

INDEX

S.No	Document
1	Snapshots: Use of ICT Tools in Classrooms
2	Sample PPT
3	Study Notes
4	Assignments
5	Sample of Class Test Conducted

Snapshots of Teachers Using ICT Tools in Classroom



Sample Teaching Notes Presentation

BBA I I B SEMESTER 4

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

PRESENTED BY
Prof. Urvesh Chaudhary

Meaning • Theories • Principles • Indian Legal Mandate • Types • Benefits • Challenges • Case Studies

Presentation Agenda

01 Meaning & Evolution of CSR	06 CSR Mandate in India
02 Theoretical Perspectives	07 Challenges in Programs
03 Importance & Benefits	08 Case Studies
04 Principles of CSR	09 Summary & Conclusion
05 CSR Types & Activities	

BBA I I B Semester 4 | Prof. Urvesh Chaudhary Corporate Social Responsibility

Meaning of CSR – Definitions

ISO 26000 Guidance

The responsibility of an organization for the impacts of its decisions and activities on society and the environment, through transparent and ethical behavior that contributes to sustainable development, including health and the welfare of society.

Carroll's 4-Part View

CSR encompasses the economic, legal, ethical, and philanthropic expectations that society has of organizations at a given point in time. It moves beyond just profit making to include being a good corporate citizen.

European Commission

Defined as "the responsibility of enterprises for their impacts on society." It requires companies to have a process to integrate social, environmental, ethical, human rights, and consumer concerns into their business operations and core strategy.

Indian Legal Context

India is the first country to mandate CSR legislatively. Under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, eligible companies must spend at least 2% of average net profits on specified CSR activities (Schedule VII), moving beyond voluntary ethics to statutory compliance.

Meaning of CSR – Evolution

1950s-70s Era of Philanthropy & Charity. Business as a steward of public resources.	1991 Carroll's Pyramid. Economic, Legal, Ethical, & Philanthropic.	2010 ISO 26000 released. Global guidance on social responsibility standards.	2020s ESG Integration. Focus on climate risk, supply chain, and impact measurement.
1970 Friedman's View: "The social responsibility of business is to increase profits."	1990s Triple Bottom Line (People, Planet, Profit) & Sustainability Reporting (GRI).	2013 India's Companies Act makes CSR mandatory (Sec 135).	

Theoretical Perspectives – Carroll's CSR Pyramid

Level	Responsibilities	Status
Philanthropic	Be a good corporate citizen. Contribute resources to the community and improve quality of life. (e.g., Donations, Volunteering)	DESIRED
Ethical	Be ethical. Obligations to do what is right, just, and fair. Avoid harm beyond legal requirements. (e.g., Fair trade, Ethical sourcing)	EXPECTED
Legal	Obey the law. Law is society's codification of right and wrong. Play by the rules of the game. (e.g., Regulatory compliance)	REQUIRED
Economic	Be profitable. The foundation upon which all other responsibilities rest. Create value for owners. (e.g., ROI, Efficiency, Growth)	REQUIRED

BBA I I B Semester 4 | Prof. Urvesh Chaudhary Corporate Social Responsibility

Theoretical Perspectives – Stakeholder Theory

Core Idea (Freeman, 1984)

R. Edward Freeman proposed that businesses exist to create value for all stakeholders—employees, customers, suppliers, communities, and financiers—not just shareholders. It challenges the narrow focus on profit maximization.

Governance & Legitimacy

Management must balance competing claims (e.g., wages vs. dividends) to maintain a "social license to operate." Legitimacy depends on the fair treatment of all groups affected by the firm's operations.

Management & Strategy

This theory moves CSR from peripheral philanthropy to core strategy. It requires active engagement to understand stakeholder needs and align interests, treating them as essential partners rather than means to an end.

CSR Linkage & Example

CSR becomes embedded in operations and supply chains. Example (India): Hindustan Unilever's (HUL) Project Shakti empowers rural women as micro-entrepreneurs, creating shared value for the community and the distribution network.

BBA I I B Semester 4 | Prof. Urvesh Chaudhary Corporate Social Responsibility

Theoretical Perspectives – Shareholder Theory & Debates



Shareholder Theory (Milton Friedman, 1970)

"The social responsibility of business is to increase its profits within the rules of the game (law & ethical custom). Managers are agents of the owners."

Trade-off vs. Win-Win

- Trade-off View: CSR is an expense that reduces short-term profits and shareholder wealth.
- Win-Win View: Strategic CSR creates shared value, reduces risk, and enhances long-term profitability.

Theoretical Lenses

- Instrumental: CSR as a strategic tool for financial performance.
- Political: Business taking on state-like roles (education, health) where government gaps exist.

Voluntary vs. Mandatory

- Voluntary (Western Model): Driven by market forces, consumer preference, and reputation.
- Mandatory (Indian Model): Legal obligation (Sec. 135) to ensure corporate contribution to development.

CSR vs. ESG

- CSR: Often qualitative, project-based and internal culture focused.
- ESG: Quantitative, investor-grade metrics focusing on risk and return.

BBA LLB Semester 4 | Prof. Umesh Chaudhary

Importance and Benefits of CSR

Importance of CSR – Business Benefits

Brand & Reputation

Enhances brand image, builds trust, and creates differentiation. Companies gain resilience during crises through earned goodwill.

Customer Loyalty

Modern consumers prefer responsible brands. CSR leads to higher customer retention and pricing power in the market.

Employee Engagement

Attracts top talent and reduces turnover. Employees are more motivated working for purpose-driven organizations.

Investor Access & ESG

Attracts ESG investors and ensures inclusion in sustainability indices. Responsible practices often lower the cost of capital.

Risk Management

Ensures regulatory compliance and strengthens supply chain resilience. Proactive CSR mitigates operational and reputational risks.

BBA LLB Semester 4 | Prof. Umesh Chaudhary

Corporate Social Responsibility

Importance of CSR – Societal & Environmental



Social Development

CSR initiatives drive improvements in education, healthcare, and gender equality. By fostering inclusion and upskilling, businesses help marginalized communities join the economic mainstream.



Community Relations

Building strong ties establishes a *societal license to operate*. Transparent engagement builds trust, reduces conflict, and aligns business goals with local community needs.



Environmental Outcomes

Responsible practices lead to *emissions reduction* and *biodiversity conservation*. Adopting circular economy models ensures resource efficiency and minimizes the ecological footprint.



Policy & Inclusive Growth

CSR complements public policy by supporting government schemes and *UN SDGs*. It creates *shared value*, ensuring long-term business resilience alongside societal prosperity.

BBA LLB Semester 4 | Prof. Umesh Chaudhary

Importance and Benefits of CSR

Principles of CSR – Sustainability

Sustainability: Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It requires a balanced approach across three pillars.

Environmental

FOCUS AREAS

- Net Zero: Reducing carbon footprint & emissions.
- Biodiversity: Protecting ecosystems & water stewardship.
- Practices: Renewable energy, circular economy, waste reduction.

KPIs: Carbon intensity, Water usage.

Social

FOCUS AREAS

- Equity: DEI (Diversity, Equity, Inclusion) & human rights.
- Labour: Fair wages, safety, & freedom of association.
- Community: Local development & access to basic services.

KPIs: Diversity ratio, Safety incidents.

Economic

FOCUS AREAS

- Resilience: Building robust, ethical value chains.
- Governance: Anti-corruption, tax transparency & ethics.
- Practices: Sustainable procurement & fair trade.

KPIs: Economic value distributed.

BBA LLB Semester 4 | Prof. Umesh Chaudhary

Corporate Social Responsibility

Principles of CSR – Accountability & Transparency



Accountability

Clear Roles: Defined responsibilities across the organization for CSR execution.
Oversight: Dedicated CSR Committee ensuring policy adherence.
Board Responsibility: Ultimate ownership of CSR outcomes and strategic alignment.
Impact Assurance: Commitment to deliver real, measurable social values.



Tools & Mechanisms

Impact Assessment: Rigorous evaluation of social return on investment (SROI).
Grievance Channels: Mechanisms for stakeholders to voice concerns.
Open Data Dashboards: Real-time tracking of CSR metrics.
Stakeholder Dialogues: Regular forums for community feedback.



Transparency

Public Disclosure: Publishing CSR Policy on the company website.
Board's Report: Detailed inclusion of CSR activities in annual reports.
Project Reporting: Granular details on project-wise spending and progress.
Audits: Independent third-party verification of CSR claims.



