



Sunrise University, Alwar

BA LLB

I Semester (I Year)

BALLB-I Year (I semester)
Scheme of Session 2019-2020

Semester-I					
BALLB-101	Sociology-I	10	20	70	100
BALLB-102	Economics-I	10	20	70	100
BALLB-103	English & Legal Writing-I	10	20	70	100
BALLB-104	Fundamentals of Computer	10	20	70	100
BALLB-105	Comp. Law of Torts with Consumer Protection Law	10	20	70	100
BALLB-106	Comp. Law of Contract-I	10	20	70	100

BALLB-101 (Sociology-I)

Unit	Topics
I	Introduction: a. Sociology – definition, aims and scope b. Relation with other social sciences- history, anthropology and psychology c. Important theoretical approaches- evolutionism, functionalism, conflict theory, Interactionist theory
II	Contributions of eminent sociologists : a. Saint Simon b. August Comte c. Emile Durkheim d. Herbert Spencer e. Karl Marx f. Max Weber g. Talcott Parson h. Pareto
III	Basic concepts: a. Society b. Community c. Association d. Social groups e. Status and role

BALLB-101 (Sociology-I)

Unit	Topics
IV	Research Methods : a. Types of methodology – comparative, descriptive, diagnostic, exploratory, Experimental b. Research methods – documentary, empirical and survey method c. Tools of data collection- observation, interview, questionnaire and schedule,
V	genealogy, case study, sampling d. Stages of data collection- conceptualizing problem, laying down hypothesis, defining The variables, choosing the tools of data collection, phase of data collection, data analysis
	Suggested Readings: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Harlambos, M. Sociology: Themes and Perspectives; Oxford University Press, 19802. Bottomore, T.B. Sociology: A Guide to Problems and Literature; Blackie and Sons India Ltd; 19713. Horton. P.b. and C.L. Hunt Sociology; McGrew- Hill book Company, Singapore,4. Davis, K. Human Society; Surjeet Publications, India; 20005. Desai, N. and M. Krishnaraj Women and Society in India; Ajanta Publications; 1987<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. De Mellow, R.C. Identity and Social Life: Psychological Issues; International University Press, 19786. Mac Iver and Page Society: An Introductory Analysis ; Mac Millan India Ltd. , New Delhi7. Myneni Sociology; Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad; 2004Goode, W.J. and P.K.8. Hatt Methods in Social Research; McGraw- Hills; New York; 1952

BALLB-102 (Economics-I)

Unit	Topics
I	Introduction of Economics; Nature and Significance of Economics Micro and Macro Economics, Positive and Normative Economics;Economic Theory of Democracy; Economics and Law Basic Concepts: Equilibrium, Marginal Utility, Opportunity Cost, Black Money, Price, Direct and Indirect Taxes
II	Demand and Supply Law of Demand and Supply; Elasticity of demand and its Application Law of diminishing marginal utility and equi-marginal utility Indifference curve Analysis-Assumptions and Consumer's Equilibrium. Consumer's Surplus
III	Market Structure Classification of Markets. Revenue and Cost curves. Price and output under perfect competition and Monopoly. Cartels and Dumping. Anti-monopoly laws

BALLB-102 (Economics-I)

Unit	Topics
IV	Factor Pricing Theory of wages. Exploitation of labour. Rent: Ricardian and Modern Theories. Land
V	Reforms Interest: Liquidity Preference Theory. Risk and Uncertainty Theories of Profit.
	Suggested Readings: <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="453 915 1730 992">1. Amos Witztum, Economics, An Analytical Introduction, 2005 Oxford University Press.<li data-bbox="453 1003 1650 1040">2. Alfred W. Stonier & Douglas C. Hague, A Text Book of Economic Theory<li data-bbox="453 1052 1121 1089">3. Lipsey, Principles of Positive Economic<li data-bbox="453 1101 1152 1138">4. P.A.Samuelson and Nordhaus, Economics

BALLB-103: (English and Legal Writing – I)

Unit	Topics
I	Grammar: Tenses: Forms and Use
II	Parts Of Speech (Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Adjective, Preposition, Adverb, Conjunction, Interjection,)
III	Articles, Kinds of Sentences, Kinds of Verbs, Auxiliary Verbs, Modals, Punctuations.
IV	Need and Importance of Legal Language Meaning and use of the following legal terms shall be explained- Ab Initio, Ad Idem, Ad Infinitum, Ad Nauseam, Ad Valorem, Alibi, Ambiguitas Latens, Ambiguitas Patens, Amicus Curiae, Animus Possidendi, Audi Alteram
V	Partem, Bonafide, Caveat Emptor, De Facto, De Jure, De Novo, Ejusdem Generis, Ex Gratia, Ex Parte, Ex Post Facto, Factum Valet, Fait Accompli, Fiat Justitia, Inter Alia,

BALLB-104: (Fundamentals of Computer)

Unit	Topics
I	Introduction to Computers Hardware and Software: Basic Components, Memory, Input-Output Devices, Communication and other modern IT devices, Types of Software and Packages, Utilities, Operating System, Functions of OS, Types. Programming Languages, Assemblers, Translators, Compilers
II	Working with Windows Windows Operating System, Desktop, Types of Windows, Working with Menus, Folders and Files Handling, Accessories
III	MS-Office MS-Word, MS-Excel, MS-Access.
IV	Business Presentations Creating presentations and slide shows using MS-Power Point
V	Networking Concept, Importance, Types, Topologies, Devices-Switches, Routers, Hub, Working on Distributed System.
VI	Internet World Wide Web, Search Engine, e-mail, Business Applications of Internet.

BALLB-105: (Law of Torts with Consumer Protection Law)

Unit	Topics
I	Evolution of law of torts- Nature and scope of law of torts- Meaning- Torts distinguished from Contract- Crime- Development of Ubi jus ibi Remedium- Mental elements-Intention, Motive, Malice in Law and in Fact.
II	General Defences, Vicarious Liability.
III	Negligence; Nuisance; Absolute and Strict liability. Legal Remedies Awards- Remoteness of damage.
IV	Torts against person: Torts affecting body- Assault, Battery, Mayhem and False Imprisonment; Torts affecting reputation-Libel and Slander, Torts affecting freedom-Malicious Prosecution, Malicious Civil Action and Abuse of Legal Process, Torts affecting domestic and other rights Marital Rights, Parental Rights, Rights to Service, Contractual Rights, Intimidation and Conspiracy. Torts against property.

BALLB-105: (Law of Torts with Consumer Protection Law)

Unit	Topics
V	Consumer Protection Act, 1986 Definition - Consumer Protection Councils, Consumer Dispute. Redressal Agencies - Establishment, Jurisdiction, Procedure, Orders.
	<p>Suggested Readings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Ratanlal and Dhirajlal, Law of Torts, Nagpur:Wadhwa and co.2. Singh Gurubax, Law of Consumer Protection, Jaipur: Bharat Law Publications <p>Additional Readings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Winfield and Jolowicz, Tort London: Sweet and Maxwell2. Hepple and Mathews, Tort: Cases and Materials, London :Butterworths3. Baxi Upendra and Danda Amita, Valiant victims and Lethal Litigation-The4. Bhopal Case, 1990 Bombay M Tripathi Pvt., Ltd., 1990 Salmond, On Torts.5. Avtar Singh - The law of torts6. D. N. Saraf - Law of consumer protection in India7. Gurbax Singh : Law of Consumer Protection

BALLB-106: (Law of Contract-I)

Unit	Topics
I	History - Formation of Contract - Agreement and Contract - Definitions - Classification Offer and Acceptance - Communication - Revocation - Essential elements - Invitation to Offer - Tenders. Consideration - Nudum Pactum - Essential elements - Privity of Contract and of Consideration Exceptions - Unlawful Consideration and its effect. - Contractual Ability - Electronic Documents as Web Pages – Digital Certificates as Entry Passes - Time and Place of Contract – Secured Custody of Electronic Records.
II	Capacity to Contract - Minor's Agreements and its effects – Persons of unsound mind - Persons disqualified by Law. Free Consent - Coercion - Undue influence - Misrepresentation - Fraud - Mistake - Legality of Object - Void Agreements – Agreements against Public Policy - Wagering Agreements - Its exceptions - Contingent Contracts.
III	Discharge of Contracts and its various Modes - by performance – Time and place of performance - Performance of reciprocal promises - Appropriation of Payments - Discharge by Agreement - By operation of Law - By frustration (Impossibility of Performance) - By Breach (Anticipatory and Actual).
IV	Remedies for Breach of Contracts - Damages - Remoteness of damages - Ascertainment of damages - injunction - When granted and when refused- Restitution - Specific performance when granted – Quasi Contracts.

