as they seem. This may sound confusing, but don't worry, you'll get used to it as you go along. And I must remind you to be always thankful for this: the fact that authorities can be challenged is the main reason why lawyers earn so much money! For it takes skill to mount such a challenge, and that's where one's competence as a lawyer comes in. There exist many methods of questioning the validity of authorities. We may seek to have it invalidated by invoking a larger authority; for example, we may challenge the validity of a statute on grounds that it is inconsistent with the Constitution. Then we could say that the authority is fine as far as it goes, but it does not really apply to the case we are dealing with. Or else we could claim that it was intended to be interpreted in a particular manner only, which makes it inapplicable to us.

In short, that is what the legal profession is about. It is about challenging authorities when necessary and, equally, fending off such challenges when the authorities are in your favour. Even when you are engaged in back-room activities like drafting complaints or agreements, you can succeed only if you keep in mind the relevant authorities and how they apply to what you are doing. This course is also centred around such authorities. It is not intended to be exhaustive in nature; you'll need a full five years of law school, and then the rest of your professional life, to gather an exhaustive understanding of what law is and how it works. For now, we seek to only acquaint you with the fundamentals. Something in the nature of an orientation course, so that you are at least equipped with a basic familiarity with the structures and functions of law, on the basis of which you may commence your study of legal subjects.

COURSE MODULES

UNIT 1

MODULE 1: *Nature of Law*

Introduction to Law

This module provides a basic overview of the world of law. It begins by introducing terms such as “law”, “a law” and “the law”. This leads to the second issue, namely what exactly is law – whether laws mean only statutes, or statutes and judicial pronouncements, whether “the law” entails something more than just statutes and judicial pronouncements, and so on.

Thirdly, it looks at the role of law in society – this includes not only social regulation and control, but also how law may be used as an agent for social change. Questions such as what is the need for law, can justice be delivered without law, the relationship between law and justice.

It also necessitates a discussion on allied normative notions like justice, morality and policy.

Subsequently, the module proceeds to the different schools of thoughts, various types of law, their classification, and their respective places in the legal hierarchy. It also entails a brief overview of how questions of law and questions of fact differ.

Materials:

- i. *John H Farrar and Anthony M Dugdale, Introduction to Legal Method, 3rd ed. (London: Sweet & Maxwell, 1990) p. 3-30, 49-70.*
- ii. *Leslie E Gerwin, Paul M Shupack, ‘Karl Llewellyn's Legal Method Course: Elements of Law and Its Teaching Materials’, (1983) 33 Journal of Legal Education 64.*
- iii. *Wade Mansell, Belinda Meteyard & Alan Thompson, A Critical Introduction to Law, 3rd ed. (London: Cavendish, 2004), p. 1-8, 9.25.*
- iv. *Bronwen Morgan and Karen Yeung, An Introduction to Law and Regulation: Text and Materials (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2007), p. 1-15.*

MODULE 2: Systems of Law

The module begins with a general discussion on the different classifications of law. It then addresses the difference between private law and public law. In the course of this, some reference shall be made on how public law occupies a unique status in India due to the writ jurisdictions conferred by Articles 32 and 226. The module then examines how civil suits differ from prosecutions, the different objectives of the two kinds of proceedings (*i.e.* civil remedies as opposed to penal sanctions), and how the same set of facts may give rise to different kinds of litigation.

The second aspect of the module pertains to what is termed the common law system. Here we briefly trace the history of this system, the development of *stare decisis*, and how it was introduced to India. Alongside, we also study the concept of equity, how it developed alongside common law, and how precisely the two differ. Some mention shall also be made of the Indian legal system, and how it differs from the English legal system. In particular, we shall look at the reformist agenda that led to the codification of laws, and how both common-law and equitable concepts have been incorporated in such codified statutes such as the Contract Act of 1872.

The third aspect of this module pertains to the distinction between common law and civil law. We shall briefly study the history of civil law, the respective advantages and disadvantages of either system, and how each has over time borrowed the features of the other.

The fourth aspect of this module would provide a brief overview of the legal rights and duties, moral rights and natural rights before proceeding to sources of law.

Materials:

- i. Andrew Burrows, 'We Do this at Common Law But that in Equity', (2002) 1 Oxford Journal of Legal Studies 1.
- ii. Joseph Dainow, 'The Civil Law and the Common Law: Some Points of Comparison'. (1966-67) 15 American Journal of Comparative Law 419.
- iii. John H Farrar and Anthony M Dugdale, *Introduction to Legal Method*, 3rd ed. (London: Sweet & Maxwell, 1990) p. 86-127.
- iv. PJ Fitzgerald, *Salmond on Jurisprudence*, 12th ed., (London: Sweet & Maxwell, 1966), p. 88-104.
- v. Alistair Hudson, *Understanding Equity and Trusts*, 3rd ed. (London: Routledge, 2008), p. 1-12
- vi. Ewoud Hondius, 'Precedent and the Law', (2007) 11 (3) Electronic Journal of Comparative Law, available at: <http://www.ejcl.org/113/article113-3.pdf>
- vii. Glanville Williams, *Learning the Law*, 11th ed. (London: Sweet & Maxwell, 1982), p. 1-23, 24-29.
- viii. Michael Zander, *Cases and Materials on the English Legal System*, 10th ed. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2007), p. 379-402.

UNIT 2

MODULE 3. Sources of Law - Precedents

This module begins with an exegesis of the structure and hierarchy of courts in English and Indian law. From this, we move to the concept of *stare decisis*, and how it applies. This includes when a judgment is binding, on whom it is binding, and whether a court is bound by its own decision. In this light, we also examine the decision of the House of Lords in *Quinn v. Leathem*. Furthermore, we examine what aspects of a judgment are binding, that is, the distinction between *ratio decidendi* and *obiter dicta*. In this regard, we examine both conventional tests (e.g. Wambaugh and Goodhart) and later developments (the Montrose-Simpson debate). Students shall be required to not only understand these concepts, but also apply them to identify the *ratio* of judicial pronouncements. Considerable emphasis shall be placed on how these doctrines, especially the concept of precedent, have been applied to Indian law.

Materials:

Quinn v. Leathem (1901) A.C. 495.

Rupert Cross & JW Harris, *Precedent in English Law*, 4th Ed. (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1991).

Neil Duxbury, *The Nature and Authority of Precedent* (Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2008).

Arthur L Goodhart, 'Determining the Ratio Decidendi of a Case', (1930) 40 Yale Law

Journal 161.

J L Montrose, 'Ratio Decidendi and the House of Lords ', (1957) 20 Modern Law Review 124.

AWB Simpson, 'The Ratio Decidendi of a Case ', (1957) 20 Modern Law Review 413.

Virendra Kumar Sircar, "Law Declared" by the Supreme Court of India', 1962 All India Reporter (Journal Section) 113.

MODULE 4: Sources of Law - Statutes

A proper understanding of statutes is essential for a good legal education. In this module, we examine how statutes originated, their significance in common-law and civil-law systems, and their relationship with judge-made law and the common-law system in general.

In the next part, we examine the various components of a modern statute, the significance of each component, and how these components aid our comprehension of the statute and its objectives. We also examine the distinction between plenary and delegated legislation, and the various kinds of delegated legislation. A basic overview of the principles of statutory interpretation shall also be undertaken in the course of this module.

Materials:

- i. Frank B Cross, *The Theory and Practice of Statutory Interpretation* (Stanford: Stanford Law Books, 2009) p. 24-57.
- ii. John H Farrar and Anthony M Dugdale, *Introduction to Legal Method*, 3rd ed. (London: Sweet & Maxwell, 1990) p. 167-185.
- iii. PJ Fitzgerald, *Salmond on Jurisprudence*, 12th ed., (London: Sweet & Maxwell, 1966), p. 115-40.
- iv. Sharon Hanson, *Legal Method* (London: Cavendish, 1999), p. 39-58.
- v. Roscoe Pound, 'Common Law and Legislation ' (1908) 21 Harvard Law Review 383.
- vi. Glanville Williams, *Learning the Law*, 11th ed. (London: Sweet & Maxwell, 1982), p. 97-111.

MODULE 5: Sources of Law – Customs

The role of customs in shaping law cannot be underestimated. After all, the very concept of law emerged when customary practices coalesced into rigid rules of conduct. More significantly, customs still influence the development of law in certain spheres, notably commercial law and personal laws. Here we briefly trace the history of custom as a source of law, the relative significance of custom in various kinds of law and in different legal systems, and how even today customs are applied to create as well as understand law.

Materials:

- i. Richard A Epstein , 'International News Service v. Associated Press: Custom and Law as Sources of Property Rights in News ', (1992) 78 Virginia Law Review 85.
- ii. PJ Fitzgerald, *Salmond on Jurisprudence*, 12th ed., (London: Sweet & Maxwell, 1966), p. 189-212.

- iii. Dale Beck Furnish, 'Custom as a Source of Law', (1982) 30 American Journal of Comparative Law (Supplement) 31.
- iv. Gideon Lisbon, 'On the Development of Custom as a Source of Law in Islamic Law', (1997) 4 Islamic Law and Society 131.
- v. Roscoe Pound, 'Hierarchy of Sources and Forms in Different Systems of Law', (1933) 4 Tulane Law Access To Justice: A Critical Analysis Of Alternate Dispute Resolution Mechanisms In India, Iftikhar Hussian Bhat, International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Invention ISSN (Online): 2319 – 7722, ISSN (Print): 2319 – 7714
- vi. Law Commission of India, 14th Report on Reform of Judicial Administration
- vii. Koch, K. F., Access to justice, in Capilletti, M and Garth B., Access to Justice -A World survey
- viii. Rao, P. B. S., —Establishment of Permanent Lok Adalats- A ban or boon?|| Indian Bar Review, vol xxx1, 2003
- ix. Bhatt, J. N., —Ombudsman- An effective ADR?|| AIR 2001 Journal
- x. The Crisis of the Indian Legal System. Alternatives in Development: Law, Upendra Baxi, Vikas Publishing House Private Limited

UNIT 3

MODULE 6: *Administration of Justice-*

Constitution of India guarantees the people of India, "Justice, Social, Economic and Political in its preamble. Administration of Justice is the most essential function of the State. Law and order is the utmost responsibility for both the State and the citizens. Thus, the mechanism for Justice delivery has been entrusted with the three pillars of Indian Constitution namely, Legislature, Executive and the Judiciary. One of the foremost and essential leg for enforcing Justice being the Judiciary. The state therefore, exercises the power for law and order through Judiciary to enforce rights and punishments. This module will majorly deal with the Justice delivery system viz the Criminal Justice and the Civil Justice, factors responsible for delay in judicial proceedings, prosecution system in India, ADR, role of investigative agencies etc. It will also encompass in itself the study of various courts in India, Lok Adalats and other tribunals as a means of justice delivery in India.

Materials:

- i. Administration of Justice in ancient India, Sharma, S. D.. New Delhi : Harman Pub. House, 1988. xxxi, 26
- ii. Glanville Williams, *Learning the Law*, 11th ed. (London: Sweet & Maxwell, 1982), p. 67-96.

UNIT 4

MODULE 7: *Legal Research – General – How to use a law library*

This module seeks to impart several skills to the student. The first among them is to source materials in the library. This includes searching for precedents and other references using tools like AIR Manual, Halsbury's Laws of England, Quinquennial Digests, law lexicons etc; identifying the right books, locating and extracting relevant information from them; locating journal articles from indices etc. Then comes analysing the information obtained, incorporating it into legal and academic arguments.