Strategic Outcomes

Trust Building: Enhances credibility with communities and investors.
Legitimacy: Strengthens the social license to operate.
Risk Mitigation: Reduces the risk of *greenwashing* accusations.
Reputation: Positions the firm as a responsible corporate citizen.

BBA LLB Semester 4 | Prof. Umesh Chaudhary

Corporate Social Responsibility

CSR Types – Philanthropy & Environment

Philanthropy

- ✓ Donations: Grants to NGOs & causes.
- ✓ Healthcare: Medical camps & sanitation.
- ✓ Education: Scholarships & schools.
- ✓ Relief: Disaster response.

Environment Conservation

- ✓ Afforestation: Tree plantations.
- ✓ Water: Harvesting & stewardship.
- ✓ Waste: Recycling & circularity.
- ✓ Energy: Renewable adoption.

Philanthropy in Action

- ★ Tata Trusts: Major impact in cancer care, education, and rural livelihoods across India.
- ★ Reliance Foundation: 'Bharat India Jodo', massive disaster relief, and rural transformation.

Conservation Projects

- ★ Mangrove Restoration: Protection of coastal ecosystems (e.g., Godrej Mangroves).
- ★ Watershed Projects: ITC's water stewardship in water-stressed districts.

BBA LLB Semester 4 | Prof. Umesh Chaudhary

Corporate Social Responsibility

CSR Types – Ethical Labour & Volunteering

Ethical Labour Practices

- ✓ **Fair Wages:** Living wages & timely payments.
- ✓ **Safety:** Safe & hygienic workplaces.
- ✓ **Rights:** Freedom of association & no discrimination.
- ✓ **Sourcing:** Responsible supply chains.

Employee Volunteering

- ✓ **Skill-Based:** Pro bono professional services.
- ✓ **Mentoring:** Guiding students & startups.
- ✓ **Service Days:** Community cleanup drives.
- ✓ **Engagement:** Boosting employee purpose.

Labour Best Practices

- ★ **Supplier Audits:** Ensuring vendors meet strict labour codes (e.g., H&M, Nike).
- ★ **Worker Welfare:** On-site canteens, health clinics, and financial literacy for factory workers.

Volunteering in Action

- ★ **Infosys Foundation:** Extensive employee-led volunteering in rural education and disaster relief.
- ★ **Legal Aid:** Corporate law firms providing pro bono legal assistance to underprivileged groups.

BBA LLB Semester 4 | Prof. Umesh Chaudhary Corporate Social Responsibility

CSR Mandate in India – Companies Act, 2013

Governing Instruments: Section 135, Schedule VII, CSR Rules, 2014

Applicability

- Applies to every company (Private, Public, or Foreign) having operations in India.
- Must meet specific financial thresholds (Net Worth, Turnover, or Net Profit).

Key Statutory Requirements

- CSR Committee:** Constitute a board committee to formulate policy and monitor progress.
- CSR Policy:** Formulate a policy indicating activities to be undertaken (Schedule VII).
- Minimum Spend:** Spend at least 2% of average net profits of immediately preceding 3 financial years.
- Reporting:** Mandatory disclosure in the Board's Report and on company website.

Note: Failure to comply attracts penalties for both the company and officers in default.

Exclusions (Not CSR)

- Activities in normal course of business.
- Contribution to political parties.
- Activities benefiting only employees.

BBA LLB Semester 4 | Prof. Umesh Chaudhary Corporate Social Responsibility

CSR in India – Eligibility Criteria and 2% Rule

Legal Framework: Section 135(1), Section 135(2), Section 136

Eligibility Criteria (Preceding FY)

A company must meet ANY ONE of the following thresholds:

₹500 Cr Net Worth or more	₹1,000 Cr Turnover or more	₹5 Cr Net Profit or more
---------------------------------	----------------------------------	--------------------------------

Applies to holding, subsidiary and foreign companies.

Treatment of Unspent CSR Amount

- Opening Projects:** Transfer unspent amount to Unspent CSR Account within 30 days of FY end. (Must be utilized within 3 financial years)
- No Ongoing Project:** Transfer unspent amount to a Fund specified in Schedule VII within 6 months of FY end.
- Excess Spend:** Excess amount spent can be set-off against CSR requirements up to the immediate succeeding 3 financial years.

The 2% Spending Rule

At least 2% of Average Net Profits of the company made during the three immediately preceding financial years.

(Net Profit calculated as per Section 195 of Companies Act, 2013.)

BBA LLB Semester 4 | Prof. Umesh Chaudhary Corporate Social Responsibility

CSR in India – Schedule VII and CSR Committee

Regulatory Framework: Companies Act, 2013, Section 135, Schedule VII

Schedule VII Focus Areas (Permissible Activities)

- Empowering poverty, hunger & malnutrition
- Promoting education & vocational skills
- Ensuring environmental sustainability
- Measures for armed forces veterans
- Contribution to PNCs/NGOs/Relief Funds
- SDG-related research in science/technology
- Disaster management & relief activities
- Promoting health care & sanitation
- Promoting gender equality & women empowerment
- Protection of national heritage, art & culture
- Training for promote rural & handicrafts sectors
- Contribution to Initiatives & R&D projects
- Skill development & employable development

CSR Committee Composition

Standard Requirement: Three Directors, with at least 1 Independent Director.

Exceptions:

- Private/Unlisted: 2 Directors (1 Independent Director required).
- Foreign Companies: At least 2 persons (1 Independent Director).

Committee Duties

- Formulate & Recommend CSR Policy & Budget.
- Monitor Implementation of CSR projects.
- Ensure transparent implementation mechanism.
- Conduct customer impact assessments (where applicable).

BBA LLB Semester 4 | Prof. Umesh Chaudhary Corporate Social Responsibility

Challenges in CSR – Implementation

Strategic & Ethical Issues

- Greenwashing & Tokenism: Superficial initiatives used for PR rather than genuine impact.
- Misalignment: CSR activities disconnected from the company's core business strategy and values.

Operational Complexity

- Supply Chain Gaps: Difficulty in ensuring traceability and ethical compliance across tiers.
- Regulatory Burden: Navigating complex compliance requirements and frequent amendments.

Partnership Hurdles

- Due Diligence: Challenge in vetting credible NGO partners and implementation agencies.
- Capacity Constraints: Partners often lack resources or scale to execute large projects effectively.

Stakeholder Engagement

- Limited Participation: Top-down approaches that fail to involve local communities.
- Needs Misdiagnosis: Implementing projects that do not address the actual needs of beneficiaries.

BBA LLB Semester 4 | Prof. Umesh Chaudhary Corporate Social Responsibility

Challenges: Measurement, Reporting & Resources

Attribution & Impact

Establishing the chain from inputs → outputs → outcomes → impact is complex. A key challenge is proving additionality—demonstrating that the social benefit would not have occurred without the company's specific intervention.

Conflicting Horizons

There is often a mismatch between short-term financial budgeting cycles (annual) and the long-term horizons (5-10 years) required for meaningful social change. This can lead to underinvestment in transformative, slow-gestation projects.

Reporting & Transparency

Ensuring data quality and comparability across diverse projects remains difficult. Companies face high assurance costs for audits and struggle to balance transparent disclosure without causing information overload or breaching confidentiality.

Resource Constraints

MNCs and smaller subsidiaries often lack specialized CSR teams, limiting their ability to execute complex programs. Furthermore, scaling successful pilots to a regional or national level faces significant financial and logistical hurdles.

BBA LLB Semester 4 | Prof. Umesh Chaudhary Corporate Social Responsibility

Case Studies – Indian Companies

Tata Group & Trusts

- Focus: Systemic philanthropy in education, healthcare, and water stewardship.
- Impact: Achieved measurable outcomes in national learning and health indices.

Infosys Foundation

- Key Areas: Rural development, arts, healthcare, and digital skilling.
- Engagement: Driven by large-scale employee volunteering programs.

Hindustan Unilever (HUL)

- Project Shakti: Empowering rural women entrepreneurs across India.
- Sustainability: Leading WASH initiatives and plastic circularity programs.

Reliance Foundation

- Outreach: Comprehensive rural transformation, disaster response, and health.
- Livelihoods: Massive water conservation projects supporting rural income.