BALLB-106: (Law of Contract-I)

Unit	Topics
V	<p>The Specific Relief Act Nature of Specific Relief - Recovery of Possession of movable and immovable Property Specific performance when granted and not granted - Who may obtain and against whom Discretionary remedy - Power of Court to grant relief - Rectification of instruments -Cancellation – Declaratory decrees - Preventive relief - Temporary injunctions - Perpetual and mandatory injunctions. Government as a contracting party: Constitutional provisions - Government powers to contract Procedural requirements - Kinds of Government Contracts, their usual clauses, performance of such contract, settlement of disputes and remedies.</p>
	<p>Suggested Readings: 1. Avtar Singh, Law of Contracts 2. Avtar Singh, Specific Relief Act Additional Readings: 1. Pollock & Mulla, Indian Contract Act 2. P. S. Atiya, Introduction to the Law of Contract 3. G. C. Cheshire, Law of Contract 4. William Anson, Law of Contract 5. Henry Maine, Ancient Law</p>

SOCIOLOGY I

Aim and Objective: To acquaint the student with the basic introduction to sociology



Unit No	Description
I	INTRODUCTION SOCIOLOGY , REALION WITH OTHER SOCIAL SCIENCE
II	CONTRIBUTION OF ELEMENT SOCIOLOGY
III	BASIC CONCEPT ETC
IV	RESEARCH METHOD
V	GENESLOGY CASE STUDY ETC

UNIT I

- Definition ,aim and scope of sociology
- Sociology is the youngest of all the Social Sciences. The word Sociology is derived from the Latin word 'societies' meaning 'society' and the Greek word 'logos' are meaning 'study or science'. The etymological meaning of 'sociology' is thus the 'science of society'.
- a) Sociology is a science of society.
- (b) Sociology is a science of social relationships.
- (c) Sociology is the study of social life.
- (d) Sociology is the study of human behaviour in groups.
- (e) Sociology is the study of social action.
- (f) Sociology is the study of forms of social relationships.
- (g) Sociology is the study of social groups or social systems.

Unit I

- Relation with other social science :History ,anthropology and psychology
- Whether anthropology should be included among physical sciences or among social sciences is the subject on which anthropologists differ. Under the influence of evolutionism, anthropology had no such problem in the beginning and it was considered a natural science.
- According to this opinion, man is a part of nature and social laws are similar to natural laws. But, on the other hand, German idealistic thinkers regarded human life and nature as two separate things and refused to accept human life as part of natural life.
- It has not been clear about so many modern anthropologists whether they regard anthropology as a natural science or a social science. For example, Malinowski, anthropologists, on the one hand, refers to new psychological reactions being at the root of the man's cultural attempt and on the other hand regards anthropology as a branch of natural sciences. His whole working principle was an attempt to make use of the naturalist philosophy of John Dewey and others in the field of social sciences.

UNIT I

Important theoretical approaches

- Important theoretical approaches: evolutionism, functionalism, conflict theory
- 1.2 Functionalism
- Functionalism views 'society as a system that is a set of interconnected parts which together form a whole' (India, 2009). It emphasizes on the macro level of society and its various parts are understood mainly in terms of their relationship to the whole. The founder, Emile Durkheim suggested that social consensus takes one of two forms: namely mechanical solidarity and organic solidarity. Mechanical solidarity is a situation where people with similar vision and beliefs together achieve goal in the society. In contrast, organic solidarity said that although people in the society are interdependent they hold different values and beliefs.
- 1.3 Symbolic Interactionist Perspective
- The symbolic interactionist perspective, directs sociologists to consider the symbols and details of everyday life, what these symbols mean, and how people interact with each other (Cliffsnotes, no date). According to this theory, 'people attach meanings to symbols, and then they act according to their subjective interpretation of these symbols' (Cliffsnotes, no date).
- Early Conflict Theory
- Conflict theory was introduced by a great German theorist and political activist, Karl Marx (1818-1883). The founder of this conflict mentioned that history of social life began from

UNIT II

- Contribution of eminent sociologists
- Saint simon : Claude Henri de Rouvroy , Comte de Saint-Simon (1760–1825), French social philosopher and reformer, is a controversial figure in modern social thought, who—without writing a single enduring work—had a crucial role in the early nineteenth-century developments of industrial socialism, positivism, sociology, political economics, and the philosophy of history. In his final years he inspired a Christian socialist movement with a secular gospel of human brotherhood. By scholarly standards his works—mostly reformist essays and brochures—are highly deficient: overly polemical, weak in organization and conceptual clarity, and often marred by confusions between questions of value and fact. Much of his subsequent influence is due to students and disciples, who systematized, popularized, and also partly reshaped his ideas, and especially to Auguste Comte his onetime protégé and collaborator, whose work in sociology and philosophy greatly overshadows Saint-Simon’s.
- August comte :August Comte’s important contribution to sociology was the positivist legacy which he left behind him. In his Course de philosophies positive, he propounded his positivist philosophy.
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UNIT II

- Emile durkheim:
- Among the contemporary Sociologists Emile Durkheim, the French genius occupies an important place. He was born in 1858 at Epinal in France. Mostly he was a teacher of sociology in the University of Bordeaux and Paris. He had some major works which became a dominant force in the development of Sociology.
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- Max weber
- he **Contributions by Max Weber** (1864-1920) to the field of sociology were of great importance and have led many authors to classify him as one of the great institutionalizers of sociology .
- His work helped make sociology go from being an exotic product academically to becoming a legitimized discipline at the university level.
- Talcott
- pareto

UNIT ii

- Talcott
- (13 December 1902 – 8 May 1979) was an sociologist of the classical tradition, best known for his social action theory and structural functionalism. Parsons is considered one of the most influential figures in sociology in the 20th century. After earning a PhD in economics, he served on the faculty at Harvard University from 1927 to 1929. In 1930, he was among the first professors in its new sociology department. Later, he was instrumental in the establishment of the Department of Social Relations at Harvard.
- Based on empirical data, Parsons' social action theory was the first broad, systematic, and generalizable theory of social systems developed in the United States and Europe.^[19] Some of Parsons' largest contributions to sociology in the English-speaking world were his translations of work and his analyses of works by Weber, Émile Durkheim, and . Their work heavily influenced Parsons' view and was the foundation for his social action theory. Parsons viewed voluntaristic action through the lens of the cultural values and social structures that constrain choices and ultimately determine all social actions, as opposed to actions that are determined based on internal psychological processes.
- Although Parsons is generally considered a structural functionalist, towards the end of his career, in 1975, he published an article that stated that "functional" and "structural functionalist" were inappropriate ways to describe the character of his theor
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- pareto