Materials:

- i. Eileen B Cohen, 'Teaching Legal Research to a Diverse Student Body'. (1993) 85 Law Library Journal 583.
- ii. Stephen Elias and Susan Levinkind, *Legal Research*, 14th ed. (Berkley: Nolo Press, 2007).
- iii. Sharon Hanson, *Legal Method and Reasoning*, 2nd ed. (London: Cavendish, 2003), p. 61-102.
- iv. HC Jain, 'Using a Law Library', (1982) 24 Journal of the Indian Law Institute 575.
- v. Robin K Mills, 'Legal Research Instruction in Law Schools : The State of the Art OR Why Law School Graduates do not Know How to Find the Law' , (1982) 24 Journal OF Indian Law Institute 381.
- vi. Glanville Williams, *Learning the Law*, 11th ed. (London: Sweet & Maxwell, 1982), p. 32-47, 173-78.

MODULE 8: *Legal Research – Internet*

There is no disputing the fact that the internet today constitutes the biggest, most readily accessible source of information. However, even among contemporary first-year law students (who presumably began to go to school after the internet came to the country) it is seen that many lack certain basic internet-related skills. Consequently, it is necessary to familiarise them with these skills.

This module is split into three parts. The first deals with the basics of internet, particularly of the use of popular search engines. Here, techniques like making searches more specific, using Boolean operators, and running filetype-specific and site-specific searches are imparted. At the same time, students are instructed on matters like how to cite net sources, which sources to rely upon and which to discard. The second relates to the use of open-source databases like SSRN, CommonLII and JUDIS. The third pertains to subscribed access databases such as Manupatra, JSTOR and Heinonline

Materials:

- i. Ian Gallacher, "'Forty-Two: A Hitchhikers Guide to Teaching Legal Research to the Google Generation' , (2006) 39 Akron Law Review 151.

UNIT 5

MODULE 9: *Critical Thinking*

Critical thinking is one of the most important tools for any law student. Its perhaps the first thing one must get acquainted before dealing with legal statutes. It is human mind that causes curiosity and it is this curiosity which is required to be a good lawyer. It is an exercise in analysis and logic. It is understanding

the viewpoint of the author and analyzing it from your one's own point of view. In doing so, one must seek to question the following:

1. The central issue or the issue in a given article raised by the author.
2. What method of research is being used in the article?
3. What assumptions has the author used to answer the hypothesis?
4. Has the author used any practical examples?
5. The conclusion the author has reached.
6. Any original concept the author tries to reach in the article.

In order to answer the above question, you must try to understand the strength and weakness of the author. In other words, you must be able to critic the article from your own point of view. In doing so, you must be able to question whether there is any conflict with similar legal concepts, are there any limitation of this article, can there be any synchronization of the article with real world et all.

Overall, this module enables the student to think independently and be able to create an original article or legal scholarship.

Materials

- i. Gabbrielle Appleby, Petern Burdon, and Alexandre Reilly, 'Critical Thinking in Legal Education: Our Journey' (2013) 23(2) *Legal Education Review* 345
- ii. Nick James, 'Logical, Critical and Creative Teaching 'Thinking Skills' to Law students' (2012) 12(1) *QUT Law and Justice* 66
- iii. Danney Holley and J.P Ogilvy, 'Critical Thinking and Law' (1994) 1(3) *IJLP* 343

MODULE 10: *Legal Reasoning and Writing*

In this module, the basics of legal reasoning and writing are introduced. The legal reason aspect includes concepts such as syllogism, major premise, minor premise and so on. Particular emphasis is accorded to shortcomings in reasoning, including tautology, fallacy, the various types of fallacy, and so on. Students are encouraged to apply the logic of the law to fact situations and develop arguments in a structured and coherent manner. An aspect of this involves structuring one's research, and framing research methodologies and research designs. The correct ways of writing citations and bibliographies are also to be taught here.

Materials:

- i. Larry Alexander & Emily Sherwin, *Demystifying Legal Reasoning* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2008).
- ii. Leonard G Boonin, 'Concerning the Relation of Logic to Law' (1964-1965) 17 *Journal of Legal Education* 155.
- iii. Reed Dickerson, 'Teaching Legal Writing in the Law Schools (with a Special Nod to Legal Drafting)', (1979-80) 16 *Idaho Law Review* 85.

- iv. EP Ellinger, KJ Keith, 'Legal Research: Techniques and Ideas' (1982) 24 Journal of the Indian Law Institute 213.
- v. SN Jain, 'Legal Research and Methodology', (1972) 14 Journal of the Indian Law Institute 487.
- vi. – 'Doctrinal and Non-Doctrinal Research', (1975) 17 Journal of the Indian Law Institute 516.
- vii. Edward H Levi, 'An Introduction to Legal Reasoning', (1948) 15 University of Chicago Law Review 501.
- viii.
- ix.
- x.
- xi. Neal Ramee, 'Logic and Legal Reasoning: A Guide for Law Students', available at: <http://www.unc.edu/~ramckinn/Documents/NealRameeGuide.pdf>.
- xii. SL Sharma, 'Identification and Formulation of Research Problem [*sic*]', (1982) 24 Journal of the Indian Law Institute 66

BBALH 1.2 LAW OF CONTRACT-I

OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE

Every man in his day to day life from dawn to dusk makes a variety of contracts. Man's contract making activities increase with the increasing trade, commerce and industry. In a way living in a modern society would be impossible if the law did not recognise this contract making power of a person. This prompted Roscoe Pound to make his celebrated observation: "Wealth, in a commercial age, is made up largely of promises". In this sense India is also a "promissory" society.

The conferment and protection by the law of this contract making power of persons gives them a considerable leeway to strike best bargain for the contract making persons. In a way they are permitted to regulate and define their relations in a best possible manner they chose. However, the contours of contractual relations in a feudal, colonial and capitalist society of pre-independence India cannot necessarily be the same in an independent and developing Indian society. Whatever may be the nature of a given society, the contractual relations, as are obtained in that society, are governed by certain principles which are more or less of a general and basic nature. In India these general principles are statuted in the form of the Indian Contract Act 1972.

This course is designed to acquaint a student with the conceptual and operational parameters of these various general principles of contractual relations.

Specific enforcement of contract is an important aspect of the the law of contracts. Analysis of the kinds of contracts that can be specifically enforced and the methods of enforcement forms a significant segment of this study.

Unit I Definition and meaning

Formation of contract, offer, acceptance, communication of proposals, acceptance and revocation, consideration, and doctrine of privity of contract. *Carlill v. Carbolic Smoke Ball Co.* [1891-4] All ER 127
Balfour v. Balfour (1918-19) ALL ER 860 (C.A.)
Lalman Shukla v. Gauri Datt (1913) XL ALJR 489
Harvey v. Facey [1893] AC 552
Kedarnath Bhattacharji v. Gorie Mahomed (1886) 7 I.D. 64 Cal.

Unit II

Capacity of parties, consent, free consent, coercion, undue influence, fraud and misrepresentation, mistake, lawful consideration and object, contingent contracts.

Mohori Bibee v. Dhurmodas Ghose (1903) 30 I.A. 114

Raghunath Prasad v. Sarju Prasad (1923) 51 I.A. 101

Subash Chandra v. Ganga Prasad AIR 1967 SC 878

Unit III

Agreement declared to be void under the Indian Contract Act; Discharge of contract by performance, by breach of contract, by agreement, by impossibility of performance

Dhurandhar Prasad Singh v. Jai Prakash University AIR 2001 SC 2552

Satyabrata Ghose v. Mugneeram Bangur & Co. AIR 1954 SC 44

Unit IV

Quasi contracts and remedies for breach of contracts: Quasi contractual relations (sections 68 to 72), damages for breach and other remedies, Standard form of contracts. *Hadley v. Baxendale* (1843-60) All ER Rep.460

Karsandas H. Thacker v. M/S. The Saran Engineering Co. Ltd. AIR 1965 SC 1981

State of West Bengal v. B.K. Mondal and Sons AIR 1962 SC 779

Unit V

The Specific Relief Act 1969: Definition, recovering possession of property, specific performance of contracts, rectification of instruments, rescission of contracts, cancellation of instruments, declaratory decree and preventive relief

Select bibliography:

Beatsen (ed.), *Anson's Law of Contract* (27th ed. 1998)

P.S.Atiya, *Introduction to the Law of Contract* 1992 reprint (Clarendon Law Series)

Avtar Singh, *Law of Contract* (2000) Eastern, Lucknow

G.C.Cheshire, and H.S.Fifoot and M.P. Furmston, *Law of Contract* (1992) ELBS with Butterworths

M. Krishnan Nair, *Law of Contracts*, (1998)

G.H. Treitel, *Law of Contract*, Sweet & Maxwell (1997 Reprint)

R.K.Abichandani,(ed.), *Pollock and Mulla on the Indian Contract and the Specific Relief Act* (1999), Tripathi

Banerjee. S.C, *Law of Specific Relief* (1998), Universal

Anson, *Law of Contract* (1998), Universal

Dutt on *Contract* (2000), Universal

Anand and Aiyer, Law of Specific Relief (1999), Universal

Mulla; The Indian Contract Act

Pollock and Mulla; Contract and Specific Relief Act

BBALH 1.3 PRINCIPLE OF MANAGEMENT

Objective

The course will provide students with understanding the basic management processes in organizations, developing the knowledge in connection to basic management.

UNIT-1: INTRODUCTION TO MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATIONS

Definition of Management –Science or Art- Manager Vs. Entrepreneur – types of managers- managerial roles and skill – Evolution of management –Scientific, human relations, system & contingency approaches –Types of Business organization-Sole proprietorship,partnership,company –public & private sector enterprises –Organization culture & Environment –Current trends and issues in management.

UNIT-2: PLANNING

Nature & purpose of planning – planning process –types of planning – objectives –setting objectives – policies –planning premises –Strategic Management –Planning tools & techniques –Decision making steps & process.

UNIT-3: ORGANISING

Nature & purpose – Formal & Informal organization –organization chart –organization structure –types – line and staff authority – departmentalization –delegation of authority-centralization & decentralization – Job design –Human resource Management –HR Planning,Recruitment,selection,Training & Development, Performance Management, career planning & management

UNIT-4: DIRECTING

Foundations of individual & group behaviour – motivation –motivation theories – motivational techniques –job satisfaction –job enrichment – leadership –types & theories of leadership –communication –process of communication –barrier in communication –effective communication –communication & IT.

UNIT-5: CONTROLLING

System & process of controlling-budgetary & non budgetary control techniques –use of computers & IT in management control –productivity problems & management –control & performance –direct & preventive control –reporting.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED

1. **Stephen A.Robbins & David A.Decenzo & Mary Coulter**, “Fundamentals of Management”, 7th Edition, Pearson education, 2011.
2. **Robert Kreitner & Mamata Mohapatra**,”Management”,Biztantra,2008
3. **Harold Koontz & Heinz Weihrich**, “Essentials of Management”, Tata McGraw Hill, 1998.
4. **Tripathy PC & Reddy PN**,”Principles of Management”, Tata McGraw Hill, 1999.
- 5.

BBALH 1.4 FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

Objective

To understand basic terms in the areas of financial accounting. This course also aims to equip the students independently solving accounting related issues.

UNIT-1: FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

An Introduction : Objects and functions of accounting, Accounting as the language of business, Branches of accounting, Systems of accounting-single entry & double entry systems, Accounting concept &

conventions, Accounting cycle, Classifications of accounts, Recording Business Transactions, Journalizing, Rules of Journalizing, Ledger, Ledger posting.

UNIT-2:

The preparation of trial balance, Objects in drawing up a trial balance, Defects of trial balance. Capital & Revenue Expenditures & receipts. Errors & their rectification.