BBA LLB Semester 4 | Prof. Umesh Chaudhary

Corporate Social Responsibility

Summary – Key Takeaways

Holistic Responsibility

CSR is not just charity; it integrates **economic, legal, ethical, and philanthropic** responsibilities into a unified business framework (Carroll's Pyramid).

Stakeholder Trust

Adopting **stakeholder-centric strategies** builds durable value, fosters long-term trust, and secures the social license to operate beyond mere compliance.

Foundational Principles

Sustainability, Accountability, and Transparency are the essential pillars that ensure CSR initiatives are genuine, measurable, and impactful.

Indian Legal Mandate

India leads with a unique statutory framework under **Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013**.

- Mandatory **2% spend** of avg. net profits.
- Activities per **Schedule VII**.
- Oversight by **CSR Committee** & rigorous reporting.

Strategic Alignment

Effective CSR must align with **core business strategy** and measure real impact to avoid greenwashing and ensure meaningful social change.

BBA LLB Semester 4 | Prof. Umesh Chaudhary

Corporate Social Responsibility

Conclusion – The Future of CSR

Deepening ESG Integration

Moving beyond compliance to **climate transition** and **nature-positive** goals. CSR is evolving into a core strategic driver for environmental sustainability.

Supply Chain & Human Rights

Increased focus on **due diligence** across value chains, prioritizing human rights resilience and ethical sourcing practices globally.

Tech-Enabled Transparency

Adopting digital reporting tools and frameworks like **BRSR** (Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report) for data-driven impact assurance.

From Spend to Outcomes

Shifting focus from mere financial allocation to **measurable impact**. Utilizing **collaborative models** with governments and NGOs to solve systemic challenges effectively.

Call to Action

Future-ready organizations must:

- Embed CSR** into core business strategy.
- Govern with **rigor and accountability**.
- Measure what truly matters (**outcomes**).
- Report transparently to build trust.

BBA LLB Semester 4 | Prof. Umesh Chaudhary

Corporate Social Responsibility

References

ACADEMIC & THEORETICAL

- Carroll, A.B. (1991). The Pyramid of Corporate Social Responsibility: Toward the Moral Management of Organizational Stakeholders. *Business Horizons*.
- Ekington, J. (1994). Towards the Sustainable Corporation: Win-Win Business Strategies for Sustainable Development. *California Management Review* (Triple Bottom Line).
- Freeman, R.E. (1984). *Strategic Management: A Stakeholder Approach*. Pitman.
- Pridemore, M. (1970). The Social Responsibility of Business is to Increase its Profits. *The New York Times Magazine*.
- International Organization for Standardization. (2010). *ISO 26000: Guidance on Social Responsibility*.

LEGAL & REGULATORY (INDIA)

- Ministry of Corporate Affairs. (2013). *The Companies Act, 2013, Section 135 & Schedule VII*. Government of India.
- Ministry of Corporate Affairs. (2014). *Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 (as amended 2021)*. Government of India.
- SEBI. (2021). *Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting (BRSR) Framework*.
- GLOBAL STANDARDS
- Global Reporting Initiative (GRI). *GRI Standards for Sustainability Reporting*.
- United Nations. *Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*.

CORPORATE REPORTS

BBA LLB Semester 4 | Prof. Umesh Chaudhary

Corporate Social Responsibility

BUSINESS ETHICS / CSR

UN Global Compact & Caux Round Table Principles

Frameworks for Responsible Business & Moral Capitalism

What You Will Learn Today

- ✓ The **UN Global Compact (UNGC)** and its 10 Principles across four key pillars.
- ✓ The **Caux Round Table (CRT)** Principles for Responsible Business.
- ✓ How leading companies engage with these frameworks (**Unilever, Tata Steel**).
- ✓ Apply CRT principles to analyze real ethical issues in multinational corporations.

What is the UN Global Compact?

The World's Largest Corporate Sustainability Initiative

Definition

The UN Global Compact asks companies to align strategies and operations with **Ten Universal Principles**.

It is a call to companies to align strategies and operations with universal principles on human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption, and take actions that advance societal goals.

Strategic Goal

Embed a culture of integrity and contribute to long-term business success while upholding

The Four Pillars



Human Rights

Support and respect internationally proclaimed human rights.



Labour

Uphold freedom of association and eliminate discrimination.



Environment

Promote environmental



Anti-Corruption

Work against corruption in all its

UNGC Ten Principles

Pillars: Human Rights & Labour

Human Rights

1. Businesses should support and respect the protection of **internationally proclaimed human rights**, and
2. Make sure that they are **not complicit** in human rights abuses.

Key Focus Areas:

- Workplace health & safety
- Community impacts
- Supply chain due diligence

Labour

3. Businesses should uphold the **freedom of association** and the effective recognition of the right to **collective bargaining**.
4. The elimination of all forms of **forced and compulsory labour**.
5. The effective abolition of **child labour**, and
6. The elimination of **discrimination** in respect of employment and occupation.



Class Discussion

Which of these labour principles (3-6) is most challenging to monitor in global supply chains? Why?

Source: UN Global Compact Ten Principles

Page 3

UNGC Ten Principles

Pillars: Environment & Anti-Corruption

Environment

- Businesses should support a **precautionary approach** to environmental challenges;
- Undertake initiatives to promote greater **environmental responsibility**; and
- Encourage the development and diffusion of **environmentally friendly technologies**.

Anti-Corruption

- Businesses should work against **corruption in all its forms**, including extortion and bribery.

Critical Issues:

- Bribery & Facilitation payments
- Transparency in reporting
- Supply chain integrity

Class Discussion

Give one example of a **precautionary approach** (P7) versus a compliance-only approach.

Source: UN Global Compact Ten Principles Page 4

Companies Applying UNGC Principles

Real-world Engagement & Impact

Unilever

(United Kingdom)

Global Compact Status: **Active**

Participant Since: 26 July 2000

Scope of Engagement

- Human rights due diligence across supply chain
- Rigorous labour standards & living wage initiatives

Tata Steel

Tata Group, India

Global Compact Status: **Active**

Participant Since: 09 March 2001

Scope of Engagement

- Occupational health and safety leadership
- Freedom of association & employee welfare

Class Discussion

What benefits do large MNCs gain from public UNGC commitments? Conversely, what are the reputational risks of failing to deliver on these promises?

Source: UN Global Compact Participant Profiles Page 5

Caux Round Table (CRT)

Principles for Moral Capitalism & Responsible Business

What is CRT?

A global network of senior business leaders working to promote a **principled approach to global capitalism**. It provides a framework for corporate social responsibility grounded in moral ethics.

Core Theme

Markets and laws are *not sufficient* by themselves. Ethical leadership is needed to respect stakeholders, build trust, and steward the environment.

Why It Matters

Moral Capitalism

Coordinates private interest with moral duty and social purpose.

Build Trust

Focuses on relationships with employees, customers, and communities.

Beyond the Law

Doing what is right, not just what is minimally legal.

UNGC Complement

A practical ethics compass for decision-making strategy.

UN Global Compact & CRT Principles Speaker Note: CRT serves as a practical ethics compass for strategy and day-to-day management Page 6

CRT Principles 1-4

Student-Friendly Interpretations

Stakeholders & Value

- Respect stakeholders beyond shareholders**
Treat customers, employees, suppliers, and communities fairly.
STAKEHOLDER RESPECT
- Contribute to economic and social development**
Grow profits by creating shared value for society.
RESPONSIBLE CAPITALISM

Trust & Rules

- Build trust by going beyond the letter of the law**
Do what's right, not just what's minimally legal.
ETHICAL CONDUCT
- Respect rules and conventions**
Compete fairly, honor contracts and norms.
ETHICAL CONDUCT

Class Discussion

Share a recent news story that illustrates either Principle 3 (going beyond law) or Principle 4 (respecting rules).

Source: Caux Round Table Principles for Responsible Business Page 7

CRT Principles 5-7

Responsible Globalization & Ethics

Global Responsibility

5 Support Responsible Globalization
Compete globally while raising standards across borders.
RESPONSIBLE CAPITALISM

6 Respect the Environment
Reduce impacts and invest in sustainable innovation.
ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY

oD UNGC Alignment
CRT Principle 6 aligns directly with UNGC Environment Pillar (Principles 7-9).