Unit iii

- Basic concept
- 1 society
- 2Community
- The word communication has a long and rich history. Since the beginning of time, the need to communicate has been a part of man's inherent being. The survival of mankind is due to their ability to communicate. Human race has communicated through different techniques and methods; the use of symbols, gestures, sounds, drawings and sign languages were some methods of communication used by the early man. Archaeological evidence shows that the early men were good artists and have been effectively communicating through the visual sense, the transmission, reception, or reproduction of sound and the study of body movements. Through the years communication has advanced with the development of technology. Hence it is clear that communication has assumed an immense importance in our time. (Littlejohn, 2002)
- 3Association

Unit III

- Basic concept
- Social groups status
- In all of the many social groups that we as individuals belong to, we have a status and a role to fulfill. **Status** is our relative social position within a group, while a **role** is the part our society expects us to play in a given status. For example, a man may have the status of father in his family. Because of this status, he is expected to fulfill a role for his children that in most societies requires him to nurture, educate, guide, and protect them. Of course, mothers usually have complementary roles.
- Social group membership gives us a set of statuses and role tags that allow people to know what to expect from each other--they make us more predictable. However, it is common for people to have multiple overlapping statuses and roles. This potentially makes social encounters more complex. A woman who is a mother for some children may be an aunt or grandmother for others. At the same time, she may be a wife for one or more men, and she very likely is a daughter and granddaughter of several other people. For each of these various kinship statuses, she is expected to play a somewhat different role and to be able to switch between them instantaneously. For instance, if she is having a conversation with her mother and young daughter, she is likely to politely defer to the former but will be knowledgeable and "in-control" with the other. These role related behaviors change as rapidly as she turns her head to face one or the other. However, her unique personal relationships might lead her to think and act differently than what would be culturally expected. In other words, social group membership gives us a set of role tags that allow people to know what to expect from each other, but they are not always straight jackets for behavior

Unit IV

Research method

- Types of methodology
- Comparative
- Descriptive
- Diagnostic
- Exploratory
- Experimental



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Unit IV

- **Documentary methods**
- **Empirical method**
- Empirical research is a type of research methodology that makes use of verifiable evidence in order to arrive at research outcomes. In other words, this type of research relies solely on evidence obtained through observation or scientific data collection methods.
- **Survey method**
- Research is defined as the process of conducting research using surveys that researchers send to survey respondents. The data collected from surveys is then statistically analyzed to draw meaningful research conclusions.

In the 21st century, every organization's eager to understand what their customers think about their products or services and make better business decisions. Researchers can conduct research in multiple ways, but surveys are proven to be one of the most effective and trustworthy research methods. An online survey is a method for extracting information about a significant business matter from an individual or a group of individuals. It consists of structured survey questions that motivate the participants to respond,

Creditable survey research can give these businesses access to a vast information bank. Organizations in media, other companies, and even governments rely on survey research to obtain accurate data.

Unit IV

- Data collection is a methodical process of gathering and analyzing specific information to proffer solutions to relevant questions and evaluate the results. It focuses on finding out all there is to a particular subject matter. Data is collected to be further subjected to hypothesis testing which seeks to explain a phenomenon.
- Hypothesis testing eliminates assumptions while making a proposition from the basis of reason.
- Tools of data collection
- Observation
- Interview
- Questionnaire
- Schedule

Unit V

- Stage of data collection
- **Six stages of data processing**
- Data collection Collecting data is the first step in data processing. Data is pulled from available sources,...
- Data preparation Once the data is collected, it then enters the data preparation stage. Data preparation, often...
- Data input The clean data is then entered into its destination (perhaps a CRM like Salesforce or a data warehouse...
- Processing During this stage, the data inputted to the computer in the previous stage is actually processed for...
- Data storage

Unit V

- Laying down hypothesis
- Plan for Behavior Support. Let's start by taking a closer look at the scenario using the Behavior Support Roadmap. If...
- Gather information and collect data. We will use the ABC Chart to look at the antecedent, behavior, and consequence (s)...
- Building a hypothesis. Behavioral hypothesis is our best thoughtful guess about why a child behaves the way that he or...
- Put in place a Behavior Support Plan. Take a moment to think through how you would develop a Behavior Support Plan to

Unit V

- Choosing the tools of data collection
- 1: Interviews. Interviews are a method of collecting data where participants engage in face-to-face interactions with...
- 2: Focus groups. Focus groups are similar to an interview, but consists of a group of respondents who belong to diverse...
- 3: Observation. Observation is a data collection technique where audience behavior is studied directly with minimal...
- 4: Surveys. Surveys are one of the most popular data collection tools which collect data collection

Unit v

- Phase of data collection
- Phase 1: In the Beginning There Was Paper Data Collection
- Phase 2: Replicating Our Paper Approach with Tech
- Phase 3: Hearing Directly from the Field, and Saving Ourselves the Trip
- Phase 4: the Internet of Things (IoT)

Economics

Aim and Objective:

Unit No	Description
I	Introduction of Economics; Nature and Significance of Economics
II	Demand and Supply
III	Market Structure
IV	Factor Pricing Theory of wages. Exploitation
V	Reforms Interest: Liquidity Preference Theory
VI	

UNIT I

Introduction of Economics;

- Economics focuses on the behaviour and interactions of economic agents and how economies work. Microeconomics analyzes basic elements in the economy, including individual agents and markets, their interactions, and the outcomes of interactions. Individual agents may include, for example, households, firms, buyers, and sellers. Macroeconomics analyzes the economy as a system where production, consumption, saving, and investment interact, and factors affecting it: employment of the resources of labour, capital, and land, currency inflation, economic growth, and public policies that have impact on these elements.

UNIT I

Introduction of Economics;

- Other broad distinctions within economics include those between positive economics, describing "what is", and normative economics, advocating "what ought to be"; between economic theory and applied economics; between rational and behavioural economics; and between mainstream economics and heterodox economics.[5]
- Economic analysis can be applied throughout society, in real estate,[6] business,[7] finance, health care,[8] and government.[9] Economic analysis is sometimes also applied to such diverse subjects as crime, education,[10] the family, law, politics, religion,[11] social institutions,

UNIT I

Introduction of Economics;

- The discipline was renamed in the late 19th century, primarily due to Alfred Marshall, from "political economy" to "economics" as a shorter term for "economic science". At that time, it became more open to rigorous thinking and made increased use of mathematics, which helped support efforts to have it accepted as a science and as a separate discipline outside of political science and other social sciences.[a][16][17][18]
- There are a variety of modern definitions of economics; some reflect evolving views of the subject or different views among economists.[19][20] Scottish philosopher Adam Smith (1776) defined what was then called political economy as "an inquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of nations", in particular as:
 - a branch of the science of a statesman or legislator [with the twofold objectives of providing] a plentiful revenue or subsistence for the people ... [and] to supply the state or commonwealth with a revenue for the publick services.[21]
- Jean-Baptiste Say (1803), distinguishing the subject from its public-policy uses, defines it as the science of production, distribution, and consumption of wealth.[22] On the satirical side, Thomas Carlyle (1849) coined "the dismal science" as an epithet for classical economics

UNIT I

Introduction of Economics;

- Lionel Charles Robbins, Baron Robbins, CH, CB, FBA (22 November 1898 – 15 May 1984) was a British economist, and prominent member of the economics department at the London School of Economics. He is known for his leadership at LSE, his proposed definition of economics, and for his instrumental efforts in shifting Anglo-Saxon economics from its Marshallian direction. He is famous for the quote, "Humans want what they can't have."
- Robbins is famous for his definition of economics:
- "Economics is the science which studies human behaviour as a relationship between ends and scarce means which have alternative uses." [4] A follower of William Stanley Jevons and Philip Wicksteed, he was influenced by the Continental European economists: Léon Walras, Vilfredo Pareto, Eugen von Böhm-Bawerk, Friedrich von Wieser and Knut Wicksell. Robbins succeeded Allyn Young in the chair of the London School of Economics in 1929. Among his first appointments was Friedrich A. Hayek, who bred a new generation of English-speaking "continentals" such as John Hicks, Nicholas Kaldor, Abba Lerner and Tibor Scitovsky. Frank Knight was an American influence on Robbins.