UNIT-3:

Preparation of Final Accounts-Trading, Profit & Loss Account, Balance Sheet – Simple & with adjustment, Manufacturing Account.

UNIT-4:

Depreciation Accounting & Policies: The concept of Depreciation, Depreciation methods, accounting for depreciation, Computer based financial accounting.

UNIT-5:

Issue & forfeiture of shares meaning, types of shares-Preference shares & Equity shares-Issue of shares at par, at premium & at discount, Pro-rata allotment, Forfeiture of shares, Journal Entries, Preparation of Bank Account, Preparation of Balance sheet in vertical form.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED

1. **S.P.JAIN, K.L.NARANG** –Financial Accounting. Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi
2. **A.MUKHERJEE, M.HANIF** –Modern Accountancy (Vol-1), Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Company, New Delhi
3. **T.S. Grewal** – Introduction to accountancy, S.Chand & Company, New Delhi
4. **Dr.Jawahar Lal** – Accounting for management , Himalaya

BBALH 1.5 PRINCIPLE OF MARKETING

Objective

To introduce students to the elements of marketing analysis: marketing environment analysis, customer analysis, competitor analysis & company analysis. To familiarise students with the generic business strategies & strategic marketing decisions for profitable delivery of superior value to the customers. To enhance their problem solving and decision making abilities in strategic areas of marketing.

UNIT-1: DEFINING MARKETING IN 21ST CENTURY

Introduction, Definition of market, Types of Markets, meaning & definition of marketing, Origin of marketing, scope of marketing, Importance of marketing, Functions of marketing, Difference between marketing & selling, Core concepts of marketing, Company orientation towards market place.

UNIT-2: MARKETING ENVIRONMENT

Introduction, Need & Importance of environmental analysis, internal environment of the organization, External environment, Methods of environmental analysis –SWOT, PEST, MIS.

UNIT-3: MARKETING MIX

Introduction, Evolution of the marketing mix, components of traditional marketing mix, Additional components in the mix, Importance of marketing mix in marketing decisions.

Product related decisions: Introduction, Features of a product and its classifications, product life cycle, new product development.

Pricing decisions: Introduction, Price & its determinants, objectives of pricing decisions, factors affecting pricing decisions, pricing policies & strategies, pricing methods.

Distribution Strategy: Introduction, Meaning, Need for & importance of distribution channel.

Promotion Mix: Introduction, Promotion mix & its components, Difference between advertising & sales promotion.

UNIT-4: CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR

Introduction, Important definitions, evolution of the study of consumer behaviour, determinants of consumer behaviour, Types of buying decisions, Stages of the buying process, Importance of consumer behaviour in marketing.

UNIT-5: COMPETITIVE DYNAMICS

Competitive strategies for market leaders, other competitive strategies, PLC marketing strategies, creating brand equity, crafting the brand positioning, new product development

BBALH 1.6 GENERAL ENGLISH AND LEGAL LANGUAGE I

Objective

Command of language is an essential quality of a lawyer for presentation of not only pleadings but also arguments before a court of law. Efficiency of advocacy depends upon communication skill to a substantial extent. No doubt, he should be conversant with the legal terminology. Precision, clarity and cogence are governing principles of legal writing and dialogue. A student of law should get an opportunity to be familiar with the writings of eminent jurists of the past. This exposition will stand him in good stead in understanding the intricate problems of law and will equip him with the faculty of articulation and sound writing.

Unit I

Grammar and Usage

- I. Clauses / Simple, Compound , and Complex sentences.
- II. Tense, prepositions, Conjunctions
- III. Knowledge of concords and determiners(a, an,the)

Unit II

- I. Homophones
- II. Common errors
- III. Basic Transformation
 - i. Passive
 - ii. Negative
 - iii. Question

Unit III

- I. Legal Maxims. Usage in sentence.
- II. Idioms, Legal Terms and phrases
 - i. Why are idioms and maxims important?
 - ii. Frequency of idiom usage in writing and speech
- III. Purpose, scope and problems of legal language

Unit IV

- I. Introduction to Rhetoric
 - i. Some basic rhetoric (similes, metaphor, hyperbole, etc.)
 - ii. Rhetorical Analysis of important speeches and writing
 - a. Deliberative rhetoric: Urging someone to take action
Text: Essay titled 'The Penalty of Death' by H. L Mencken

- b. Epideictic rhetoric: Making a speech that praises or blames
Text: Gettysburg Address by Abraham Lincoln
- c. Judicial/Forensic Rhetoric: Aim is to find guilt/innocence
Rhetorical analysis of Martin Luther King's "Letter from Birmingham jail": appeal to Ethos, Pathos and Logos

Unit V

- I. Writing Skills. (Legal Reading and comprehension passages)
 - i. Paragraph writing
 - ii. How to understand the tone of passage
 - iii. How to understand the implied meaning
 - iv. Paraphrasing (how to avoid plagiarism)
 - v. Difference between Precis writing and paraphrasing

- II. Essay on legal topics.
 - i. Study of literary essays and writings
 - a. Merchant of Venice by William Shakespeare, the trial (Literary interpretation of the contract)
 - b. Trial of Mahatma Gandhi, 1922 (Sedition charges)
 - ii. Study of literary pieces to understand the nuances of law
 - a. Great Expectations by Charles Dickens (A study of juvenile exploitations)
 - b. Where the mind is without fear by Rabindranath Tagore (Concept of freedom)
 - iii. Visual simulation through cinema
 - a. Nuremberg Trail (The difference between natural law and positive law, emphasis on morality in law)
 - b. Inherit the wind to understand the Scopes "Monkey Trial"
 - c. 12 Angry Men (Courtroom drama)

- III. Role play: Initiating conversation, describing people, places, situations and passing on information.

Books Recommended

1. Aiyar, P. Ramanath. Concise Law Dictionary,
2. Garner, Boyan A. A Dictionary of Modern Legal Usage.
3. Laural Currie Oates and Anne Enqist . The Legal Writing Handbook.: Analysis, Research, and Writing.
4. F.T. Wood A Remedial English Grammar
5. Fitikides, T. J. . Common Mistakes in English.
6. Geoffrey Leech and J. Svartvik. A Communicative Grammar of English.
7. Selected biographies of Lawyers/Jurists/Judges
 - a. Fali Nariman
 - b. Nani Palkiwala
 - c. Lord Denning
 - d. J. Krishna Ayer

2nd Semester

PAPER CODE	PAPER	Credits
BBALH 2.1	Law of Torts, including Motor Vehicles Act and Consumer Protection Act	4
BBALH 2.2	Law of Contract II	4
BBALH 2.3	Micro Economics	4
BBALH 2.4	Business Statistics	4
BBALH 2.5	Organizational Behavior	4
BBALH 2.6	General English and Legal Language II	4
	Clinical Hours/Tutorial Classes/Seminar	Non credit

BBALH 2.1 LAW OF TORTS

COURSE INTRODUCTION:

One of the major concerns of Law is recognition, elucidation and protection of “Rights” and enforcement of “Duties” of persons. Today, the general discourse in legal circles is more on rights than duties. However, in this branch of Law that we are going to learn i.e. Law of torts “rights” have not figured very prominently as Duties though one of the purposes of this branch of law is to vindicate the rights of persons. The concept of “duty” is all pervasive and has eclipsed the discourse on rights. Whenever, harm ensues as a consequence of breach of duty, a claim in tort law would arise. The claim here is not to punish the wrong doer because that is the function of criminal law but to get compensation for the harm suffered. Through the process of identifying wrongs and compensating them through the award of damages, tort law attempts to allocate losses or distributive risks which are inevitable in the modern society in a manner conducive to justice, equity and fairness. The more industrialized the society the more complicated the life. In such situation, this branch of law grows and assumes importance in ordering just social relations. Thus this course will introduce to the students the fundamentals of tort law theory and practice including defences.

OBJECTIVES

The primary goal of this course is to familiarize the students with the basics of law of tort and to make them appreciate emerging areas of this branch such as Constitutional tort, Cyber tort, Mass torts, environmental torts... The instructor further aims to explain the rationale behind these emerging laws and how the basic principles of law i.e. justice and fairness and are maintained in such cases instances. The main objectives of this course are :

- To learn the major principles fundamental to the operation of the tort system
- To become familiar with most of the important and commonly litigated torts
- To learn the leading case authorities in tort law and the important legislation that impacts on it
- To develop skills of legal analysis and argument.

In addition, this course will consider tort theory and criticism, in order to identify the functions of tort law, what it is that tort law seeks to achieve in the context of society and its institutions, including the economic system, and to assess it against possible alternatives. Learning about the major torts, related principles and criticisms will enable you to understand the tort system and to learn about other torts on your own as you encounter them in your readings and research

COURSE PEDAGOGY:

The course instructor aims to explain various concepts through classroom lectures, discussions & presentation with special emphasis on cases and problems as well as live case studies to offer a hands-on learning experience. We will make use of international as well as domestic examples. Each student will be expected to prepare thoroughly and to participate actively in class discussion. It is therefore advised that the students should regularly read newspapers to keep themselves abreast with latest developments across the world.

COURSE MODULES:

The course is divided into ten modules.

MODULE 1: INTRODUCTION

- Evolution of law of torts in India- historical perspective
- Definition and nature of the law of tort.
- Function of law of torts – prescribing standards of human conduct, redressal of wrongs by payment of compensation, injunction.
- “law of tort” or “law of torts.”
- Difference between
 - Tort & crime
 - Tort & contract.
- Relevance of intention, motive and malice in law of torts

CASES:

- Ashby V. White (1703) 2 Lord Raym 938
- Bhim Singh V. State Of Jammu & Kashmir AIR 1986 SC 494
- Gloucester Grammar School Case (14190 V.B. Hill 11.
- Jayalakshmi Salt Works Pvt. Ltd. V. State Of Gujarat (1994) 4 SCC 1
- Mayor Of Bradford Corpn. V. Pickles (1895) AC 587
- Municipal Corpn. Of Agra V. Asharfi Lal, AIR 1921 All. 202
- P. Seetharamayya V. G. Mahalakshamma, AIR 1958 Ap 103
- Rudal Shah V. State Of Bihar, AIR 1983 SCC 1086
- Saheli V. Commissioner Of Police, Delhi AIR 1990 SC 513
- State Of A. P. V. Govardhanlal Pitti (2003) 3 Scale 107
- Town Area Committee V. Prabhu Dayal, Air 1975 All. 132
- Usha Ben V. Bhagya Laxmi Chitra Mandir, Air 1978 Guj.
- White v. John Warrick & co., ltd., (1953) 2 ALL ER 1021

MODULE 2: ESSENTIALS OF TORTIOUS LIABILITY

- Constituents of tort – wrongful act, duty, legal damage and remedy
- Basic legal maxims for determination of liability viz *ubi jus ibi remedium*, *injuria sine damnum* and *damnum sine injuria*.

- Remoteness of damage. Various principles for fixing the liability and to ascertain the damages for the wrong committed viz “but for test”, “directness test” (in re polemise case) and the “doctrine of reasonable foresight” (the wagon mound case).

CASES:

- Scott v. Shepherd (1773)2 WBI 892
- In Re Polemise Case (1921)3 KB 560 CA
- Wagaon Mound Case (1961)AC 388
- Leisbosch Dredger v. Edison, (1933) AC 449 HL.