Ethical Conduct

7 Avoid Illicit Activities
Zero tolerance for bribery, fraud, and facilitation payments.
ETHICAL CONDUCT

oD UNGC Alignment
CRT Principle 7 aligns directly with UNGC Anti-Corruption Pillar (Principle 10).

Critical Issues:

- Corruption & bribery
- Money laundering

Class Discussion: Digital Era Risks
Which CRT principle best addresses modern digital risks (e.g., data privacy, AI bias)? How would you apply it?

Source: Crain Round Table Principles for Responsible Business. Page 9

In-Class Activity: Apply CRT to MNC Ethical Issues

Analyzing Real-World Scenarios through Ethical Frameworks

Instructions

12-15 mins

- Select Focus Area**
Team picks one MNC and a specific operating country or region.
- Identify Ethical Issues**
Identify 2-3 specific ethical challenges facing the company.
Supply-chain labour, Living wage, Data privacy, Greenwashing, Community impacts
- Map to Principles**
Connect each issue to relevant CRT Principles (P1-P7).
Tip: Add relevant UNGC pillar where relevant.
- Propose Action**
Formulate one concrete action per issue (policy, process, target, or transparency step).

Deliverable Format

Prepare a 3-slide summary containing:

- Target Company & Context
- Identified Issues
- oD Mapped CRT/UNGC Principles
- oD Proposed Strategic Actions

Share-out

5 mins

Each team presents one key issue and their proposed action plan.

Facilitator Notes

Divide during group work. Ask teams for specific evidence and feasibility of their proposals. Encourage inclusion of measurable KPIs.

Key Takeaways

Summary & Core Concepts

UN Global Compact Framework
10 globally recognized principles across four pillars: Human Rights, Labour, Environment, Anti-Corruption.

Moral Capitalism (CRT)
Complements UNGC by centering on stakeholder respect and ethical decision-making beyond mere legal compliance.

Corporate Leadership
Leading firms like **Unilever & Tata Steel** disclose progress through CoP reporting and align operations with these standards.

Practical Application
Use CRT principles to diagnose ethical issues, design actionable improvements, and create **long-term value** for all stakeholders.

Core Philosophy
Responsible Business Definition

"Ethical leadership means going beyond compliance to create long-term value for all stakeholders."

Integrity, Trust, Sustainability, People

Summary & Conclusion Page 10

Quick Check Quiz

Test Your Understanding

1 Which UNGC pillar contains Principle 10?

A. Human Rights B. Labour
C. Environment D. Anti-Corruption

2 State Principle 7 in your own words. What does a precautionary approach look like?

Write your answer here...

4 Unilever joined the UNGC on which date?

A. 26 July 2000 B. 21 June 2005
C. 09 March 2001 D. 30 August 2002

5 Match the item to the correct UNGC pillar:

Living wage policy: Labour
Whistleblowing hotline: Anti-Corruption
Renewable energy target: Environment
Creation of association: Values

3 Which CRT principle directly addresses

Knowledge Check Page 11

References and Further Reading

Source Materials & Official Documentation

**UN Global Compact – The Ten Principles**
unglobalcompact.org/what-is-gc/mission/principles

**Unilever – UNGC Participant Profile**
unglobalcompact.org/9645-Unilever

**Caux Round Table – Principles**
www.cauxroundtable.org/principles/

**Tata Steel – UNGC Participant Profile**
unglobalcompact.org/9030-Tata-Steel

Additional Resources for Research

- UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
- RIE Declaration on Environment and Development
- ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles
- UN Convention Against Corruption

Academic Integrity Note

When citing the UN Global Compact principles in your papers or presentations, please ensure you use the **exact wording** from the official UNGC website to maintain accuracy and compliance with their brand guidelines.

ResourcesPage 13

Sample of Study Notes

TEACHING NOTES

<https://dnhxm4vni977w.cloudfront.net/e2110efa-72b9-4b96-be5a-e6b6421161f4.pdf>

<https://dnhxm4vni977w.cloudfront.net/a813f180-1b3f-433c-9890-a33a96972b96.pdf>

<https://dnhxm4vni977w.cloudfront.net/7e2089f9-6b8b-44d0-9e78-d1854884089d.pdf>

<https://dnhxm4vni977w.cloudfront.net/a60f09f3-29bd-474f-8521-ca1aaa47f103.pdf>

UNIT: 1

1. Introduction to Statistics

Definition of Statistics

Statistics is the science of collecting, organizing, presenting, analyzing, and interpreting numerical data to assist in making effective decisions.

Two Meanings:

- **Plural Sense:** Statistics refers to numerical facts or data (e.g., sales figures, population data)
- **Singular Sense:** Statistics refers to the methods and techniques used to collect, analyze, and interpret data

Importance of Statistics in Business

1. **Decision Making:** Helps managers make informed decisions based on data analysis
2. **Planning:** Assists in forecasting and planning business activities
3. **Performance Evaluation:** Enables comparison of actual vs expected performance
4. **Market Research:** Helps understand customer preferences and market trends
5. **Quality Control:** Monitors and maintains product quality standards
6. **Risk Assessment:** Helps in identifying and managing business risks
7. **Cost Reduction:** Identifies areas where costs can be minimized

2. Collection of Data and Frequency Distribution

Types of Data

Primary Data: Data collected for the first time by the investigator (through surveys, interviews, observations)

Secondary Data: Data already collected by someone else (from books, journals, websites, government reports)

Formation of Frequency Distribution

A **Frequency Distribution** is a tabular arrangement of data showing the frequency of occurrence of different values or ranges of values.

Example 1: Creating a Frequency Distribution

Problem: The following are the marks obtained by 30 students in a Statistics exam (out of 50):
23, 35, 42, 28, 37, 45, 38, 27, 33, 40, 25, 36, 29, 44, 31, 37, 26, 39, 34, 41, 30, 32, 43, 28, 35, 38, 27, 33, 36, 40

Solution:

Step 1: Determine the range = Maximum value - Minimum value = $45 - 23 = 22$

Step 2: Decide number of classes = $\sqrt{30} \approx 5.5$ classes

Step 3: Calculate class width = Range/Number of classes = $22/5 \approx 5$

Step 4: Create frequency distribution table:

UNIT: 2

III CORRELATION ANALYSIS

Complete Notes with Solved Examples

1 CORRELATION COEFFICIENT

Correlation measures the degree and direction of **linear relationship** between two variables. The correlation coefficient (r) ranges from -1 to $+1$.

Types of Correlation:

- **Positive Correlation** ($r > 0$): Both variables move in the same direction
- **Negative Correlation** ($r < 0$): Variables move in opposite directions
- **No Correlation** ($r = 0$): No linear relationship exists

Interpretation of Correlation Values:

Correlation Value	Interpretation
$r = \pm 1$	Perfect correlation
$r = \pm 0.75$ to ± 1	Strong correlation
$r = \pm 0.50$ to ± 0.75	Moderate correlation
$r = \pm 0.25$ to ± 0.50	Weak correlation

2 ASSUMPTIONS OF CORRELATION ANALYSIS

1. **Linearity:** The relationship between variables should be linear
2. **Normality:** Both variables should be approximately normally distributed
3. **Homoscedasticity:** Variance of one variable should be constant across all levels of the other
4. **Continuous Variables:** Variables should be measured on interval or ratio scales
5. **No Outliers:** Extreme values can distort the correlation coefficient
6. **Independence:** Observations should be independent of each other

3 COEFFICIENT OF DETERMINATION (r^2)

The coefficient of determination represents the **proportion of variance** in one variable explained by the other variable.

$$r^2 = (\text{Correlation coefficient})^2$$

Example: If $r = 0.8$, then $r^2 = 0.64$

Meaning: 64% of the variation in Y is explained by X, while 36% remains unexplained.

Sample of Assignment

SAMPLE ASSIGNMENTS

Assignment

Khushboo Goyal
MIB-3 Sem

Title Entrepreneurship Development and Startups (MIB-209) Page _____

SET-1

Q21 What do you mean by Entrepreneur? Explain their traits with relevant examples.
(can do better)

~~Ans~~ ~~22/95~~ An Entrepreneur is an individual who identifies a business opportunity, mobilizes resources, takes calculated risks, and innovates to establish and manage a business venture with the aim of generating profit and creating value.

~~15/89/25~~ Entrepreneurs are often called the "agents of change" as they drive innovation, generate employment, and contribute to economic growth.