UNIT 2

Law of Demand and Supply

- The law of demand is one of the most fundamental concepts in economics. It works with the law of supply to explain how market economies allocate resources and determine the prices of goods and services that we observe in everyday transactions.
- The law of demand states that quantity purchased varies inversely with price. In other words, the higher the price, the lower the quantity demanded. This occurs because of diminishing marginal utility. That is, consumers use the first units of an economic good they purchase to serve their most urgent needs first, and use each additional unit of the good to serve successively lower valued ends.

UNIT 2

Law of Demand and Supply

- The law of demand is a fundamental principle of economics which states that at a higher price consumers will demand a lower quantity of a good.
- Demand is derived from the law of diminishing marginal utility, the fact that consumers use economic goods to satisfy their most urgent needs first.
- A market demand curve expresses the sum of quantity demanded at each price across all consumers in the market.
- Changes in price can be reflected in movement along a demand curve, but do not by themselves increase or decrease demand.
- The shape and magnitude of demand shifts in response to changes in consumer preferences, incomes, or related economic goods, NOT to changes in price.

Volume 75%

UNIT 2

Law of Demand and Supply

- Understanding the Law of Demand
- Economics involves the study of how people use limited means to satisfy unlimited wants. The law of demand focuses on those unlimited wants. Naturally, people prioritize more urgent wants and needs over less urgent ones in their economic behavior, and this carries over into how people choose among the limited means available to them. For any economic good, the first unit of that good that a consumer gets their hands on will tend to be put to use to satisfy the most urgent need the consumer has that that good can satisfy.
- For example, consider a castaway on a desert island who obtains a six pack of bottled, fresh water washed up on shore. The first bottle will be used to satisfy the castaway's most urgently felt need, most likely drinking water to avoid dying of thirst. The second bottle might be used for bathing to stave off disease, an urgent but less immediate need. The third bottle could be used for a less urgent need such as boiling some fish to have a hot meal, and on down to the last bottle, which the castaway uses for a relatively low priority like watering a small potted plant to keep him company on the island.

UNIT 3

Market Structure

- In economics, market structure is a descriptive organizational term for discussing the economics of the market and other characteristics of a market.
- Market structure has historically emerged in two separate types of discussions in economics, that of Adam Smith on the one hand, and that of Karl Marx on the other hand. Adam Smith in his writing on economics stressed the importance of laissez-faire principles outlining the operation of the market in the absence of dominant political mechanisms of control, while Karl Marx discussed the working of the market in the presence of a controlled economy[citation needed], sometimes referred to as a command economy in the literature. Both types of market structure have been in historical evidence throughout the twentieth century and twenty-first century

UNIT 3

Market Structure

- These somewhat abstract concerns tend to determine some but not all details of a specific concrete market system where buyers and sellers actually meet and commit to trade. Competition is useful because it reveals actual customer demand and induces the seller (operator) to provide service quality levels and price levels that buyers (customers) want, typically subject to the seller's financial need to cover its costs. In other words, competition can align the seller's interests with the buyer's interests and can cause the seller to reveal his true costs and other private information. In the absence of perfect competition,
- three basic approaches can be adopted to deal with problems related to the control of market power and an asymmetry between the government and the operator with respect to objectives and information: (a) subjecting the operator to competitive pressures, (b) gathering information on the operator and the market, and (c) applying incentive regulation.[2]

UNIT 3

Market Structure

- The correct sequence of the market structure from most to least competitive is perfect competition, imperfect competition, oligopoly, and pure monopoly.
- The main criteria by which one can distinguish between different market structures are: the number and size of producers and consumers in the market, the type of goods and services being traded, and the degree to which information can flow freely.

UNIT 4

Factor Pricing

Theory of wages. Exploitation of labour

- Exploitation of labour is the act of using power to systematically extract more value from workers than is given to them. It is a social relationship based on an asymmetry of power between workers and their employers. When speaking about exploitation, there is a direct affiliation with consumption in social theory and traditionally this would label exploitation as unfairly taking advantage of another person because of their inferior position, giving the exploiter the power.[1]
- Karl Marx is considered the most classical and influential theorist of exploitation. In analyzing exploitation, economists are split on the explanation of the exploitation of labour given by Marx and Adam Smith. Smith did not see exploitation as an inherent systematic phenomena in certain economic systems as Marx did, but rather as an optional moral injustice.[2]

UNIT 4

Factor Pricing

Theory of wages. Exploitation of labour

- Marx's exploitation theory is one of the major elements analyzed in Marxian economics and some social theorists consider it to be a cornerstone in Marxist thought. Marx credited the Scottish Enlightenment writers for originally propounding a materialist interpretation of history.[3] In his Critique of the Gotha Program, Marx set principles that were to govern the distribution of welfare under socialism and communism—these principles saw distribution to each person according to their work and needs. Exploitation is when these two principles are not met, when the agents are not receiving according to their work or needs.[4] This process of exploitation is a part of the redistribution of labour, occurring during the process of separate agents exchanging their current productive labour for social labour set in goods received.[5] The labour put forth toward production is embodied in the goods and exploitation occurs when someone purchases a good, with their revenue or wages, for an amount unequal to the total labour he or she has put forth.[6] This labour performed by a population over a certain time period is equal to the labour embodied to the goods that make up the net national product (NNP). The NNP is then parceled out to the members of the population in some way and this is what creates the two groups, or agents, involved in the exchange of goods: exploiters and exploited.

UNIT 4

Factor Pricing

Theory of wages. Exploitation of labour

- Exploiters appropriate another's surplus labour, which is the amount of labour exceeding what is necessary for the reproduction of a worker's labour power and basic living conditions. In other terms, this entails the worker being able to maintain living conditions sufficient to be able to continue work. Marx does not attempt to tie this solely to capitalist institutions as he notes how historically, there are accounts of this appropriation of surplus labour in institutions with forced labour, like those based on slavery and feudal societies. However, the difference he emphasizes is the fact that when this appropriation of surplus labour occurs in societies like capitalist ones, it is occurring in institutions having abolished forced labour and resting on free labour.[1] This comes from Marx's labour theory of value which states that the exchange-value of a commodity is proportional to the socially necessary amount of labour time to produce the commodity.
- In a capitalist economy, workers are paid according to this value and value is the source of all wealth. Value is determined by a good's particular utility for an actor and if the good results from human activity, it must be understood as a product of concrete labour, qualitatively defined labour. Capitalists are able to purchase labour power from the workers, who can only bring their own labour power in the market. Once capitalists are able to pay the worker less than the value produced by their labour, surplus labour forms and this results in the capitalists' profits. This is what Marx meant by "surplus value", which he saw as "an exact expression for the degree of exploitation of labor-power by capital, or of the laborer by the capitalist".[8] This profit is used to pay for overhead and personal consumption by the capitalist,

UNIT 5

Reforms

Interest: Liquidity Preference Theory

- In macroeconomic theory, liquidity preference is the demand for money, considered as liquidity. The concept was first developed by John Maynard Keynes in his book *The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money* (1936) to explain determination of the interest rate by the supply and demand for money. The demand for money as an asset was theorized to depend on the interest foregone by not holding bonds (here, the term "bonds" can be understood to also represent stocks and other less liquid assets in general, as well as government bonds). Interest rates, he argues, cannot be a reward for saving as such because, if a person hoards his savings in cash, keeping it under his mattress say, he will receive no interest, although he has nevertheless refrained from consuming all his current income. Instead of a reward for saving, interest, in the Keynesian analysis, is a reward for parting with liquidity. According to Keynes, money is the most liquid asset. Liquidity is an attribute to an asset. The more quickly an asset is converted into money the more liquid it is said to be