MODULE 3: GENERAL DEFENCES

- *Volenti non fit injuria*
- *Vis major (act of god)*
- Inevitable accident
- Necessity
- Statutory authority, judicial and quasi judicial, parental and quasi- parental authorities.
- Act of third parties
- Plaintiff’s default
- Mistake

CASES:

- Commissioners Of Purulia Municipality, AIR 1943 Pat. 408
- Hall V. Brooklands Auto Racing Club (1932) 1 KB 205
- Haynes V. Harwood (1935) 1 K B 146
- Manindra Nath Mukherjee V. Mathuradas Chatturbhuj, AIR 1946 Cal. 175
- Ramchandram Nagaram Rice & Oil Mills Ltd. V. Municipal
- Samira Kohli Vs. Dr. Prabha Manchanda And Anr, 2008acj747, (Supreme Court Of India).
- Smith V. Charles Baker And Sons (1891) AC 325 (HI)
- South Indian Industrial Ltd., Madras V. Alamelu Ammal,
- Stanley V. Powell (1891)11 Q.B. 86
- T.C. Balakrishnan V. T.R. Subramanian, AIR 1968 Ker. 151

MODULE 4: VICARIOUS LIABILITY INCLUDING STATE LIABILITY

- Meaning and essence
- Rationale: *qui facit per alium facit per se and respondent superior.*
- Master and servants,
- Principle and agent
- Partners of a firm
- States liability: doctrine of sovereign immunity in reference to the crown proceedings act 1947, federal torts claims act 1946 and article 300 of the indian constitution. Violation of fundamental rights and sovereign immunity
- Joint tort feasons, joint and several liabilities in payment of damages.

CASES:

- Union Of India & Ors. Versus Sancheti Food Products Ltd. (2015) 15 SCC 447
- Loyd V. Grame Smith & Co. (1912) AC 716
- Brook V. Boole (1928) 2 KB 578
- Marryweather V. Nixon (1799) 101 ER 1337.
- Nicholes V. Marshland (1876) 2 Ex.D. 1
- Smith V. London And South Western Railway Co. (1870) Lr 6
- Peninsular And Steam Navigation Co. Secretary Of State For India (1861) 5 Bom. H.C.R. App. 2
- State Of Rajasthan V. Vidyawati Devi AIR1962 SC 933
- Kasturi Lal V. State Of U.P. AIR 1965 SC 1039
- N. Nagendra Rao & Co. V. State Of A.P.(1994)6 SCC 205
- Chairman Railway Board V. Chandrima Das (2000)2 SCC 465

MODULE 5: STRICT LIABILITY AND ABSOLUTE LIABILITY

- Origin of strict liability
- Rule in *rylands v. Fletcher*
- Defences in strict liability
- Application of the rule in india;
- Absolute liability – rule in *m. C. Mehta v. Union of india;*
- Liability under the public liability insurance act, 1991

CASES:

- Ryland V. Fletcher (1868) L.R. 3 H.L. 30
- M.C. Mehta V. Union Of India (1987) 1 SCC 395
- M. P. Electricity Board V. Shail Kumar, AIR 2002 SC 551.
- Union Of India Vs Prabhakaran Vijaya Kumar, (2008) 9 SCC 52
- Court On Its Motion V State Of Himachal Pradesh (Beas River Tragedy Case), CWPIIL 7 OF 2014 decided by HP HC ON 2.1.2016
- Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster Case

MODULE 6: NEGLIGENCE INCLUDING MEDICAL NEGLIGENCE

- Theories of negligence;
- Meaning and definition;
- Essential ingredients
- Proof of negligence- *res ipsa loquitur*
- Contributory negligence- injury caused by plaintiff's negligence, injury caused by defendant's negligence, concurring contributory negligence, representation in contributory negligence and imputed negligence.

CASES:

- Donoghue V. Stevenson (1932) ALL ER REP. 1
- Municipal Corporation Of Delhi V. Subhagwanti, AIR 1966 SC 1750
- Pinnamaneni Narasimha Rao V. Gundavarapu Jayaprakasu, AIR 1990 AP 207
- Bolam v. Friern Hospital Management Committee (1957) 1 WLR 58 (House of Lords).
- State of Haryana v. Smt Santra , CR-3466-2005 [2006] RD-P&H 7993
- Jacob Mathew V. State Of Punjab (2005) 6 SCC 1
- Martin F. D'Souza Vs. Mohd. Ishfaq (2009) 3 SCC 1
- Rural Transport Service v. Bezlum Bibi AIR 1980 Cal 165, (Calcutta High Court).

MODULE 7: NUISANCE

- Meaning and scope
- Nuisance and interference with real right
- History of nuisance
- Nuisance in conduct of business,

- Public nuisance.

CASES:

- Dr. Balwant Singh V. Commissioner of Police & Ors, (2015) 4 SCC 801
- In re Noise Pollution (V), (2005) 5 SCC 733

MODULE 8: TORTS AGAINST HUMAN BODY

- Assault
- Nervous shock
- Defamation
- Privacy

CASES:

- Subramanian Swamy V. Union Of India, Ministry Of Law & Ors. (2016)7 SCC 221

MODULE 9: TORTS AGAINST PROPERTY INCLUDING CYBER CRIMES

- Trespass to land
- Trespass to goods
- Conversion

Cases:

- Sushil Ansal v. State, (2014) 6 SCC 173

MODULE 10: MASS TORTS/ PUBLIC TORTS AND CONSTITUTIONAL TORTS

- Evolution of the concept
- Application in india to environmental cases

CASES:

- Vadodara Municipal Corporation vs Purshottam V.Murjani (2014) 16 SCC 14
- MCD v. Uphaar Tragedy Victims Assn., (2011) 14 SCC 481
- Indian Council For Enviro-Legal Action And Others Vs Union Of India

****The list of cases and readings is not exhaustive. The students are free to read any relevant additional material.**

BBALH 2.2 LAW OF CONTRACT-II

OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE

The students have been made familiar with the general principles of contract the previous semester, where the emphases was on understanding and appreciating the basic essentials of a valid contract and on the existence of contractual relationship in various instances. The present paper on special contracts will initiate the students to different kinds of contracts with emphasis on the intricacies therein. This course also shall provide an insight into the justification for special statutory provisions for certain kinds of contracts.

Unit I

Indemnity and Guarantee: Definition; rights of the indemnity holder; liability of the indemnified; Definition and essentials of contract of guarantee; distinction between contract of indemnity and contract of guarantee; rights, liability and discharge of surety; Bailment and pledge: Definition and essentials of bailment; rights and duties of bailer and bailee; termination of bailment. Pledge: Definition, rights and duties of pawner and pawnee; pledge by non-owners.

Kailash Sharma vs. The Patna Municipal Corporation and Ors. (CWJC No. 9730 of 2006)

State Bank of Saurashtra vs. Chitranjan Rangnath Raja and Anr: 1980 AIR 1528, 1980 SCR (3) 915

Aziz Ahmad vs. Sher Ali and Otthers: AIR 1956

Hindustan Steel Workers Construction (HS)[1] Ltd. v. G.S. Atwal & Co. (Engineers) Pvt. Ltd. (GS)[2] 1995 SCC (6) 76

Unit II

Agency: Definition; creation of agency; rights and duties of an agent; liability of an agent; liability of an agent; relation of principal with third parties; and termination of agency.

Kuchwar Lime & Stone Co. Vs. Dehri Rohtas Light Railway Co. Ltd. & Anr. 1969 AIR 193 Narandas

Morardas Gaziwala & Ors. v. S. P. Am. Papammal & Anr. 1966 SCR 38

Harshad J. Shah & Anr v. L.I.C. of India & Ors. 1997 (5) SCC 64

Unit III

Sale of Goods (Sale of Goods Act 1920): Sale and agreement to sell; conditions and warranties; implied conditions; passing of property; transfer by non-owners; rights of unpaid seller.

State of Madras v. Gannon Dunkerley & Co. (Madras) Ltd. 1959 SCR 379

Coffee Board, Karnataka v. Commissioner of Commercial Taxes AIR 1988 SC 1487

Commr. of Commercial Taxes v. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (1972) 1 SCC 395 : AIR 1972 SC 744

Sentinel Rolling Shutters and Engg. Co. (P) Ltd. v. CST (1978) 4 SCC 260 : AIR 1978 SC 545

Gopalakrishna Pillai v. K.M. Mani (1984) 2 SCC 83 : AIR 1984 SC 216 [Unpaid seller – section 54(4)]

Unit IV:

Partnership (The Partnership Act 1962): Definition and nature of partnership; Test of partnership; Partnership and other associations; minor's position in partnership; relations of partners to one another and to third parties; incoming and outgoing partner; Registration of firm and effect of non-registration; Dissolution of firm; modes of dissolution; good will of firm and sale of good will.

K. D. Kamath & Co. v. CIT (1971) 2 SCC 87

Cox v. Hickman (1860) 8 H.L.C. 268

Mollwo, March & Co. v. The Court of Wards (1872) L.R. 4 P.C. 419

Shivagouda Ravji Patil v. Chandrakant Neelkanth Sadalge AIR 1965 SC 212

Unit V:

Negotiable Instruments: Definition of promissory note, bills of exchange, cheque holder, and holder in due course; Negation and endorsement; Parties to negotiable instruments; Presentment; Notices of dishonor; Drawee in case of need; Accomodation bill; duty of a banker in payment of cheque and duty of a customer

to bank; Crossed cheques, noting and protest; discharge from liability on notes bills and cheques. 12. Mohammad Akbar Khan v. Attar Singh, AIR 1936 PC 171

Ponnuswami Chettiar v. P. Vellaimuthu Chettiar, AIR 1957 Mad. 355

Ashok Yeshwant Badeve v. Surendra Madhavrao Nighojakar, AIR 2001 SC 1315 : (2001) 3 SCC 726

Indian Overseas Bank v. Industrial Chain Concern 1990)1 SCC 484

Kusum Ingots & Alloys Ltd. v. Pennar Peterson Securities Ltd. (2000) 2 SCC 745: AIR 2000 SC 954

Select bibliography

R.K.Abhichandani (ed.), Pollock and Mulla on Contracts and Specific Relief Acts (1999) Tripathi, Bombay
Avtar Singh, Contract Act (2000), Eastern, Lucknow.

Krishnan Nair, Law of Contract,(1999) Orient

Avtar Singh, Principles of the Law of Sale of Goods and Hire Purchase (1998), Eastern, Lucknow

J.P.Verma (ed.), Singh and Gupta, The Law of Partnership in India (1999), Orient Law House, New Delhi.

A. G. Guest (ed.), Benjamin`s Sale of Goods (1992), Sweet & Maxwell.

Bhashyam and Adiga, The Negotiable Instruments Act (1995), Bharath, Allahabad

M.S.Parthasarathy (ed.), J. S. Khergamvala, The Negotiable Instruments Act

Beatson (ed.), Ansons' Law of Contract, (1998), Oxford, London

Saharay, h.k., Indian Partnership and Sale of Goods Act (2000), Universal

Ramnainga, The Sales of Goods Act (1998), Universal

Avatar Singh: Law of Partnership, Principles, Practice and Taxation

Avatar Singh: Mercantile Law

Pollock and Mulla: Contract and Specific Relief Act

BBALH 2.3 MICRO ECONOMICS

Objective

To acquaint the students with the concepts of economics dealings with consumer behaviour & producer behaviour & also understand the behaviour of firms under different market structures.

UNIT-1: INTRODUCTION

Concept of demand & supply for individual & market, Positive Vs. Normative analysis, demand & supply curve, elasticity & its measurement, Market equilibrium, understanding & predicting the effects of changing market conditions.

UNIT-2: CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR

Concept of utility, utility & preference, The indifference curve, Characteristics of Indifference curve, Marginal rate of substitution, budget constraint, consumer equilibrium, effects of changes in income & prices, income & substitution effects, consumer surplus.