→ Traits of a Successful Entrepreneur:

1) Innovativeness & Creativity: Ability to generate new ideas, products, or processes.

- Example: Falguni Nayar founded Nykaa, introducing a new way of buying cosmetic online in India.

2) Risk-taking Ability: Willingness to take financial and business risks for rewards.

- Example: Bhavish Aggarwal took the risk of introducing Ola cabs when

CLASSTIME

(6)

taxi apps were still new in India.

3) Visionary leadership: Having a clear long-term vision and inspiring others to follow it.

- Example:- Narayana Murthy's vision ~~and inspiring others to follow~~ it transformed Infosys into a global IT leader.

4) Persistence & Resilience:- Never giving up despite failures or setbacks.

- Example:- Dhirubhai Ambani faced financial struggles but built Reliance Industries into a business empire.

5) Opportunity Recognition:- Ability to identify gaps in the market.

- Example:- Nikhil Kamath identified the need for low-cost brokerage and created Zerodha.

6) Customer Orientation:- Focused on solving customer need and providing value.

- Example:- Paytm grew by addressing

India's demand for digital payments, especially during demonetization.

7) Networking & Relationship Building:-

Building partnerships with investors, suppliers and customers.

- Example:- Flipkart's founders worked with venture capitalists and suppliers to scale up operations.

8) Self-confidence & Decision Making Ability

Belief in one's ideas and courage to take decisions under uncertainty.

- Example:- Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw believed in her biotechnology idea and founded Biocon, now a global player.

Q2) Explain the various type of Entrepreneurs with examples.

Ans) → By Innovation:-

- Innovative:- bring new ideas (Ather Energy - electric scooters)
- Imitative:- adapt proven models to new markets (many D2C brands)

following global playbooks).

- Fabian :- cautious, adopt slowly. Do not resist change.

→ By Motivation :-

- opportunity-driven entrepreneurs :- start ventures to exploit identified opportunities.

Example :- Nykaa (Falguni Nayar)

- Necessity-driven entrepreneurs :- start ventures due to lack of other employment opportunities.

→ By Ownership / scale :-

- Solo, partnership, private / public company, micro, small, medium (MSME)

→ By Sector / purpose :-

- Technopreneurs :- (SaaS like Zoho), social entrepreneurs (Selco Solar), Ecopreneurs (Renlure), Agripreneurs (DeHaat)

→ By growth Pattern :-

- Gazelles (very high growth - Razospay), lifestyle entrepreneurs (boutique cafes, creators)

Q-3) Explain Entrepreneurial competencies for running a successful business with examples.

Ans Entrepreneurial competencies are the specific qualities, skills, and behaviours that enable an entrepreneur to successfully plan, launch and run a business.

→ Entrepreneurial competencies for a Successful Business:-

1) opportunity seeking & initiative:- spotting business chances and acting fast.

- Example:- Ritesh Agarwal (OYO) created budget hotels network in India.

2) Risk Taking:- Willingness to take calculated risks.

- Example:- Elon Musk invested in Tesla & space X despite uncertainty.

3) Persistence :- Not giving up despite fail

- Example :- Colonel Sanders (KFC) faced 1000+ rejections before success.

4) Quality & efficiency orientation :- Striving for excellence.

- Example :- Toyota's "Kaizen" made it a global leader in automobiles.

5) Goal setting :- clear vision and objectives

- Example :- Jeff Bezos set Amazon's goal to be customer-centric

6) Information seeking :- collecting data for decisions

- Example :- Zomato began with restaurant and customer data collection.

7) Planning & Monitoring :- organized execution and review.

- Example :- Infosys grew with systematic project planning.

8) Networking & Persuasion :- Building strong business relations.

DELTA Example :- Mukesh Ambani attracted global

ministers to Jio.

9) commitment to work:- Delivering on promises.

- Example:- Tata Group Known for ethics and reliability

10) self-confidence:- Belief in one's ideas

- Example:- Steve Jobs revived Apple with innovative confidence.

Q4) Give difference between Entrepreneurs and Manager.

Ans:-

Aspect	Entrepreneur	Manager
Core role	Creates a venture searches for opportunities	Runs an existing set-up efficiently
Risk / ownership	Bears personal/financial risk; owns equity	Limited risk; salaried or professional
Focus	Innovation, growth, value creation	Stability, control, target achievement
Time horizon	Long-term visions disruptive bets	Medium/short term Budget & KPIs.
Resources	Creates/attracts resources	Allocates/optimises resources

Reward	Profits, valuation, autonomy	Salary, bonus, promotions
Failure impact	Personal loss :- pinot or exit	Performance review role change.

Q5) Write a short note on Entrepreneurship Development Program (EDP).

Ans:- A structured training program designed to develop entrepreneurial abilities among individuals. It equips participants with the knowledge, skills and mindset required to start, manage, and grow their businesses successfully.

→ Objectives of EDP:-

- 1) To develop entrepreneurial motivation and confidence.
- 2) To provide knowledge on business management, finance and marketing.
- 3) To identify and develop viable business opportunities.
- 4) To promote self-employment and

reduce unemployment

- 5) To create a pool of skilled entrepreneurs for economic growth.

→ Phases of EDP :-

1) Pre-training Phase: selection of participants, identifying business opportunities.

2) Training Phase: imparting knowledge on business planning, finance, operations, communication, risk management, etc.

3) Post-training Phase: Guidance, support and follow-up for settling up the business.

→ Importance :-

- encourage innovation and entrepreneurship culture.
- helps in the growth of small and medium enterprises (SMSEs).
- contributes to employment generation and balanced regional development.

Title _____

Date _____

Page No. _____

→ Examples in India :-

- Skill India Mission
- Startup India programme
- Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDII), Ahmedabad conducts regular EDPs.

TOPIC

DATE

NAME - Prabhjot Singh

CLASS - BBA-MBA Integrated [sem 3]

Roll no - 51319150124

Subject - Business environment and law

Assignment - 3

Q-1) Define the Indian Contract Act, 1872 what are the essential element of it?

Ans- The Indian Contract Act, 1872 is the law that governs contract in India. It lays down the principles and rules relating to the formation, performance, and enforcement of contracts. The Act defines what constitutes a contract, the conditions under which it is valid, and the remedies available in case of breach.

According to section 2(h) of the Act.

* An Agreement enforceable by law is a contract

Essential Element of a valid contract

offer and acceptance	Intention to create legal Relationship	Lawful consideration	capacity of Parties
Free consent	Certainty and Possibility of Performance	not Expressly declared void	

TOPIC _____

DATE _____

- 1) offer and Acceptance - There must be lawful offer by one party and lawful acceptance by the other, forming mutual consent.
- 2) Intention to create Legal Relationship - The parties must intend that their agreement will create legal obligations. Social or domestic agreement are not contract.
- 3) lawful consideration - There must be something of value exchanged between the parties.
- 4) capacity of Parties - The parties entering into the contract must be competent to contract.
- 5) Free consent - The consent of the parties must be free and obtained through coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation or mistake.
- 6) Lawful object - The object of the contract must be legal. Agreement of illegal or immoral purposes are void.
- 7) certainty and Possibility of Performance - The terms of the contract must be clear, certain and capable of being performed.
- 8) Not Expressly Declared void - The Agreement must not be one that is declared void by the Act.

Q-2) Briefly explain the types of contract and provide realistic examples.

Ans-

Contracts are agreements that are legally enforceable. Based on formation, performance, and validity, contracts can be classified into several types:

1) Based on formation-

•) Express contract - Formed by words - spoken or written.

Example - A written employment agreement between a company and an employee.

•) Implied contract - Formed by the conduct or actions of the parties.

Example - Paying a taxi fare after taking a ride without a written agreement.

2) Based on performance -

•) Executed contract - Both parties have performed their obligations.

Example - Buying a book and paying cash on the spot.

•) Executory contract - The terms are yet to be performed by one or both parties.

Example - A contract to deliver goods next week with payment due on delivery.

TOPIC _____

DATE _____

Objective of the Act

- 1) To regulate the incorporation and functioning of companies.
- 2) To protect the interest of share holders and stakeholders.
- 3) To promote transparency and good corporate governance.
- 4) To simplify the procedures for company registration and compliance.
- 5) To ensure accountability of directors and management.