UNIT 5

Reforms

Interest: Liquidity Preference Theory

- According to Keynes, demand for liquidity is determined by three motives:[2]
- the transactions motive: people prefer to have liquidity to assure basic transactions, for their income is not constantly available. The amount of liquidity demanded is determined by the level of income: the higher the income, the more money demanded for carrying out increased spending.
- the precautionary motive: people prefer to have liquidity in the case of social unexpected problems that need unusual costs. The amount of money demanded for this purpose increases as income increases.
- speculative motive: people retain liquidity to speculate that bond prices will fall. When the interest rate decreases people demand more money to hold until the interest rate increases, which would drive down the price of an existing bond to keep its yield in line with the interest rate. Thus, the lower the interest rate, the more money demanded (and vice versa).
- The liquidity-preference relation can be represented graphically as a schedule of the money demanded at each different interest rate. The supply of money together with the liquidity-preference curve in theory interact to determine the interest rate at which the quantity of money demanded equals the quantity of money supplied

UNIT 5

Reforms

Interest: Liquidity Preference Theory

- In *Man, Economy, and State* (1962), Murray Rothbard argues that the liquidity preference theory of interest suffers from a fallacy of mutual determination. Keynes alleges that the rate of interest is determined by liquidity preference. In practice, however, Keynes treats the rate of interest as *determining* liquidity preference. Rothbard states "The Keynesians therefore treat the rate of interest, not as they believe they do—as determined by liquidity preference—but rather as some sort of mysterious and unexplained force imposing itself on the other elements of the economic system."^[3]
- Criticism emanates also from post-Keynesian economists, such as circuitist Alain Parguez, professor of economics, University of Besançon, who "reject[s] the keynesian liquidity preference theory ... but only because it lacks sensible empirical foundations in a true monetary economy".^[4]

UNIT 5

Reforms

Interest: Liquidity Preference Theory

- Keynes' Liquidity Preference Theory of Interest Rate Determination!
- The determinants of the equilibrium interest rate in the classical model are the 'real' factors of the supply of saving and the demand for investment. On the other hand, in the Keynesian analysis, determinants of the interest rate are the 'monetary' factors alone.
- Keynes' analysis concentrates on the demand for and supply of money as the determinants of interest rate. According to Keynes, the rate of interest is purely "a monetary phenomenon." Interest is the price paid for borrowed funds. People like to keep cash with them rather than investing cash in assets. Thus, there is a preference for liquid cash.

UNIT 5

Reforms

Interest: Liquidity Preference Theory

- People, out of their income, intend to save a part. How much of their resources will be held in the form of cash and how much will be spent depend upon what Keynes calls liquidity preference, Cash being the most liquid asset, people prefer cash. And interest is the reward for parting with liquidity. However, the rate of interest in the Keynesian theory is determined by the demand for money and supply of money.
- Demand for Money:
- Demand for money is not to be confused with the demand for a commodity that people 'consume'. But since money is not consumed, the demand for money is a demand to hold an asset.
- The desire for liquidity or demand for money arises because of three motives:
-



Thank you

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English

Aim and Objective: <this course aims at familiarizing the Lerner with English language and using english

Unit No Description

- I Active Voice, Passive Voice, Tense >
- II tense, The Indefinite Tense , The Continuous (Imperfect) Tense >
- III Curriculum Vitae, Purposes of a CV, CV Formats,Chronologica>
- IV Précis Writing , Uses of Précis>
- V Adjectives, Adjectives Modify Nouns, Coordinate Adjectives>

Unit 1

Active Voice

Describes a sentence where the subject performs the action stated by the verb

- The voice that we use often
- In the active voice, the object receives the action of the verb
- e.g. Children eat apples

Passive Voice

- Describes a sentence where the subject is acted upon by the verb
- In the passive voice, the subject receives the action of the verb
- The object of the active verb becomes the subject of the passive verb
- e.g. Apples are eaten by children.

Unit 1

- **How to rewrite Active Voice sentences in Passive Voice**
- In Passive Voice, the object of the active sentence becomes the subject
- In Passive Voice, the subject of the active sentence becomes the object
- The finite form of the verb is changed
- e.g. to be + past participle
- **In Passive Voice, the object of the active verb becomes the subject of the passive verb**

	Subject	Verb	Object
Active	Children	eat	apples
Passive	Apples	are eaten	by children

Examples of Passive Voice

Tense		Subject	Verb	Object
• Simple Present	Active	Brian	writes	an article
	Passive	An article	is written by	Brian.
• Past	Active	Brian	wrote	an article.
	Passive	An article	was written	by Brian.
• Future	Active	Brian	will write	an article.

Unit 1

Examples of Passive Voice

Tense	Object	Active	Subject	Verb	Passive
• Simple Present		Active	Brian writes		an article Brian.
• Past		Active	Brian wrote		an article. by Brian.
• Simple Future		Active	Brian will write		an article.

Unit 1

Tense

Subject

Verb

Object

Past

Active

Brian

was writing

an article.

Past Perfect

Active

Brian

has written

Passive
An article

had been

written

an article.

By Brian.

Progressive

Passive

An article

was being written

Brian.

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Unit 1

Tense		Subject	Verb	Object
Simple	Active	Brian	will write	an article.
future	Passive	An article	will be written by	Brian.
Future	Active	Brian	will have written	the article
Perfect	Passive	An article	will have been written	by Brian.

Tense		Subject	Verb	Object
Conditional	Active	Brian	would write	an article.
Sentence I	Passive	An article	would be written	by Brian.
Conditional	Active	Brian	would have written	an article.
Sentence II	Passive	An article	would have been written by	Brian

Unit 1

Following tenses cannot be changed into Passive Voice

- Present perfect continuous tense**
- Past perfect continuous tense**
- Future continuous tense**
- Future perfect continuous tense**
- Sentences having Intransitive verbs**

Unit-2 tense

Tenses are the form taken by a verb to show the time of an action or the state of an event.

There are three tenses : The Present Tense
The Past Tense The Future Tense.

□ Each of the three tenses has four forms or sub- divisions to show continuity or completeness of the action and time. These are :

Indefinite

Continuous or Imperfect

Perfect

Perfect Continuous



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Unit-2

tense

Tense	Indefinite	Continuo us	Perfect	Perfect Continuo us
Present	Play (s)	Is / Am / Are Playing	Has / Have Played	Has / Have been Playing
Past	Played	Was / Were Playing	Had Played	Had been Playing
Future	Will / Shall Play	Will / Shall be Playing	Will / Shall Have Played	Will / Shall have been Playing

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Unit-2

tense

The Indefinite Tense does not indicate whether the action is complete or not.

The Continuous (Imperfect) Tense that the action is still going on.

The Perfect Tense indicates that the action is complete , finished or perfect.

The Perfect Continuous Tense indicates that the action began in the past and is still continuing

Simple Present Tense
Subject + Verb1 + Object

Expresses a general truth or an action that is occurring now
Eg : The sun rises from the east.

Expresses an action that occurs regularly or habitually
Eg : She goes to the school regularly.

Unit-2

Affirmative Sentences : They play.

Negative Sentences : They do not play.

Interrogative Sentences : Do they play ?

Negative Interrogative Sentences : Do they not play ?

Present Continuous Tense

Subject + Is/Am/Are + V1 + ing + Object.

The present continuous tense is used to express an action which is happening at a particular time in the present or extending over a period of present time.

Affirmative Sentences : You are playing.

Negative Sentences : You are not playing.

Interrogative Sentences : Are you playing ?

Negative Interrogative Sentences : Are you not playing ?