UNIT-3: PRODUCTION FUNCTION

The technology of production, isoquants, fixed & variable inputs, short run & long run. Production function, marginal rate of technical substitution, geometry of average & marginal product curves, total average & marginal products, stages of production, production with one variable input & two variable inputs, ridge lines, return to scale, The Cobb-Douglas production function.

UNIT-4: MEASURING COSTS

Different concepts of cost, cost in the short run, cost in long run, economics of scale,diseconomics of scale, production & cost theory, Mathematical treatment for cost minimization.

UNIT-5: MARKET STRUCTURE & COMPETITIVE STRATEGY

Different forms of Market, Perfectly competitive market structure, short & long run equilibrium of firm & industry, Monopoly, short & long run equilibrium under monopoly, monopoly power, price discrimination.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED

1. A.Koutsoyiannis –Modern Microeconomics,Macmillian & Co,India
2. John Gould,Jr.Edward P.Lazear – Microeconomic Theory, Richard D,Irwin.Inc,Publication
3. Robert S.Pindyck, Daniel I.Robinfeld – Microeconomics, Prentice Hall of India Publication.

4. C.E.Ferguson,Jon Gould – Microeconomic Theory, Richard D,Irwin.Inc,Publication
5. Dholakia, Oza– Microeconomics for management students, Oxford university press.

BBALH 2.4 BUSINESS STATISTICS

Objective

The objective for students is to describe data & make evidence based decisions using inferential statistics that are based on well-reasoned statistical arguments.

UNIT-1: DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

Introduction: Measure of central tendencies, mean, median, mode.

Measures of Dispersion: Range, quartile deviation, mean deviation, standard deviation, variance, coefficient of variation. Moments, Skewness & kurtosis.

UNIT-2: THEORY OF PROBABILITY AND PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION

Meaning & concept of probability, laws of probability, Baye's theorem, random variable, mathematical expectations, theorems on expectation, binomial distribution, poisson distribution, normal distribution.

UNIT-3: SAMPLING AND SAMPLING DISTRIBUTION

Introduction to sampling, Random Sampling vs. Non random Sampling,

Types of sampling: Simple random sampling stratified random sampling, systematic sampling, cluster sampling, sampling distribution, standard error, sampling distribution of sample mean & sample proportion, central limit theorem.

UNIT-4: CORRELATION AND REGRESSION ANALYSIS

Concept of correlation, types, scattered diagram, properties of correlation coefficient, Karl Pearson correlation coefficient, spearman's rank correlation coefficient, Properties of regression coefficients, lines of regression.

UNIT-5: TIME SERIES ANALYSIS

Definition & utility of time series analysis, components, trend analysis, semi average, moving average methods, methods of least square.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED

1. S.C.Gupta, Indra Gupta, "Business Statistics", Himalaya Publishing House.
2. Goon, Gupta, Dasgupta, "Fundamentals of statistics (Vol I & II)", World Press Pvt.Ltd

BBALH 2.5 ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR

Objective

This course will provide students with knowledge regarding behaviour in organization, how individuals affect each other's behaviour, how productivity can be enhanced from individual behaviour in organization.

UNIT-1: UNDERSTANDING ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOUR (OB)

Definition of OB, Management role in organization, definition of human relations & OB, historical development, scientific management movement, Hawthorne studies, models of organizational behaviour, challenges & opportunities for OB, contribution of other disciplines.

UNIT-2: FOUNDATIONS OF INDIVIDUAL BEHAVIOUR

Personality-Meaning, determinants, major personality traits & attributes, Big Five Model, Job fit theory, measuring personality.

Values & Attitudes: Formation of values & attitudes, values across culture, attitude-behaviour relationship, changing attitudes, job related attitudes.

Motivation: Meaning, early theories of motivation, contemporary theories of motivation, motivating employees through various measures.

Perception & Attribution: Meaning, factors influencing perception, attribution theory, errors in attribution, decision making, rationality & individual differences in decision making.

Leadership: Trait, behavioural & situational theories of leadership, charismatic, transactional & transformational theories of leadership, contemporary issues in leadership.

UNIT-3: FOUNDATIONS OF GROUP BEHAVIOUR

Nature of Groups, types of groups, stages of group development, five stage model, Punctuated equilibrium model.

Group Structure: Formal leadership, roles, norms, status, size, composition, group tasks, group processes

Understanding Work Teams :Definition of work teams, benefits of work teams, difference between work groups & work teams, types of work teams, team effectiveness, shaping individuals into team players, teams & total quality management, teams & workforce diversity.

UNIT-4: INTERGROUP BEHAVIOUR

Conflict & Negotiation: Source of conflict, classification of conflict, the conflict process, understanding negotiation, the negotiation process, types of negotiation in organization, distributive bargaining, integrative bargaining, Issues in negotiation process.

Power & Politics: Definition & meaning of power, distinctions between power, authority & influence,bases of power,Contingency approaches to power, overall contingency model for power, power in groups,coalitions,organizational politics, definition & nature of politics, factors relating to political behaviour.

Communication: Definition of communication, role of communication, importance of communication, two way communication process, problems associated with two way communication, nonverbal communication, body language and Para language, understanding nonverbal communication.

UNIT-5: FOUNDATION OF ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

Definition of structure, key elements in designing an organization structure, types of organizational designs, employee behaviour in different organizational structure.

Organizational culture: Definition of organizational culture, Characteristics of organizational culture, uniformity of culture, types of culture, functions of culture, learning culture,stories,ritual & ceremonies, material symbols,language,Changing organizational culture: The change process.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED

1. **Robbins Stephen P**,”Organizational Behaviour”, Prentice Hall , 2010
2. **Nelson,Quick,Khandelwal**,”ORGB”,Cengage,2nd edition, 2012
- 3.

BBALH 2.6 GENERAL ENGLISH AND LEGAL LANGUAGE II

Objective

Command of language is an essential quality of a lawyer for presentation of not only pleadings but also arguments before a court of law. Efficiency of advocacy depends upon communication skill to a substantial extent. No doubt, he should be conversant with the legal terminology. Precision, clarity and cogence are governing principles of legal writing and dialogue. A student of law should get an opportunity to be familiar with the writings of eminent jurists of the past. This exposition will stand him in good stead in understanding the intricate problems of law and will equip him with the faculty of articulation and sound writing.

Unit 1

- I. Characteristics of Legal Language
 - i. History of Legal Language
 - ii. English as a medium of communication for legal transaction in India
 - iii. Legal Language in the Indian context

Unit II

- I. Introduction to oral communication skills
- II. Listening comprehension
 - i. Passive and active listening - questioning - non-verbal communication
 - ii. Vocabulary
 - iii. Synonyms and antonyms - related words - regular vocabulary exercises

Unit III

- I. Reading exercises - stress, accent and intonation.
- II. Phonetics : theory and practise
- III. Consulting a dictionary for pronunciation - exercise with audio aids
- IV. Reading comprehension of principles and practice

Unit IV

- I. Consulting a dictionary for pronunciation - exercise with audio aids
- II. Legal terminology
- III. Latin words and expressions - law register

Unit V

- I. Brief writing and drafting of law reports
- II. Writing of case comments
- III. Proficiency in regional language (translation)
- IV. General juristic writings in English
 - i. Hobbes
 - ii. Locke
 - iii. Thoreau
 - iv. Wordworth
- V. Essays on legal topics
 - i. Study of literary essays and writings
 - a. Still I Rise by Maya Angelo (Empowerment of women)
 - b. To Kill a Mocking Bird by Harper Lee (Tragedy of racism)
 - ii. Legal Trials
 - a. Trial of Aurobindo Ghosh
 - b. The final solution by Mahesh Datani (Hindu- Muslim riots)
 - iii. Visual simulation through cinemas
 - a. Godfather
 - b. To Kill a Mocking Bird

Selected bibliography

Abbet Parry, Seven Lamps of Advocacy

Mogha's, Conveyancing

Mogha's, Forms and Precedents

Mogha's, Pleadings

Law and Language

Bhatnagar, R.P. & R.Bhargava, Law and Language, New Delhi: Macmillan,

Brown, Gordon W. Legal Terminology, New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1990

Cochrane, Michael, Legal English, Paris Cujas, 1979

Cross, Ian et al. Skills for Lawyers, Jordan Publishing Co., 1997 Bristol.

Cutts, Martin, The Plain English Guide, Oxford University Press, 1995

Garner, Bryan, A Dictionary of Modern Legal Usage, New York: OUP 1987

Gibbons, John, (ed.) Language and the Law, Longman, 1996 London.

Gibbons, John, (ed.) "Language and the Law", Annual Review of Applied Linguistics (1999) 19, 156-173.

Kelkar, Ashok R. "Communication and Style in Legal Language", Indian Bar Review Vol.10(3): 1993

Lord Denning, "Command of Language", The Discipline of the Law, New Delhi: Aditya Books, 1993.

Lord Denning, "Plain English", The Closing Chapter, New Delhi: Aditya Books, 1993.

Melinkoff, David, The Language of the Law, Boston: Little Brown & Co., 1963.

Molynenux, Hael. Legal Problems, Macmillan, London

Herbert Brown, A Selection of Legal Maxims (Reprint 1998) Sweet and Maxwell.

M.C.Setalvad, MyLife, Law Other things, (2000), Universal, Delhi.

Olivercrona, K. "Legal Language and Reality" in M.D.A. Freeman, Introduction to Jurisprudence.

Riley, Alison, English for Law, London: Macmillan, 1991.

Williams, Glanville, "Language and the Law" in Freeman, pp.1350-53.

Thomson, A.J. & A.V. Martinet, A Practical English Grammar, Oxford: OUP

Turton, N.D.7 J.B. Heaton, Longman Dictionary of Common Errors

Williams, Glanville, Language and the Law, in Freeman. Pp.1350-53.

Williams, Glanville, Learning The Law, (2000), Universal, New Delhi.

Blacks' Law Dictionary, (2000), Universal, New Delhi.

Broom's Legal Magazines (2000), Universal, New Delhi.

James and Stebbings, A Dictionary of Legal Quotations(1997) Universal, New Delhi.

Latin For Lawyers, (1997), Sweet and Maxwell, Universal, New Delhi.

Trayner's Latin Magazines, (1997) University, New Delhi.

3rd Semester

PAPER CODE	PAPER	Credits
BBALH 3.1	Family Law I	4
BBALH 3.2	Constitutional Law I	4
BBALH 3.3	Law of Crimes I (IPC)	4
BBALH 3.4	Strategic Management and Business Policy	4
BBALH 3.5	Cost and Management Accounting	4
BBALH 3.6	Human Resource Management	4
	Clinical Hours/Tutorial Classes/Seminar	Non credit

BBALH 3.1 FAMILY LAW I

[Sources and Principles of Hindu and Muslim Law; Law of Marriage, Dower; Adoption and Maintenance, Minority and Guardianship]

Objectives of the course:

1. To familiarize the students with the concept of family and the basic tenets and sources of Hindu law and Muslim Law;
2. To provide an understanding of the Schools of Hindu and Muslim Law and their relevance today;
3. To cultivate the ability to read codified areas of Hindu Law and Muslim Law in the light of latest judgments and decisions;
4. To provide an idea of the fundamental social institutions such as marriage, divorce, adoption, guardianship and dower.