Type of ~~company~~ companies [Act, 2013]

1) Based on Incorporation

1. a) chartered company - formed under a special ~~in~~ chartered granted by the monarch or government.
Example - East India company.
2. a) Statutory company - Established by a special Act of Parliament or State legislature
Example - RBI, LIC.
- 3) Registered company - formed by registration under the companies Act.

2) Based on Liability

- 1) company limited by shares - Liability of members is limited to the unpaid amount on their shares
- 2) company limited by guarantee - Liability is limited to the amount members agree to contribute

TOPIC _____

DATE _____

in case of winding up.

- 3) Unlimited Liability company - Members have unlimited liability for the company debts

- 3) Based on Number of Members

- 1) Private company - Restrict share transfer, minimum 1 and maximum mem 200 members.

- 2) Public company - Shares freely transferable, minimum 7 members, no maximum limit.

- 3) One Person company - Single individual as member, introduced in the 2013 Act.

- 4) Based on Ownership

- 1) Government company - At least 51% capital held by government.

- 2) Foreign company - Incorporated outside India but operating in India.

- 3) Holding/ Subsidiary - A holding company controls another company.

Winding up of a company

Winding up is the process of closing a company where its assets are sold to pay off liabilities and any remaining amount is distributed to shareholder.

3) Based on validity

- valid contract - legally enforceable and meets all essential elements.

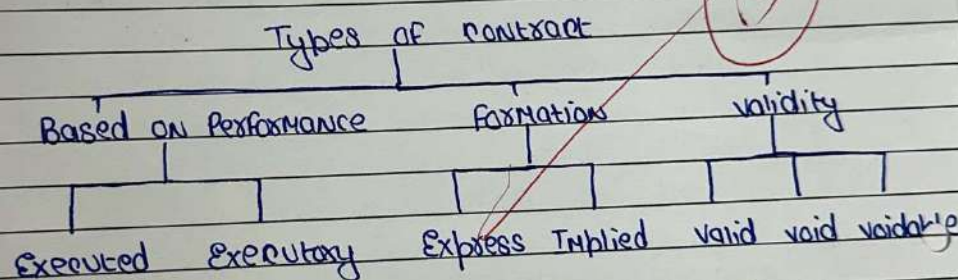
Example - A contract to sell a car for ₹5,00,000

- void contract - cannot be enforced by law

Example - A contract to sell banned drug.

- voidable contract - Enforceable by one party but not by the other.

Example - A contract signed under pressure or threat.



Q-3) Elaborate the companies act 2013. Also explain the types of companies and its winding up process.

Ans- The company Act, 2013 is a law enacted by the government of India to regulate the formation, management, and dissolution of companies of India. It replaced the companies Act, 1956 and aims to ensure better corporate governance, transparency, and accountability in business operation.

Steps in winding up process

- 1) **Passing of Resolution** - Member pass a special resolution to wind up.
- 2) **Appointment of Liquidator** - A Liquidator is appointed to sell assets.
- 3) **Realization of Assets** - Assets are sold, and proceeds collected.
- 4) **Payments of Liabilities** - Debts and taxes are paid off.
- 5) **Distribution of Surplus** - Remaining amount is distributed to Shareholders.
- 6) **Dissolution by tribunal** - company name is struck off from the registers.

Q-4) Discuss the key provisions of the Sale of Goods Act 1930. Also elaborate the essential elements of a contract of sale.

Ans - The Sale of Goods Act 1930 -

The Sale of Goods Act, 1930 governs the sale and purchase of goods in India. It defines the rights, duties, and obligations of Buyers and Sellers in a contract of sale. The Act came into force on 1st July 1930 and applies to the whole of India.

Key provisions of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930

- 1) **Contract of Sale** - A contract of sale is an agreement where the seller transfers

- the ownership of good to the buyer for a price.
- 2) Goods - Goods means every kind of movable property other than actionable claims and money.
 - 3) Transfer of ownership - Ownership passes from the seller to the buyer when the contract intend it to be transferred.
 - 4) Conditions and warranties -
 - 1) Conditions - Essential to the main purpose of the contract.
 - 2) Warranty - Secondary to the main purpose
 - 5) Unpaid seller's Right - if the seller is unpaid they can
 - 1) Retain goods
 - 2) Stop goods in transit
 - 3) Resell goods after notice
 - 6) Performance of contract - Deals with the duties of buyers and seller regarding delivery, payment and acceptance of goods

Essential elements of Contract of Sale

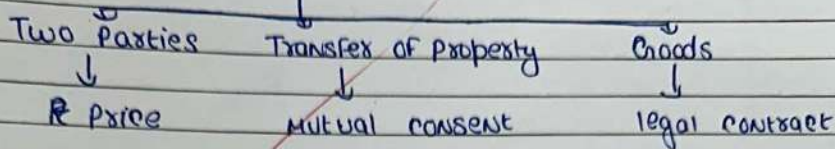
- 1) Two parties - There must be a seller and a buyer. One person can not be both.
- 2) Transfer of property - Ownership of goods must be transferred or agreed to be transferred.
- 3) Goods - The subject matter of the contract must be movable goods
- 4) Price - The transfer must be made of money consideration.
- 5) Mutual consent - Both buyer and seller must

TOPIC _____

DATE _____

the contract voluntarily.

CONTRACT OF SALE



- Q.5) Write a short notes on the following
- Industrial Dispute Act, 1947
 - Factories Act, 1948

Ans - Industrial Dispute Act, 1947

The Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 was enacted to maintain industrial peace and harmony by providing machinery for the settlement of dispute between employers and employees. It came into force on 1 April, 1947.

Objectives :-

- To prevent and settle Industrial dispute between workers and employers
- To promote healthy relations between labor and Management
- To ensure fair wages and working conditions.
- To provide legal machinery for dispute resolution.

TOPIC _____

DATE _____

Key provision:-

- 1) Definition of Industrial dispute - Any disagreement between employers and employee regarding employment, wages, or working conditions
- 2) Authorities under the Act -
 - works committee
 - conciliation officer
 - Labour court
 - Industrial Tribunal
 - National Tribunal
- 3) Prohibition of strikes and Lockouts -
certain rules and notices are required before strikes or lockouts in public utility services
- 4) Retrenchment and Lay off Rules:
Guideline for termination of employee
- 5) Grievance Redressal - Provides procedure for peaceful resolution.

5

Sample of Class Test Conducted

Topic

Date. 9/02/2026

25/25

✓ good

Legal Research and Moot Court

Class Test - I

SET-I

Q1.

Mooting is a simulated proceedings practised By law student in college or law school. It is derived from word "Anglo-Saxon" moot refers to the assembly of people arguing on a topic to get conclusion:-

(1.) develops advocacy skills

→ Helps to develop advocacy skills and learn about case laws, statutes and proceedings & precedents.

(2.) Enhances drafting skills

→ Improve, and enhances drafting skills of the law students.

(3.) Improve practical knowledge

→ Bridges the gap Between the theoretical knowledge and practical knowledge.

(4.) Builds confidence

→ Helps to Build confidence and prepares law students to answer the critical questions asked By the judge.

Conclusion -> Helps to develop the foundational legal skills among law students. Help to gain practical knowledge.

Q2.
① Most courts are simulated proceedings and legal practice done by the law students in law school by law students, whereas real courts are real forum of courts.

② Most courts are judged by the law teachers, and faculty of colleges of law school but in real courts they are judged by the judges of the court.

③ Most courts ~~are~~ have the students as a parties but in real courts the parties are two litigants which argue by the side of the plaintiff or respondent.

④ Most courts does not have any legal consequences or legal boundaries but in real courts there are a legal consequences and legal boundaries.

Mooting is the simulated proceedings of legal practice done by the law students.

→ It helps to prepare students for professional advocacy as:-

55

① Better drafting skills

→ helps to draft legal documents more effectively and efficiently.