Unit-2

Present Perfect Tense

- Subject +has/have +V3 +Object.
- Has → Singular , Have → Plural.
- The present perfect tense denotes an action that was started in the past and has just been completed.
- Affirmative Sentences : I have played.
- Negative Sentences : I have not played.
- Interrogative Sentences : Have I played ?
- Negative Interrogative Sentences : Have I not played ?
- **Present Perfect Continuous Tense**
- Subject + has/have + been + V1 + ing + Object
- The present perfect tense is used when an action that started in the past is still continuing.
- Affirmative Sentences : We have been playing.
- Negative Sentences : We have not been playing.
- Interrogative Sentences : Have we been playing
- ?
- Negative Interrogative Sentences : Have we not been playing ?

Unit-2

Simple Past Tense

Subject + V2 + Object.

□ The simple past tense is used for an action which happened at a particular time in the past.

Affirmative Sentences : I played.

Negative Sentences : I did not play.

Interrogative Sentences : Did I play ?

Negative Interrogative Sentences : Did I not played ?

Past Continuous Tense

Subject + was/were + V1 + ing + Object.

The past continuous tense is used for an action which was happening at a particular time in the past.

Affirmative Sentences : Boys were playing.

Negative Sentences : Boys were not playing.

Interrogative Sentences : Were boys playing ?

Negative Interrogative Sentences : Were boys not playing ?

Unit-2

Past Perfect Tense

Subject + had + V3 + Object.

The past perfect tense is used to express an action that was completed before another action started in the past. It is used with the earlier of the two actions. The simple past tense is used with the other action.

Affirmative Sentences : Sheila had played.

Negative Sentences : Sheila had not played.

Interrogative Sentences : Had Sheila played?

Negative Interrogative Sentences : Had Sheila not played ?

Past Perfect continuous Tense

Subject + had + been + V1 + Object.

The past perfect continuous tense is used for an action that began before a certain point in the past and continued up to that point.

Affirmative Sentences : Ria had been playing.

Negative Sentences : Ria had not been playing.

Interrogative Sentences : Had Ria been playing?

Negative Interrogative Sentences : Had Ria not been playing ?

Unit-2

Simple Future Tense

Subject + will/shall + V1 + Object.

The simple future tense is used for an action that will take place at particular time in the future.

Affirmative Sentences : Ravi will play.

Negative Sentences : Ravi will not play.

Interrogative Sentences : Will Ravi play ?

Negative Interrogative Sentences : Will Ravi not play ?

Future Continuous Tense

Subject + will/shall + be +V1 + ing + Object

The future continuous tense is used to express an action which will be in progress at a particular time in the future.

Future Perfect Tense

Subject + shall/will + have + V3 + Object.

Future perfect tense is used to indicate the completion of an action by a certain period of time in the future.

Unit-2

Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Subject + shall/will + have been + V1 + ing + Object.

The future perfect tense is used when an action is to continue up to a certain point of time in the future.

Affirmative Sentences : Raj will have been playing.

Negative Sentences : Raj will not have been playing.

Interrogative Sentences : Will Raj have been playing ?

Negative Interrogative Sentences : Will Raj not have been playing ?

Unit 3

Curriculum Vitae

Curriculum Vitae (CV) means "course of life" in Latin

A CV is a written description of your work experience, educational background and skills

A CV is typically a "living document" which will reflect the developments in a professional's career

Purposes of a CV

CV Formats

Chronological: = Reverse chronological order

Widely used for corporate sector

Mainly used by individuals with

Solid work history

Few or no gaps between jobs

Functional CV

- Focuses on the skill set of an individual
- Mainly used by individuals
 - with significant gaps in employment
 - a mixed employment background
 - very short work history

Unit3

Functional Types

Academic

Used for academic applications (graduate student applications, scholarship applications)

Usually more detailed

Focuses mainly on academic achievements,

Relevant projects and courses mentioned

Corporate

Used for getting jobs

Specific to the needs of the employer

Focuses mainly on work experience and relevant academic affiliations



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Unit 3

Précis Writing :-

Précis Writing :-

A Précis is the shortened form of a passage .It is a miniature replication of the original passage.

Précis writing is a process of condensing a passage to its main points.

It expresses the theme of the passage as briefly as possible.

A Précis must briefly cover all the ideas stated in a passage .

Uses of Précis

It is useful in grasping the ideas of a passage, extract, chapter or book.

It aids concentration when reading a passage that has to be summarized.

It improves writing skills and teaches the quality of expressing much in few words.

Unit-5

Adjectives

What Are Adjectives?

Adjectives are words that describe the qualities or states of being of nouns: enormous, doglike, silly, yellow, fun, fast. They can also describe the quantity of nouns: many, few, millions, eleven.

Adjectives Modify Nouns

Most students learn that adjectives are words that modify (describe) nouns. Adjectives do not modify verbs or adverbs or other adjectives.

exa,..

Margot wore a beautiful hat to the pie-eating contest.

Furry dogs may overheat in the summertime.

My cake should have sixteen candles.

The scariest villain of all time is Darth Vader.

In the sentences above, the adjectives are easy to spot because they come immediately before the nouns they modify.

Unit-5

Uses of Adjectives

Adjectives tell the reader how much—or how many—of something you're talking about, which thing you want passed to you, or which kind of something you want.

Exa..

Please use three white flowers in the arrangement.

Three and *white* are modifying flowers.

Degrees of Comparison

Adjectives come in three forms: absolute, comparative, and superlative. Absolute adjectives describe something in its own right.

Exa...

A cool guy

A messy desk

A mischievous cat

Garrulous squirrels

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Coordinate Adjectives

Coordinate adjectives should be separated by a comma or the word and. Adjectives are said to be coordinate if they modify the same noun in a sentence.

Exa...

This is going to be a long, cold winter.

Isobel's dedicated and tireless efforts made all the difference.

Adjectives vs. Adverbs

As mentioned above, many of us learned in school that adjectives modify nouns and that adverbs modify verbs. But as we've seen, adjectives can also act as complements for linking verbs. This leads to a common type of error: incorrectly substituting an adverb in place of a predicate adjective. An example you've probably heard before is:

When Nouns Become Adjectives and Adjectives Become Nouns

One more thing you should know about adjectives is that, sometimes, a word that is normally used as a noun can function as an adjective, depending on its placement.

For example:

Course Name: BALLB (I SEM)

Subject Code: 103

Subject Name: English



Thank you

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Fundamentals of Computer

Unit No Description

- I Introduction to Computer Fundamentals
Introduction to Computer Computer System Hardware Memory
Input and Output Devices
Definition of Computer Virus.
- II Operating system
- III MS Word, MS Excel , MS Powerpoint
- IV Use of computer in E-commerce
- V Internet and internet applications
- VI Brief Description of Unit in Line 1 or 2 Times New Roman 16

UNIT-1

What is Computer ?

An electronic device that stores ,retrieves and process data ,and Can be programmed with instructions. A computer is composed of hardware and software and Can exit in a variety of sizes and Configurations.

The logo features a stylized sun with rays rising from an open book, all enclosed within a gear-like border. The background is a light orange color.

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UNIT-1

Hardware & Software

- The term hardware refers to the physical Components of your computer such as the system unit, mouse, keyboard,monitor etc.
- The software is the instruction that makes the computer work .
- Software is held either on your computer's ,hard disk, CD-ROM, DVD or an a diskette(floppy disk) and is loaded (i.e copied) from the disk into the Computer's RAM(Random Access Memory),as and when required.

UNIT-1

Types of Computers

- Mini and main frame Computers
- Very powerful, Used by large Organization such as banks to control the entire business operation, very expensive!
- Personal Computers

- Cheap and easy to use. Often used as Stand- alone Computer's or in a network. May be connected to large mainframe Computer's within big Companies

UNIT-1

Hardware Components

- INPUT DEVICES "How to tell it what to do"
- A keyboard and mouse are the Standard way to interact with the computer. Other devices include joysticks and game pads used primary for games.
- OUTPUT DEVICES "How it show you what it is doing"
- The monitor(the screen)is how the computer sends information back to you. A Printer is also an Output device.