Unit I Preliminary

- 1.1 Concept and evolution of the institution of Family, and types of families
- 1.2 Sources of Hindu Law, Muslim Law and Christian Law
- 1.3 Schools of Hindu Law and Muslim Law
- 1.4 Position of Personal law on Migration, Domicile and Residence; Uniform Civil Code

Unit II Marriage

- 2.1 Concept of marriage under Hindu Law, Muslim Law and Christian Law
- 2.2 Forms of marriage, and conditions for a valid marriage; Void and Voidable marriages;
- 2.4 Registration of marriages; Matrimonial rights and obligations; effect of conversion
- 2.5 Dowry and Dower, Consortium, Cohabitation, and Matrimonial home

Dr. Surajmani Stella Kujur v. DurgaCharanHansdah, AIR 2001 SC 938

S. Nagalingam v. Sivagami (2001) 7 SCC 487

Bhaurao Shankar Lokhande v. State of Maharashtra, AIR 1965 SC 1564

Lily Thomas v. Union of India, AIR 2000 SC 1650

AshaQureshi v. AfaqQureshi, AIR 2002 MP 263

Court On Its Own Motion Lajja .vs State, 2012 (193) DLT 61

Seema v. AshwaniKumar (2006) 2 SCC 578 70

Unit III Matrimonial Remedies

- 3.1 Nullity of Marriage; Restitution of Conjugal Rights
- 3.2 Theories of Divorce: Fault Theory, Breakdown Theory and Consent Theory
- 3.3 Grounds of Divorce and Judicial Separation with particular emphasis on Cruelty, Desertion, Option of Puberty, Breakdown of Marriage, Mutual Consent, Irretrievable Breakdown of Marriage (Seventy-first Report of Law Commission of India) Marriage Laws amendment bill 2013.
- 3.4 Extra judicial and Judicial Talaq under Muslim Law: (a) Extra-judicial - Talaq, Khula, Mubarat (b) Judicial - The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939

Cases for study

- SarojRani v. Sudarshan Kumar, AIR 1984 SC 1562 93
- N.G. Dastane v. S. Dastane, AIR 1975 SC 1534
- Samar Ghosh v. Jaya Ghosh, 2007 (3) SCJ 253 120.
- BipinchandraJaisinghbai Shah v. Prabhavati, AIR 1957 SC 176 141
- Dharmendra Kumar v. Usha Kumar, AIR 1977 SC 2213 158
- HirachandSrinivasManagaonkar v. Sunanda, AIR 2001 SC 1285 168

Unit IV Maintenance and Alimony

- 4.1 The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, sections 24 and 25, and The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956, section 18; The Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, section 125
 - 4.2 Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005;
 - 4.3 Indian Divorce Act; and Special Marriage Act;
 - 4.4 Muslim Women Right to Protection on Divorce Act 1986
- D.VelusamyvsD.Patchaiammal on 21 October, (2010) 10 SCC 469 181
Badshahvs Sou. UrmilaBadshahGodse&Anr(2014)1SCC188 188
Padmja Sharma v. RatanLal Sharma, AIR 2000 SC 1398
Mohd. Ahmed Khan vs. Shah Bano Begum AIR 1985 SC 945

Unit V Adoption (Read With CARA Guidelines 2017), Guardianship and Custody of Children

- 5.1 The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956
 - 5.2 Minority and Guardianship of children under Hindu Law and Muslim Law
 - 5.3 Powers and Duties of a guardian over person and property of a minor;
 - 5.4 Parentage: Legitimate and Illegitimate children; Acknowledgement of paternity under Muslim Law
- Brijendra v. State of M.P., AIR 2008 SC 1058 196 201
GithaHariharan v. Reserve Bank of India (1999) 2 SCC 228 211 MUSLIM LAW
Mt. Ghulam Kubra Bibi v. Mohd.ShafiMohd. Din, AIR 1940 Pesh.2 223
Chand Patel v. Bismillah Begum, 1 (2008) DMC 588 (SC) 225
Saiyid Rashid Ahmad v.Mt. AnisaKhatun, AIR 1932 PC 25 233
ShamimAra v. State of U.P., 2002 Cr LJ 4726 (SC) 237
Masroor Ahmed v. Delhi (NCT) 2008 (103) DRJ 137 (Del.) 242
GhulamSakina v. FalakSher Allah Baksh, AIR 1950 Lah.45 255
DanialLatifi v. Union of India (2001) 7 SCC 740 276
Noor Saba Khatoun v. Mohd. Quasim, AIR 1997 SC 3280 291

Prescribed Legislations:

1. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
2. The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956
3. The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956
4. The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939
5. The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986
6. Prohibition of Child Marriages Act, 2006
7. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005

Suggested Books:

RanganathMisra (Rev.), Mayne's Treatise on Hindu Law & Usage
Satyajeet A. Desai, Mulla's Principles of Hindu Law, Vol. I & II
ParasDiwan, Law of Marriage and Divorce
Hidayatulla and ArshadHidayatulla, Mulla's Principles of Mahomedan Law
TahirMahmood, Fyzee's Outlines of Muhammedan Law

BBALH 3.2 CONSTITUTIONAL LAW I**Course Objectives:**

1. To familiarize the students with the fundamental principles and design of the Constitution of India;
2. To expose the students to the guiding principles and applicable doctrines relating to the constitution;
3. To cultivate the ability to identify latest constitutional issues;
4. To equip students with intellectual tools necessary to properly conceptualize and analyse fundamental rights issues
5. To foster an informed perspective on the nature and limits of constitutional judicial making

Unit I

- 1.1 Historical Background of the Indian constitution
- 1.2 Sources, Nature and Salient Features of the Indian Constitution.
- 1.3 Rule of Law and Separation of Powers
- 1.5 Preamble of the Indian Constitution; Citizenship

Unit II

- 2.1 Article 12: Definition of State
SomPrakash v. Union of India, AIR 1981 SC 212 : (1981) 1 SCC 449
Pradeep Kumar Biswas v. Indian Institute of Chemical Biology (2002) 5 SCC 111
Zee Telefilms Ltd. v. Union of India (2005) 4 SCC 649
Jatya Pal Singh v. Union of India (2013) 6SCC 452 7.
BCCI v. Cricket Association of Bihar (2015)3 SCC 251
- 2.2 Article 13: Definition of Law, Pre constitution and Post constitution laws; Doctrines of eclipse, severability and waiver;
KeshavanMadhavaMenon v. State of Bombay, AIR 1955 SC 128 :
Dr. Janet Jeyapaul v. SRM University AIR 2016 SC 73.
BashesherNath v. CIT, AIR 1959 SC 149
State of Bombay v. F.N. Balsara, AIR 1951 SC 318 14.
- 2.3 Articles 14 to 16: Right to Equality, Doctrine of reasonable classification and Reservations,
ChiranjitLalChaudhary v. Union of India, AIR 1951 SC 41
State of W. B. v. Anwar Ali Sarkar, AIR 1952 SC 75
KathiRaningRawat v. State of Saurashtra, AIR 1952 SC 123
IndraSawhney v. Union of India, AIR 1993 SC 477
Ashoka Kumar Thakur v. Union of India (2008) 6 SCC 1
IndraSawhney v. Union of India, AIR 2000 SC 498
Ashoka Kumar Thakur v. State of Bihar (1995) 5 SCC 403
- 2.4 Article 17: Abolition of untouchability; Article 18: Abolition of Titles

Unit III

- 3.1 Article 19: Right to Freedoms
Bennett Coleman & Co. v. Union of India, AIR 1973 SC 106
Secretary, Ministry of I& B, State of W. B v. CricketAssociation (1995) 2 SCC 161

ShreyaSinghal v. Union of India (2013)12 SCC 73

People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL) v. Union of India (2003) 4 SCC 399

State of Gujarat v. MirzapurMotiQureshiKasabJamat, AIR 2006 SC 212 (Cow slaughter)

3.2 Article 20: Protection in respect of conviction of offences

3.3 Article 21: Protection of life and Personal Liberty and Article 21 A: Right to Education

Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India, AIR 1978 SC 597

National Legal Services Authority v Union of India(2014)5 SCC 438 44.

Animal Welfare Board Of India vs A. Nagaraja&Ors.(2014)7 SCC 547

Pramati Educational and Cultural Trust v. Union of India,2014.

3.4 Article 22: Protection against Arrest and Detention in certain cases

D.K. Basu v. State of West Bengal (1997) 1 SCC 416

People's Union for Civil Rights v. Union of India, 2003 (10) SCALE 967

A K Roy v. Union of India, AIR 1982 SC 710

Unit IV

4.1 Articles 23 and 24: Right against exploitation

People's Union for Democratic Rights v. Union of India, AIR 1982 SC 1473

4.2 Articles 25 to 28: Right to Freedom of Religion: The Orissa Freedom of Religion Act, 1967;

Commissioner of Police v. AcharyaJagadishwaranandaAvadhuta (2004) 12 SCC 770

Bijoe Emmanuel v. State of Kerala (1986) 3 SCC 615

Rev. Stainislaus v. State of M.P., AIR 1977 SC 908

4.3 Articles 29 and 30: Cultural and Educational Rights: Right to establish and administer educational institutions – rights of minorities and non-minorities; Degree of State Control in aided and non-aided educational institutions

Islamic Academy of Education v. State of Karnataka, JT 2003 (7) SC 1

T.M.A. Pai Foundation v. State of Karnataka, AIR 2003 SC 355

P.A. Inamdar v. State of Maharashtra, AIR 2005 SC 3236

4.4 Articles 32 to 35: Right to Constitutional Remedies; Power of Judicial Review under Article 32 is a basic feature of the Constitution; Concurrent jurisdiction of the High Courts under Article 226 – Res judicata; Laches, Rule of locus standi, Public Interest Litigation; Existence of alternative remedies; Nature and scope of relief.

Unit V Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties

5.1 Importance of Directive Principles in bringing about social change and establishing a new Social order

5.2 Inter-relationship of Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles: Judicial Balancing

5.3 Constitutional Amendments to strengthen Directive Principles

5.4 Fundamental Duties and their interrelationship with fundamental rights and Directive Principles

Hon'bleShriRangnath Mishra v. Union of India, JT 2003 (7) SC 206

Suggested Readings

1. The Constitution of India 1950

2. D. D. Basu, Constitution of India

3. H. M. Seervai. Constitution of India

4. M. P. Jain, Constitution of India

5. V. N. Shukla, Constitution of India Prescribed Books

6. P. M. Bakshi, The Constitution of India

7. Glancille Austin, Indian Constitution-Cornerstone of the Nation

BBALH 3.3 LAW OF CRIMES I (IPC)

Objectives

1. To understand the nature of crimes, and the socio-economic and political reasons for their existence.

2. To utilize the knowledge and skills acquired for building a just and humane society

Unit I Preliminary

- 1.1 Concept, Definition and Nature of Crime; Constituent elements of crime: *Actus reas and Mens rea*
- 1.2 Common Intention and Common Object
- 1.3 Joint and constructive Liability
- 1.4 Preliminary offences: Abetment, Attempt, criminal conspiracy

Unit II General Exceptions

- 2.1 Mistake,
- 2.2 Accident,
- 2.3 Necessity, Right of Private Defence, insanity
- 2.4 Insanity, Unsoundness of mind, and Intoxication,

Unit III Offences against Human Body

- 3.1 Culpable Homicide and Murder
- 3.2 Hurt and Grievous Hurt
- 3.3 Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinement
- 3.4 Criminal Force and Assault; Kidnapping and Abduction

Unit IV Offences Against Property, Reputation and State

- 4.1 Theft, extortion, Robbery, and Dacoity;
- 4.2 Criminal misappropriation of Property and Criminal Breach of Trust; Defamation
- 4.3 Cheating, Mischief and Criminal Trespass, Public Nuisance, offences relating to elections
- 4.4 Offences against state and Public Tranquility: Unlawful Assembly, Sedition, Rioting, Affray, Offences relating to coin and government stamps