② develops more knowledge

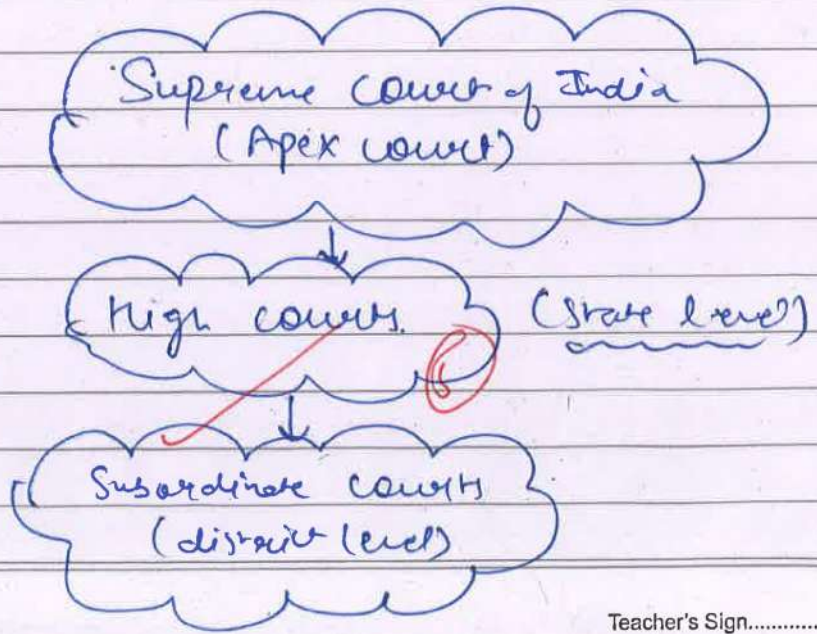
→ develops more knowledge of case laws & precedents.

③ Improves courtroom etiquettes

→ helps to gain courtroom etiquettes, discipline etc.

Conclusion → As, we know that how important it is to practice the mootings in moot courts to gain and prepare a student for professional advocacy skills.

C3 There are 3 hierarchy of Indian courts and they have their own respective powers:



① First tier is supreme court of India:- which is also known as the apex court of India. Its powers are defined in the Chapter IV of constitution (Articles 124-147). It exercises as the subject matter jurisdiction, Appellate, advisory court. It comprises ~~the~~ of two chief justices of India and 33 other judges.

② High court:- High courts are run at the state level. Every individual state has the high court. It has the writ jurisdiction.

③ district court:- are the subordinate courts which come under the supreme court and high court and this court is Bind By the order passed by the High court and supreme court. It deals with civil and criminal disputes.

Q5.

The recent judicial decision is

Shayara Bano vs. Union of India (2017)

In this case the Shayara Bano has filed the case against the issue of Triple Talaq (Talaq-E-Biddat).

→ It highlighted the ~~fact~~ fact and issues that

(1) ~~It~~ violated Article 14

→ It states that this case violates the right to equality mentioned under the Article 14 of the constitution.

(2) discrimination

→ It also highlighted the issue of discrimination to the ~~Muslim~~ Muslim women for triple talaq. right to life and liberty.

In this the supreme court exercises the powers of court in which they

⑥

Topic _____

Date _____

judicialised the decision that the "triple talaq" violates the "Article 14" right to equality of Indian constitution, and judgement was passed that "Shayara Bano" 's appeal was right and the judgement was in her favour.

① Ensures justice

- As Supreme court is the apex court and all subordinate courts agree to the order of supreme court it ensures justice.

Conclusion → Hierarchy of courts helps in

① Transparency

- Ensures that every citizen of India gets justice. It ensures transparency as the powers gets divided among the three tiers of government.

② No executive powers

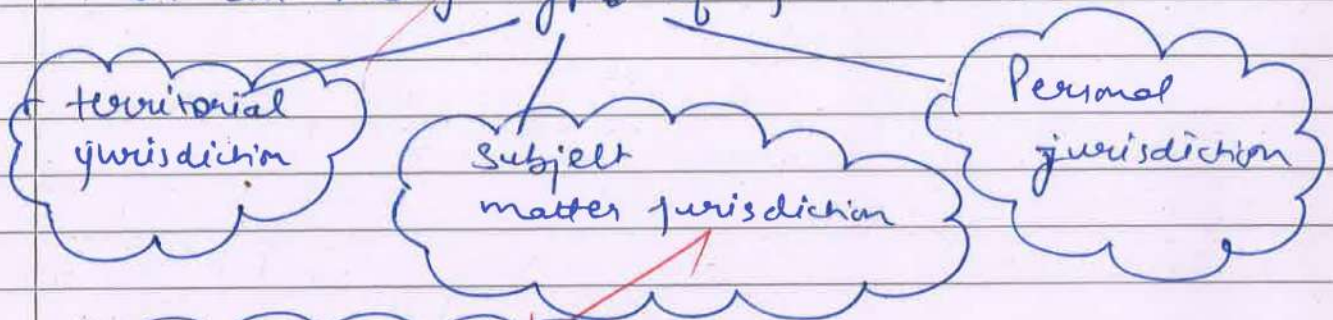
- As, there are no executive powers no one misused the powers of any tier.

Q4

Jurisdiction means legal authority of the court giving decision.

It means "Juri" means law. Refer to the kind in which the ~~law~~ personal case comes into the jurisdiction.

There are many types of jurisdiction:-



① territorial jurisdiction

- territorial jurisdiction refers to the court can pass judgement within their geographical area.

for example The case arises from delhi can only be heard in delhi.

② subject matter jurisdiction

- Subject matter jurisdiction refers to the judgement of court which passes on the basis of the subject of matter which type of case it is.

For example → A civil dispute cannot be heard in the criminal justice court.

③ Personal Jurisdiction

→ Personal jurisdiction refers to the dispute over the person or a personal entity.

For example → marriage, divorce, child custody etc.

$\frac{24}{25}$

Legal Research and Moot Court.

- Q1 Mooting or advocacy in law school means stimulating environment of actual court of law to arguing hypothetical legal issues which builds advocacy skills and confidence in students.

SIGNIFICANCE IN TRAINING & EDUCATION

1. Build advocacy skills.
 - Mooting builds the advocacy skills in students.
2. Exposure of Practical Environment of Court.
 - Mooting bridges to seek the gap between theoretical knowledge of law schools and practical knowledge of court room.
3. Builds Confidence.
 - Mooting improves and speaking skills of the law students and builds their confidence.

4. Drafting Skills.

- Mooting helps the law students to learn to prepare memorials using legal language which help them to build drafting skills.

8. Conclusion..

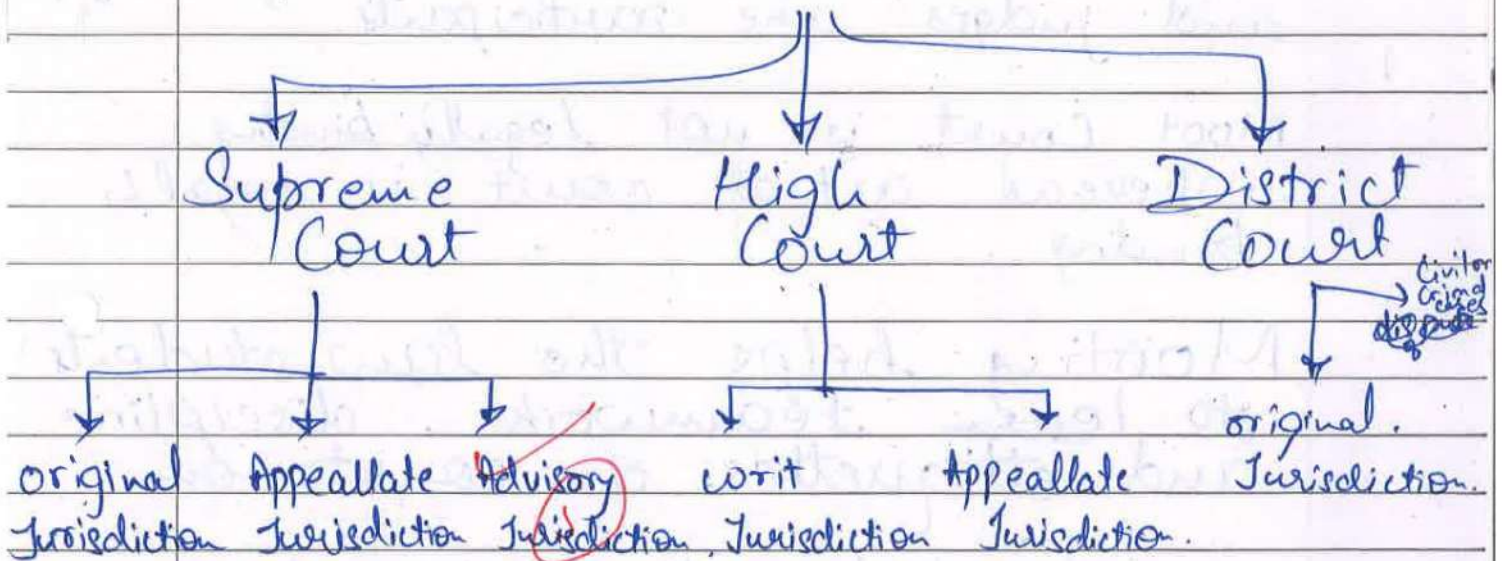
Mooting plays vital role in life of law students as it is a replication of court room environment and help them to learn court room etiquettes, building advocacy & drafting skills. It helps the students to be confident.