UNIT-1

Main Parts of Computers

- Memory- "How the memory process, Stores and uses immediate data"
- Ram - Random Access method.
- The main working memory used by the computer.
- When the operating system loads from disk when you first switch on the computer, it is copied into Ram.
- ROM - (Read only memory) as the name suggest is a special type of memory chip that holds software that can be read but not written to.
- A good example is the Rom-Bios chip, which contains read only software.

UNIT-1

Microprocessors " The brain of computer"

- PCs Primarily use microprocessors(sometimes called the chip) take older Intel versions include the 386,486 and now the pentium line.
- The CPU is nothing an Intel Pentium and it is one of the most important components within your computer
- It determines how fast your computer will run and is measured by its MHZ speed.
- Thus a 600MHz pentium is much faster than say a 400MHz pentium CPU
- It is the cpu that performs all the Calculations within the computer.
- *Some of the factors That Impact on a Computer's performance*
- CPU
- RAM size
- Hard disk speed and capacity

UNIT-2

Operating System Software

- The Operating System is a special type of program that loads automatically when you start your Computer.
- The Operating System allows you to use advanced features of a Modern Computer without having to learn all the details of how the hardware works.
- The link between hardware and you, the user.
- Makes the computer easy to use without having to understand bits and bytes.

UNIT-2

Information Network

LAN - A Local Area Network is a system whereby individual pCs are connected together within a Company or Organization.

WAN - Wide area Network as the name implies allows you to connect to other Computers over a wide area.

Use of Network

If ten people are working together within an office It means Sense for them all to be connected.

In this way the office can have a single printer and all ten people Can print to it.

In a similar way other device such as modems or scanners can be shared

Even more useful is the ability to share information when connected to Network.

UNIT-2

Computer Virus

- What are Computer Viruses?
- Viruses are small program that hide themselves on your disks (both diskettes and your hard disk).
- Unless you use virus detection software the first time that you know that you have a virus is when it a tivaties.
- Different viruses are activated in different ways.
- **How do viruses infect PCs?**
- Viruses hide on a disk and when you access the disk the virus program will start and infect your computer.
- The worst thing about a computer virus is that they can spread from one computer to another, either via use of infected floppy disk, or over a computer network, including the Internet.

UNIT-2

How to Prevent virus damage

- There are a number of third party antivirus products available.
- Most of these are better than the rather rudimentary products available within Dos and windows but of course you do have to pay for them.
- The main thing about your virus checker is that it should be kept upto date.
- Many companies supply updated disks on a regular basis or allow you to receive updates through an electric, on-line bulletin board.

UNIT-3

Microsoft Word

A word processor is a type of Computer that is used to create a variety of documents ,from simple letters to fully illustrated newsletters and fliers word processing applications.

Display text on a computer screen and allow users to easily add,remove, and placement of text in a document without having to re-type the entire document as they would with a typewriter. Microsoft word is one of the most popular word processing .

UNIT-3

Microsoft Excel

- [Introduction to Microsoft Excel 2007](#)
- Microsoft Excel is a very powerful tool for you to use for numeric Computations and analysis .Excel can also function as a simple database but that is a other class.



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UNIT-3

Microsoft Powerpoint

- [Introduction to Microsoft office PowerPoint 2007](#)
- PowerPoint enables anyone to produce , with a little practice, beautifully laid out presentation ,either as on-screen shows, or OHP slides. The aim of these notes is to introduce you to the basic of PowerPoint . It will tell you how to create attractive animated presentations that include animation, images,charts,tables, and links to other software.

UNIT-3

Network Topology

- Topology refers to the way in which the network of Computers is Connected. Each topology is suited to specific tasks and has its own advantages and disadvantages. The choice of Topology is dependent upon type and number of equipment being used planned applications and rate of data transfer required ,response time and cost.
- Network topology are Categorised into the following basic types.
- 1. Bus Topology
- 2. Ring Topology
- 3. Star Topology
- 4. Mesh Topology

UNIT-4

E- Commerce

- The exchange or buying and selling of Commodities on a large Scale involving transportation from place to place is known as "e-Commerce".
- E-Commerce from Communication Perspective is the delivery of information.
- Products or services, or payments via telephone lines, Computer network ,or any other means- Commerce from business perspective , is the application of technology toward the automation of business transaction and workflows.

UNIT-5

Internet and Internet Application

- [Introduction](#)
- It is worldwide System which has the following characteristics:
- Internet is a world- wide / global system of interconnected Computer networks
- Internet uses the standard internet protocol (TCP/IP)
- Every computer in internet is identifies by a unique IP address .
- IP Address is unique set of numbers(such as 110.22.33.144) which identifies a Computer location.
- A special Computer DNS is used to give name to the IP.

UNIT-5

Working of Internet

- The internet is the network around the world . It is global network of computer. It consists of million of private,public,academic, business, and government network. The internet connects millions of computers . These computer are called hosts. The communication protocol used for internet is TCP/IP. The computers on Internet are linked through different communication media . The commonly used communication media are telephone lines, fiber optic cables,microwave and satellite.

UNIT-5

Web browser

-
- A web browser is a software application which enables a user to display and interact with text, images, videos, music, and other information that could on a website. Text and images on web page can contain hyperlinks to other web pages at the same or different website. Web browser allow a user to quickly easily access information provided on many web page at many website by traversing these links.web browser format HTML information to display so the appearance of a web page many differ between browser.

UNIT-5

E-mail

- E-mail (electronic mail) is the exchange of computer-stored messages by telecommunication. E-mail messages are usually encoded in ASCII text. However, you can also send non-text files, such as graphic images and sound files, as attachments sent as binary streams. E-mail was one of the first uses of the Internet and is still the most popular use. A large percentage of the total traffic over the Internet is E-mail. E-mail can also be exchanged between online service provider users and in networks other than the Internet, both public and private.

Course Name: BALLB (I SEM)
Computer

Subject Code: 104

Subject Name: Fundamentals of



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LAW OF TORT WITH CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW

Aim and Objective: Aim and Objective:To study the principle of tortious liability ,the available in an action for torts the capacity of parties to sue and be sued and matters connection there with

>
<

Unit No	Description
I	Evolution of tort,-nature scope ,meaning ,distinguish between tort and crime ,contact, Ubi –jus ibi remedial ,mental elements etc
II	General defense ,vicarious liability
III	Negligence nuisance Absolute an strict liabilities
IV	Tort against person ,tort effecting body ,Assault , battery, mayhem ,false impress ointment, intimidation etc in Line 1 or 2 Times New Roman 16>
V	consumer protection Act 1986 definition ,council, consumer dispute, agencies, establishment ,jurisdiction, procedure odder
VI	

UNIT 1

Nature and scope of law of tort

- **Introduction**
 - **Meaning of Torts**
 - **Origin of Tort Theory**
 - **The Main purpose of Law of Torts in India**
 - **A. Resemblance between crime and tort**
 - **Tort and contract Difference**
 - **Tort and crime**
 - **Ubi jus ibi remedium**
 - **Constituents of Tort**
 - **General Principles of Liability**
- Conclusion**

UNIT 1

Mental elements

- Intention
- Motive
- Malice in law and in fact
- on the basis of intention, tort can be divided into two namely:
- a) Intentional Tort
- b) Unintentional Tort
- INTENTIONAL TORT
- .UNINTENTIONAL TORT
- .RELEVANCE OF INTENTION
- INTENTIONAL OMISSION
- MOTIVE
- EXCEPTIONS TO RULE
- FAULT: ESSENTIAL ELEMENT IN TORT?
- THE PRESENT TREND
- FALSE IMPRISONMENT: ESSENTIAL ELEMENT IN TORT?
- MALICIOUS PROSECUTION
- EXCEPTIONS TO THE RULE

Unit 2

General Defence

- Private Defence
- Inevitable Accident
- ACT of state.
- Act of God
- Mistake
- Statutory Authority
- Volenti Non Fit injuria

The logo features a stylized sun with rays rising behind an open book. The book's pages are labeled 'SRU' and 'Alwar'. The entire emblem is enclosed within a gear-like border.