Unit V Specific Offences

- 5.1 Sexual Offences: Rape, Custodial rape, Unnatural Offences,
- 5.2 Sexual Harassment, Outraging the modesty of women
- 5.3 Offences against Marriage: Bigamy, Adultery, Cruelty
- 5.4 Prohibition of indecent representation of women, Offences causing miscarriage

Suggested Reading

- Indian Penal Code 1860 (Bare Act)
P. S. A. Pillai, Criminal Law
Jerome Hall, Principles of Criminal Law
R. C. Nigam, Criminal Law
Ratanlal and Dhirajlal, Indian Penal Code
K. G. Gaur, Criminal Law: Cases and Materials

BBALH 3.4 STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT AND BUSINESS POLICY

Objectives

1. To introduce the students to the key concepts, tools of business policy and strategic management
2. To encourage the understanding of the many, often conflicting schools of thought and to facilitate the gaining of insight into the assumptions, possibilities and limitations of each set of theories and tools
3. To enable the student to integrate and appreciate the changes in the business environment that shape the strategy of a business and lead to developing a competitive edge
4. To develop the students ability to think strategically, understand the language of business, craft strategies on paper and verbally in class room discussion, critically reflect on existing theories and tools, to creatively combine or develop frameworks and tools and use them where needed.
5. To expose the students to the various approaches in crafting business policy
6. To understand the process of culmination of different functional areas into building up of a corporate strategy

Unit I Introduction to Business Strategy and Business Policy

- 1.1 Business Strategy: Introduction and concept of business strategy;
- 1.2 Need for business strategy and Functions of business strategies;
- 1.3 Business Policy: Introduction, Definition, factors influencing business policy
- 1.4 Business policy vs. Strategy, Policy decisions and their impact on business strategies

Unit II Strategic Management

- 2.1 Introduction, Definition, meaning, role and objectives of strategic management
- 2.2 Benefits and importance of strategic management, Causes for failure of strategic management
- 2.3 Strategic Management Process: Introduction, Strategic vision and the role of a strategist
- 2.4 Role of strategic management in policy making

Unit III Strategic Analysis

- 2.1 Strategic Analysis: Introduction, definition, Need for strategic analysis and environmental planning;
- 2.2 External Analysis: Industry analysis and trends;
- 2.3 PEST Analysis and 5 Forces Analysis
- 2.4 Internal Analysis: SWOT Analysis, Competitive advantage, Core competence

Unit IV Strategic Planning and Implementation

- 4.1 Designing business level strategies: Cost, leadership, Differentiation, Blue Ocean Strategy
- 4.2 Designing Corporate level strategies: Introduction, Diversification, Vertical integration, Portfolio vs Synergy: BCG Matrix,
- 4.3 Internationalisation: Motivation and Patterns, Network level strategies, Alliances, Joint ventures, Competition vs Cooperation
- 4.4 Strategic Alliances: Introduction, Strategic Alliances, Types of Strategic Alliances and Business Decisions, Problems Involved in Strategic Alliances

Unit V Implementation

- 5.1 Strategy implementation, Change as a key driver of strategic management
- 5.2 Role of creativity and innovation in business: Introduction, Creativity, Innovation, Creating and building creative business culture, Challenge involved in creativity and innovation;
- 5.3 Models of Leadership Styles and its Roles, Strategic management in a new globalized economy
- 5.4 Business Ethics and Corporate Social Responsibility : Introduction, Ethics and Values, Ethical Conduct and Unethical Conduct, Impact of Ethical Conduct, Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR), Business obligations

Suggested Reading

Pearce, Robinson and Mittal, Strategic Management, Formulation, Implementation & Control, (McGraw Hill)

Wheelen and Hunger, Concepts in Strategic Management & Business Policy (Pearson)

Thomson, Strickland, Gamble & Jain, Crafting & Executing Strategy, The Quest for Competitive Advantage (McGraw Hill)

Kazmi, Strategic Management and Business Policy, (McGraw Hill),

Lynch, Corporate Strategy, (Pearson)

Jauch, Glueck & Gupta Business Policy and Strategic Management, (Frank Brothers)

BBALH 3.5 COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

Objectives

1. To acquaint the students with different methods and technique of cost
2. To enable students to apply costing principles while evaluating the the cost of a particular job/process/contract
3. To also enable them to compare the actual with the largest to know the deviation/discrepancy if any and to take appropriate measures to minimize cost

Unit I

- 1.1 Overview of Cost Accounting, Concepts and Practices
- 1.2 Difference between Cost Accounting and Financial Accounting; Cost Accounting and Management Accounting;
- 1.3 Scope Objects, Functions and Limitations of Management Accounting
- 1.4 Tools and Techniques of Management Accounting

Unit II

- 2.1 Classification of Cost, Cost Center, and Cost Unit
- 2.2 Preparation of Cost Sheet
- 2.3 Allocation and Absorption of Overhead
- 2.4 Preparation of Labour Hour Rate and Machine Hour Rate

Unit III

- 3.1 Marginal Costing and Cost-Volume
- 3.2 Profit Analysis

Unit IV

- 4.1 Job, Contract and Process Costing(Except Equivalent Products)

Unit V

- 5.1 Budgetary Control
- 5.2 Standard Costing and Variance Analysis

Suggested Reading

1. S. P. Jain & K. L. Narang, Cost Accounting (Kalyani Publishers)
2. Nigam B. M. L. & Jain I. C., Cost Accounting-An Introduction (PHI)

BBALH 3.6 HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Objectives

1. To enable students understand, appreciate and analyze work force at the managerial and non-managerial levels
2. To facilitate learning of various concepts, new trends, and skills required for planning, managing, and development of human resources for organizational effectiveness

Unit I Overview of Human Resource Management

- 1.1 Definition, concept and History of Human Resource Management
- 1.2 Functions of Human Resource Management, Role of HR Executives and Challenges to HR Professionals
- 1.3 Introduction to Strategic Human Resource Management
- 1.4 Organisational Srtucture and HRM: Organisational Structure, Organizational functions-Line and Staff functions
- 1.5 Role of Human Resource Department in an organization. Organisational structure and Human resources

Unit II Employment of Human Resources

- 2.1 Human Resource Planning: Definition and objectives of Human Resource Planning, 2.2 Human Resource Planning at different levels-The process of Human Resource Planning
- 2.3 Recruitment: Concept of recruitment, factors affecting recruitment, sources of recruitment, Internal search, external sources
- 2.4 Selection: The concept of selection, and the selection process

Unit III Evaluation and Development of Human Resources

- 3.1 Performance Appraisal: Concept and objectives of Performance Appraisal
- 3.2 The Appraisal Process, Performance Appraisal Methods, Pitfalls in Performance Appraisal, Uses of Performance Appraisal
- 3.3 Employee Training and Management Development: Definition and Purpose of Training
- 3.4 Assessing Training needs, Training methods

Unit IV Management of Human Resources

- 4.1 Managing careers: Concept of career, career anchors; Elements of a career programme
- 4.2 The benefits of Career Planning to an organization, Continuous Assessment; Succession Planning
- 4.3 Compensation Management: Definition and objectives of job evaluation; Principles of job evaluation and Advantages of job evaluation
- 4.4 Process of job evaluation, Limitations of job evaluation;
- 4.5 Concepts of and Types of incentive plans

Unit V Employee Relations

- 5.1 Grievance Handling: Concept of grievance, Causes of grievance, Need for a Grievance Redressal Procedure, Steps in a Grievance Redressal Procedure.
- 5.2 Definition and Concept of Discipline; Aims and objectives of Discipline; Principles of maintaining discipline; McGregors Red Hot Stove Rule
- 5.3 Types of Disciplinary actions, Code of Discipline in Indian industries; Industrial Employment Standing Orders Act 1946
- 5.4 Employee Relations, Collective Bargaining: Definition and concept of industrial relations; Objectives of Industrial Relations
- 5.5 Features and Objectives of Collective Bargaining; The Collective Bargaining Process

Suggested Reading

John M. Ivancevich, Human Resource Management, (Tata McGraw Hill)
 Garry Dessler, Human Resource management, (Pearson)
 Angelo De Nisi, Ricky Griffin, Anita Sarkar, HR (Cengage)

4th Semester

PAPER CODE	PAPER	Credits
BBALH 4.1	Family Law II	4
BBALH 4.2	Constitutional Law II	4
BBALH 4.3	Law of Crimes II (CrPC)	4
BBALH 4.4	Financial Management	4
BBALH 4.5	Corporate Accounting	4
BBALH 4.6	Macro Economics	4
	Clinical Hours/Tutorial Classes/Seminar	Non credit

BBALH 4.1 FAMILY LAW II

(Hindu Law of Joint Family, Partition and Debts, Gifts and Wills, Muslim Law of Gifts & Wills, Hindu Succession Act and Muslim General Principles of Inheritance)

Objectives of the course:

- 1. To understand the concept of property and the rights of family members
- 2. To get an overview of customary and statutory law with regard to inheritance and succession to property
- 3. To study family law not as a separate system of personal laws based on religion but one cutting the religious lines

Unit I Property and its Nature

- 1.1 Hindu Joint Family and Hindu coparcenary: Constitution
- 1.2 Status, Rights and Duties of coparceners; Alienation of Property
- 1.3 Karta (the Manager): His status, power and duties
- 1.4 Joint Family Property; Joint Family Debts and Doctrine of pious obligation

Hunooman persaud Panday v. Mussumat Babooee Munraj Koonweree (1856) 6 Moore’s I.A. 393

Unit II Partition and Alienation of Hindu Joint Family Property

- 2.1 Meaning of Partition
- 2.2 Property which can be partitioned
- 2.3 Persons entitled to share on partition
- 2.4 Mode of Partition; Reopening of partition; Reunion

Unit III Succession

- 3.1 Succession to Separate/Divided property of a Hindu male dying intestate; Class I heirs, Class II heirs, Agnates and Cognates
- 3.2 Succession to Mitakshara coparcner's undivided interest
- 3.3 Disqualifications under the Hindu Succession Act and its effect on succession
- 3.4. Hindu woman's position and rights in a coparcenary; Succession to Hindu Women's Property

Unit IV Wills and Gifts

- 4.1 Hindu Testamentary Succession
- 4.2 Object and essentials of a valid will under Muslim Law; Difference between Shia and Sunni Law on wills
- 4.3 Gift (Hiba): Meaning and essentials of a valid gift; Irregular gift (Mushaa); Gift of Exchange (Hiba-bil-iwaz); Deat bed gifts; and revocation of Gifts
- 4.4 Doctrine of Pre-emption

Unit V Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments, and Waqf under Muslim Law

- 5.1 Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments: Orissa Hindu Religious Endowments Act 1951
- 5.2 Trustees: Appointment, powers and functions
- 5.2 Waqfs: Essentials of a waqf under Sunni and Shia Law; Types of waqfs
- 5.3 Administration of waqfs; Mutawali and his powers

Prescribed Legislation:

The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 as amended by The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 (No.39 of 2005)

Suggested Reading:

1. H. S. Gaur: Hindu Code
2. Ranganath Misra, Mayne's Treatise on Hindu Law & Usage (17th ed., 2014)
3. Tahir Mahmood, Principles of Hindu Law (2014).
4. Poonam Pradhan Saxena, Family Law Lectures, Family Law– II, (3rd ed., 2011)
5. Paras Diwan and Peeyushi Diwan, Modern Hindu Law (23rd ed., 2016)
6. Mulla, Principles of Mahomedan Law (22nd ed., 2017)
7. Asaf A.A. Fyzee, Outlines of Muhammadan Law (5th ed. 2008)

BBALH 4.2 CONSTITUTIONAL LAW II

Objectives:

1. To provide an understanding of the constitutional parameters regarding the organization, powers and functions, of the various organs of government;
2. To comprehend the federal structure and its functioning

Unit I Union and State Executive

- 1.1 President: Election, Powers and Position
- 1.2 Council of Ministers, Cabinet, Prime Minister
- 1.3 Governor: Appointment, Powers and Position
- 1.4 Chief Minister

Unit II Union and State Legislative

- 2.1 Parliamentary System of Government

2.2 Union Legislative: Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, Composition, Speaker, Chairman, Privileges, Legislative Procedure

2.3 Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad: Composition, Legislative procedure

2.4 Union State Legislative Relationship: Distribution of Legislative powers, Administrative and Financial Relationship

Unit III

3.1 Supreme Court of India: Composition, Jurisdiction, Powers and Writs, Appointment and Impeachment of Judges

3.2 High Courts: Composition, Jurisdiction, Powers and Writs, Appointment and Impeachment of Judges

3.3 Independence of the Judiciary

3.4 Article 300A: Property Rights

Unit IV

4.1 State Liability under Contracts and Torts; Suits by and against the state

4.2 Services under the Union and States (Articles 308 - 323) Doctrine of Pleasure; Power to regulate the recruitment and conditions of service of civil servants;

4.3 Constitutional Protection to Civil Servants;

4.4 Public Service Commission of the Union and States

Union of India v. Tulsiram Patel, AIR 1985 SC 1416 : (1985) 3 SCC 398

J.P. Bansal v.