Q2 Moot Court is the stimulated court environment where law students ~~deal~~ argue on hypothetical legal issue where as actual court is the legal forum of law where real life disputes are resolved by the lawyers and judges.

Moot Court is educational and hypothetical in nature where as actual court is authoritative in nature.

Q3

Hierarchy of Courts in India.



Supreme Court:

Supreme Court is the apex court of the country.

original Jurisdiction: It resolves the disputes b/w states or b/w the center & the state.

Appellate Jurisdiction: It resolve the cases which to come to it by the appeal of high court.

Advisory Jurisdiction: It gives advise to president regarding law formation.

In moot court, student plays a role of appellate & respondent whereas in actual court, ~~app~~ two parties appellate & respondent including lawyers and judges are participants.

Moot Court is not legally binding whereas actual court is legally binding.

Mooting helps the law students to learn teamwork, discipline and etiquettes of courtroom.

It also helps them to enhance their advocacy and speaking skills.

All these skills play a vital role in life of a law student as it facilitates in building courtroom confidence among students which help them to answer the complex questions of the judges.

High Courts

High Courts is the court for each state or group of states.

writ Jurisdiction: It resolve the ~~cases~~ disputes which does not come under the district Courts.

Appellate Jurisdiction: It resolves the cases which come to them by the appeal of district Court.

District Court

District Court ~~is~~ ^{is} the court ~~for~~ of a particular district where local cases can be resolves.

District court deals with the civil cases and criminal cases.

Original Jurisdiction: It resolves the cases come to it by the public of that district or the districts which are covered under that Court.

Q7 Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of a court to hear, try and decide a ~~case~~ case. A court can exercise jurisdiction only when it is empowered by law.

Jurisdiction can be illustrated with the help of

(i) Territorial Jurisdiction — ~~is~~ which means the geographical area within which a court can operate.

Example: A Delhi Court can hear cases arising within Delhi but not from Punjab.

(ii) Subject Matter Jurisdiction related to nature or type of case a court can hear.

Example: A family court deals with cases related to family or disputes between family members but a Consumer Court can only hear the cases related to consumer.

(iii) Personal Jurisdiction refers to the authority of a court over the persons involved in the dispute.

Example: A court can exercise jurisdiction over a person residing or carrying on business within its limits.

61 All three types of jurisdiction must exist for a court to validly decide a case.

Q5

In recent, Supreme court judgment in the case of Joseph Shine v. Union of India, the principle of judicial hierarchy means that lower courts are bound to follow the decision of high courts and Supreme Court.

Under Article 141 of the Constitution of India, the law declared by the Supreme Court is binding on all courts in India. Similarly, High courts bind subordinate courts within their jurisdiction. While deciding cases, higher courts often rely on precedents laid down by earlier benches, ensuring consistency and certainty in law.

Judicial hierarchy ensures uniform interpretation of law, prevents conflicting judgments & maintain discipline within the judicial system. Therefore, the hierarchy strongly influence the judgment by guiding courts to follow establish legal precedents and ~~procedures~~ principles.

In Conclusion, Judicial hierarchy plays a vital role in the Indian Judicial system by ensuring uniformity, certainty and stability in law.

Class Test-124
25

Ans 1 → Mooting → Mooting is a simulation of an actual court in which students have given a case they have to study the facts, relevant case laws and the facts performed in law schools.

Relevance in Law Schools →

- 1) Court Simulation Exercise → Mooting helps the law student to prepare for real life courts. The student learn how to interrogate and respond in front of judge jury.
- 2) Develop Confidence → The most common thing most law student lack is to speak confidently in front of jury and present the case which mooting helps.
- 3) Court Etiquettes → Help student to learn etiquettes like how to dress and how to speak.
- 4) Problem Solving Skills → Mooting helps develop problem solving skills of the law students.
- 5) Develop Debating Skills → Debating is one of the most imp weapon of a lawyer which mooting help students to refine it.

Example → 'A' was participatal in mootcourt for it he have to understnd the problem, work on the facts and legal deaply also allows him to get the court feel and the court etiquettes.

Ans 2 → Moot CourtReal Court

Definition → Moot Court is a simulation of real court done in law school for law student to get real court exposure.

Real Court are the Courts of India in which the Judge provide the judgment on a civil or criminal wrong.

Nature of Cases → Based on real life events but with imaginary situations

Based on real crimes committed.

Purpose → To help law students get court like exposure

To punish the guilty and maintain peace and order in the country.

Assits in Real-life Advocacy →

- 1) Mooting help law students develop 'problem solving skills' that helps them in real life on how to help their client get what best for him.
- 2) Mooting help law students develop 'debating skills' the most imp weapon of a law on how to negotiate deals while keeping the best interest of his client in mind.
- 3) Mooting teach law students 'court etiquettes' which are important for a lawyer.
- 4) Mooting teach law students 'to think out side the box' to solve and tackle tricky situations

Ans 3 →

Hierarchy of Indian Courts →

Supreme Court → Apex Court



High Court's → Highest level of court for state



Sub-Ordinate Court's → At District level (Civil, Criminal courts)

Supreme Court → The Supreme Court is the Apex Court of the Country. It has the highest law authority where it covers all India within its power of justice. Located at New Delhi. Judgement made by Supreme Court are bound to be followed by the lower courts.

Under Article 32 it gives constitutional remedies to Indian citizens to writ petition on SC when Fundamental rights of one been violated. Consist of 1 Chief Justice along with 32 SC Judges.

High Court → High Courts are the highest level of court for the state, there can be a single high court for multiple states that comes under its jurisdiction.

High Court consist of 1 Chief Justice along with other judges.

The Subordinate Courts must follow the order given by High Court under similar circumstances of facts.

Ans 3

Sub-Ordinate Courts → The sub ordinate courts are the courts at district or local level like District Court, Criminal Court, Civil Court or Tribunals.

These are the most accessible courts and the first step towards ^{mainly} the justice among the people of India. There are more than 600+ District Courts present in India.

Ans 4 →

Doctrine of Jurisdiction → Jurisdiction based on the power allocated to the courts to run smoothly and provide the judgement.

Types of Jurisdiction

- 1) Territorial Jurisdiction → Jurisdiction based on the area or place is jurisdiction of territory.
- 2) Original Jurisdiction → Supreme Court hold Original Jurisdiction that means highest power.
- 3) Subject Matter Jurisdiction → As the name suggest it involves the jurisdiction provided on the basis of the legal problems put before the courts.

Ans 5)

In the recent UGC Bill Act the Supreme Court tears the ~~commission~~ compromise and the ~~hierarchy~~ of highest jurisdiction based on the hierarchy it ~~took~~ took upon the case through it.

Through public misdeeds and protests court used its power to took the case and provide the judgement.

The bill implies controversial topic presentation. It proposed to promote and implement SC/ST inside educational premises (colleges).

The Bill caused a massive rebellion by the fellow public and seeing this Supreme Court used its power and as of current situation the matter is desalted.

CE-1: LEGAL RESEARCHING MOOT COURT.

Set-2

Nishant Raj

06819103525

BBA LLB 2B.

24

25

Q1. Mooting is a simulation of an actual court with fictional issues.

→ It's an activity performed in Law schools to show aspiring lawyers and advocates how a court proceedings happen or how courts behave.

→ Mooting holds importance for a law students.

① It brings out exposure for new law students, regarding the way a court functions and carries out the proceedings ~~and~~ to delivering justice.

② It makes young students confident and brings out professionalism into them.

→ It prepares and aware them about their future role in their profession.

③ It helps improving advocacy skills; that includes,

(i) Oral advocacy.

(ii) Written advocacy.

(iii) Courtroom decorum.

(iv) Problem solving Methods.