State of Rajasthan, AIR 2003 SC 1405 (2003) 5 SCC 134

Managing Director, ECIL v. B.

Karunakar, AIR 1994 SC 1074

T.N. Rangarajan v. Govt. of Tamil Nadu, AIR

2003 SC 3032

Unit V

5.1 Emergency Provisions: National, State and Financial

5.2 Article 368: Amendment of the Constitution: Limitations on amending power; Doctrine of Basic Feature/Structure; Judicial Review of legislations included in the Ninth Schedule.

5.3 Election Commission of India: Powers and Functions

I.R. Coelho v. State of Tamil Nadu, AIR 2007 SC 861 : (2007) 2 SCC 1

KesavanandaBharati v.

State of Kerala, AIR 1973 SC 1461

KihotoHollohon v. Zachillhu, AIR 1993 SC

4120

L. Chandra Kumar v. Union of India, AIR 1997 SC 1125

Madras Bar Association v. Union of India AIR 2015 SC 1571

5.4 Centre State Relations; Freedom of Trade and Commerce

Suggested Readings

1. The Constitution of India 1950

2. D. D. Basu, Constitution of India

3. H. M. Seervai, Constitution of India

4. M. P. Jain, Constitution of India

5. V. N. Shukla, Constitution of India

6. P. M. Bakshi, The Constitution of India

7. Glanville Austin, Indian Constitution-Cornerstone of the Nation

BBALH 4.3 LAW OF CRIMES II (CRPC)

Objectives of this course:

1. To familiarize the students with the crucial aspects relating to investigation and trial of offences (like initiation of criminal cases, powers and duties of police during investigation of offences, stages of criminal trial, functions, duties, and powers of criminal courts)

2. To sensitize the students about critical issues in administration of criminal justice (like protection of human rights of accused, victims, principles of fair trial)
3. To enable the students to get a fair idea of how the Code works as the main spring of the criminal justice delivery system.

Unit I Fundamentals

- 1.1 Object and importance of Criminal Procedure
- 1.2 Basic concepts: Bailable offence, Non-bailable offence, Cognizable offence, Non-cognizable offence, Complaint, Charge, Police report, Investigation, Inquiry and Trial, Summons case and Warrant case
- 1.3 Hierarchy, Powers and Duties of Criminal Courts
- 1.4 Initiation of criminal cases: FIR and Complaint
Lalita Kumari v. Govt. of Uttar Pradesh, 2013 (13) SCALE 559
State of Orissa v. Sharat Chandra Sahu, (1996) 6 SCC 435

Unit II Investigation, Arrest, search and Seizure

- 2.1 Investigation: Meaning, Purpose and Procedure of Investigation
- 2.2 Arrest: Meaning and purpose of arrest, Who can arrest
- 2.3 Procedure of arrest and rights of arrested person
- 2.4 Search and seizure
D.K. Basu v. State of West Bengal, (1997) 6 SCC 642
State of Haryana v. Dinesh Kumar, (2008) 3 SCC 222
Arnesh Kumar v. State of Bihar, (2014) 8 SCC 273 40

Unit III Pre-Trial Proceedings

- 3.1 Bail: Bailable and non bailable offences; Discretion and principles in granting bail;
- 3.2 The concept of anticipatory bail and the principles governing its grant; Principles governing cancellation of bail; Compulsory release.
State v. Captain Jagjit Singh, (1962) 3 SCR 622
Moti Ram v. State of M.P., (1978) 4 SCC 47
Gurcharan Singh v. State (Delhi Admn.), (1978) 1 SCC 118
Sanjay Chandra v. Central Bureau of Investigation, (2012) 1 SCC 40 57
Shri Gurbaksh Singh Sibbia v. State of Punjab, (1980) 2 SCC 565
State (Delhi Administration) v. Sanjay Gandhi, (1978) 2 SCC 411 1011
- 3.3 Cognizance of Offences and Committal Proceedings
- 3.4 Framing of Charges
Mohan Singh v. State of Bihar, (2011) 9 SCC 272
Ajay Kumar Parmar v. State of Rajasthan, (2012) 9 SCALE 542

Unit IV Provisions as to Inquiries and Trials

- 4.1 Persons once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for same offence, withdrawal from prosecution;
- 4.2 Differences among warrant, summons, and summary trials,
- 4.3 Trial before a court of Sessions, Trial of Warrant cases, Procedure for trial in summons cases and summary trials
- 4.4 Procedure when, after commencement of inquiry or trial, Magistrate finds case should be committed
Abdul Karim v. State of Karnataka, (2000) 8 SCC 710
Zahira Habibulla H. Shiekh v. State of Gujarat, (2004) 4 SCC 158
Mohammed Hussain v. State (Govt. of NCT Delhi), (2012) 9 SCC 408
Mohd. Ajmal Amir Kasab v. State of Maharashtra, (2012) 9 SCC 1
Hardeep Singh v. State of Punjab, (2014) 3 SCC 92
Mehmood Nayyar Azam v. State of Chhattisgarh, (2012) 8 SCC 1 (2012) 9 SCC 1
Mrs. Neelam Katara v. Union of India, ILR (2003) II Del 377 196

Unit V Disposal of Cases

- 5.1 Compounding of offences, Plea Bargaining

5.2 Judgment, Discharge, acquittal, Conviction, Execution, Suspension, Remission and commutation of sentences

5.3 Appeal, Reference, Revision, and Transfer of cases

5.4 Rights of accused and witnesses, Law relating to maintenance

Ajay Pandit @ JagdishDayabhai Patel v. State of Maharashtra, (2012) 8 SCC 43

Gian Singh v. State of Punjab, (2012) 10 SCC 303

State of M.P. v. Deepak, (2014) 10 SCC 285

Prescribed Legislation

Code of Criminal Procedure 1973

Suggested Reading

154th Report of the Law Commission of India, 1996, pp. 51-54

Ratanlal Dhirajlal, Criminal Procedure Code 1973 (Universal, Delhi)

BBALH 4.4 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Objectives:

1. To familiarise the students with the principles and practices of financial management

Unit I

1.1 Concept, Objectives and scope of financial management

1.2 Functions of a finance manager in contemporary business environment

Unit II

2.1 Financial Analysis: Tools of analysis

2.2 Common size statements

2.3 Trend percentage

2.4 Ratio analysis, Preparation and interpretation

Unit III

3.1 Time value of money, concept of risks and returns;

3.2 Risk and return calculations for individual security and portfolio concept

Unit IV

4.1 Cost of Capital;

4.2 Cost of Debt (Redeemable and Irredeemable)

4.3 Cost of preference share capital

4.4 Cost of Equity share

4.5 Cost of retained earnings

Unit V

5.1 Capital Budgeting-Process

5.2 Techniques of capital budgeting

5.3 Limitations of capital budgeting

Suggested Reading

1. Prasanna Chandra, Financial Management (TMH)

2. James C. Vanhorne, Financial Management and Policy

3. Weston & Brigham, Managerial Finance (Rine Hart Winston Holt)

4. Brigham, Fundamentals of Financial management (CBS International)

5. Sahoo, P. K., Financial Management (Pen Point Communication)

6. Khan and Jain, Financial Management (Tata McGraw Hill)

BBALH 4.5 CORPORATE ACCOUNTING

Objectives

1. To enable the students acquire conceptual knowledge of the fundamentals of Corporate Accounting

Unit I

- 1.1 Issue forfeiture and reissue of forfeited shares, Issue of rights and bonus shares, SEBI Guidelines
- 1.2 Concepts of book building
- 1.3 Dematerialization of shares and Employee Share Option Scheme (ESOS)
- 1.4 Redemption of preference shares and buy back of shares

Unit II

- 2.1 Issues and Redemption of Debentures

Unit III

- 3.1 Preparation of profit and loss account, balance sheet and cash flow statements of corporate entities as per revised schedule

Unit IV

- 4.1 Valuation of goodwill and valuation of share

Unit V

- 5.1 Accounting for amalgamation of companies

Suggested Reading

1. Jain S. P. and Narang, K. L., Corporate Accounting (Kalyani Publisher, New Delhi)
2. Maheshwari, S. N., and Maheshwari S. K., Corporate Accounting (Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi)
3. Shukla, M. C., Grewal, T. S., and Gupta, S. C., Advanced Accounts Vol-II (S. Chand & Co, New Delhi)

BBALH 4.6 MACRO ECONOMICS

Objectives

1. To provide the students with knowledge of the basic concepts of macro economics
2. To expose them to the modern tools of macroeconomic analysis

Unit I

- 1.1 Principles of Macroeconomics
- 1.2 Market forces of Demand and Supply (Elasticity application)
- 1.3 Markets and Economic Welfare
- 1.4 Overview of macroeconomics and Circular Flow of Income Model

Unit II

- 2.1 Consumption, Investment and Business fluctuations;
- 2.2 Theory of Aggregate Demand and Aggregate Supply
- 2.3 Keynesian Theory and Modern Macroeconomists
- 2.4 The Multiplier Model, ISLM Theory and application (Open economy through Mundell-Fleming)

Unit III

- 3.1 Money, Banking and Financial Markets
- 3.2 Central banking and Monetary Policy
- 3.3 RBI Mid Term Review Analysis
- 3.4 Financial Crisis in Global Economy
- 3.5 Fundamentals of Finance and Financial Instruments (Secondary Market Trading)

Unit IV

- 4.1 Economy's Income and Expenditure
- 4.2 Measuring National Output (Macroeconomic Data)
- 4.3 Methods of GDP Accounting and GVA Approach
- 4.4 Inflation and Unemployment Control Measures (CPI, WPI, Phillips Curve, Okuns' Law)

Unit V

- 5.1 Measuring Economic activity and welfare, Green GDP, HDI, EoDB;

5.2 Make in India Impact (MII)

5.3 Index of Industrial productions (IIPs)

Suggested Reading

1. N. Gregory Mankiw, Principles of Macroeconomics
2. Paul Samuelson and William Nordhaus, Economics