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UNIT 2

Vicarious liability

- Generally, a person is liable for his own wrongful acts and one does not incur any liability for the acts done by others. In certain cases, however, vicarious liability, that is the liability of one person for the act of another person, may arise. In order that the liability of A for the act done by B can arise, it is necessary that there should be certain kind of relationship between A and B, and the wrongful act should be, in certain way, connected with that relationship.

The common examples of such a liability are:

- (1) Liability of the principal for the tort of his agent;
- (2) Liability of partners of each other's tort;
- (3) Liability of the master for the tort of his servant

Unit 3 negligence

- Elements of negligence claims
- Some things must be established by anyone who wants to sue in negligence. These are what are called the "elements" of negligence.
- Most jurisdictions say that there are four elements to a negligence action:
- duty: the defendant has a duty to others, including the plaintiff to exercise reasonable care,
- breach: the defendant breaches that duty through an act or culpable omission,
- damages: as a result of that act or omission, the plaintiff suffers an injury, and
- causation: the injury to the plaintiff is a reasonably foreseeable consequence of the defendant's act or omission.

Unit 3

Nuisance

- The word *nuisance* has been derived from the French word '*quiere*' which means, to hurt or to annoy. Ordinarily, nuisance means disturbances. According to Winfield, nuisance is incapable of exact definition. But for the purpose of the law of tort, it may be described as unlawful interference with a person's use or enjoyment of land or of some right over, or in connection with it. Learn Nuisance Tort here.
- Kinds of Nuisance
 - Public Nuisance Tort
 - Private Nuisance Tort

Unit 3

Absolute and strick liability

- The principle of strict liability evolved in the case of Ryland's v Fletcher In the year 1868, the principle of strict liability states that any person who keeps hazardous substances on his premises will be held responsible if such substances escape the premises and causes any damage. Going into the facts of the case, F had a mill on his land, and to power the mill, F built a reservoir on his land. Due to some accident, the water from the reservoir flooded the coal mines owned by R. Subsequently, R filed a suit against F. The Court held that the defendant built the reservoir at his risk, and in course of it, if any accident happens then the defendant will be liable for the accident and escape of the material.
- meaning
- Essentials of Strict Liability
- Exception to the Rule of Strict Liability

Unit 3

Legal remedies

- There are three crucial categories of judicial remedies in common law systems. The legal remedy originates from the law courts of England and is seen in the form of a payment of money to the victim, commonly referred to as damages or repletion. Damages aim at making up the harm that a breaching party has committed to the victim. In the history of the English legal system, the legal remedy only existed in the form of monetary relief, and therefore the victim must petition through a separate system if he or she wanted other forms of compensation. Although the courtrooms and proceedings have been integrated, the distinction between requests for money versus action is still present. on-monetary compensation refers to the second category of judicial remedies—equitable remedies.

-

Unit 3

Remoteness of damages

- The principle of Remoteness of Damages is relevant to such cases. An event constituting a wrong can constitute of single consequence or may constitute of consequences i.e. series of acts/wrongs. The damage may be proximate or might be remote, or too remote.
- A few elaborations of cases would perhaps make it more clear.
- Scott v. Shepherd:
- .
- Haynes v. Harwood
- General illustration
- , two formulas have been highlighted:
- The test of reasonable foresight
- The test of directness

Unit iv

Tort against person

- Assault
- Battery
- Mayhem
- False imprisonment



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Unit iv

Tort affecting reputation

- **CLASIFICATION**
- 1 Libel
- 2slander
- Ingredients of tort
- 1Publication
- 2 of a defamatory stalemate
- 3 referring the claimant
- defences
- Justification
- Fair comment
- Absolute privilege



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Unit iv

Tort effecting freedom

- Malicious prosecution
- Malicious civil action
- Abuse of legal process



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Unit iv

Tort affective domestic and other rights

- Marital Rights
- Parental Rights
- Rights to service
- Contractual rights
-



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Unit iv

Intimidation and conspiracy

- A **civil conspiracy** or collusion is an agreement between two or more parties to deprive a third party of legal rights or deceive a third party to obtain an illegal objective. A conspiracy may also refer to a group of people who make an agreement to form a partnership in which each member becomes the agent or partner of every other member and engage in planning or agreeing to commit some act. It is not necessary that the conspirators be involved in all stages of planning or be aware of all details. Any voluntary agreement and some overt act by one conspirator in furtherance of the plan are the main elements necessary to prove a conspiracy. A conspiracy may exist whether legal means are used to accomplish illegal results, or illegal means used to accomplish something legal. Even when no crime is involved, a civil action for conspiracy may be brought by the persons who were damaged.
- In the law of tort the legal elements necessary to establish a **civil conspiracy** are substantially the same as for establishing a criminal conspiracy i.e. there is an agreement between two or more natural persons to break the law at some time in the future or to achieve a lawful aim by unlawful means. The criminal law often requires one of the conspirators to take an overt step to accomplish the illegal act to demonstrate the reality of their intention to break the law, whereas in a civil conspiracy, an overt act towards accomplishing the wrongful goal may not be required. Etymologically, the term comes from Latin *con-* "with, together", and *spirare* "to breathe

UNIT 5

The Consumer Protection Act1986

- **The Consumer Protection Act, 2000(COPRA)** is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted in 1986 to protect the interests of consumers in India It is replaced by The Consumer Protection Act 2019. It is made for the establishment of consumer councils and other authorities for the settlement of consumer's grievances and matters connected there with it. The act was passed in Assembly in October 1986 and came into force on December 24, 1986. The statute on the right was made before this COPRA act

UNIT 5

Consumer Protection Council

- CONSUMER GUIDANCE SOCIETY OF INDIA (CGSI) was THE FIRST CONSUMER ORGANISATION ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1966.
- It was followed by many others such as
- (1) Consumer Education And Research Centre (Gujarat)
- (2) Bureau Of Indian Standards
- (3) Federation Of Consumer Organisation In Tamil Nadu
- (4) Mumbai Grahak Panchayat
- (5) Consumer Voice (New Delhi)
- (6) Legal Aid Society (Kolkata)
- (7) Akhil Bhartiya Grahak Panchayat
- (8) The Consumers Eye India.
- (9)United India Consumer's Association.

UNIT 5

Consumer Disputes Redressal Agencies

- District Consumer Disputes Redressed Forum (DCDRF): Also known as the "District Forum" established by the State Government in each district of the State. The State Governments may establish more than one District Forum in a district. It is a district-level court that deals with cases valuing up to ₹2 million (US\$28,000).
- State Consumer Disputes Redressed Commission (SCDRC): Also known as the "State Commission" established by the State Government in the State. It is a state-level court that takes up cases valuing less than ₹10 million (US\$140,000)

Course Name: BALLB (I SEM)
CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW

Subject Code: 105

Subject NameLAW OF TORT WITH

UNIT 5

Objectives

**Consumer protection council
Establishment
Jurisdiction
Procedure
orders**

The logo features a stylized sun with rays rising behind an open book. The book's pages are labeled 'SRU' and 'Alwar'. The entire emblem is enclosed within a gear-like border.

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Course Name: BALLB (I SEM)
CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW

Subject Code: 105

Subject NameLAW OF TORT WITH



Thank you

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Contract

Aim and Objective: This course is designed to acquaint the students with the various stages through which a civil case passes and the connected matters. The course also includes law of limitation

Unit No	Description
I	History – formation of contract-Agreement and contract offer and acceptance-
II	CREATION OF AGENCY
III	PATERNERSHIP ACT
IV	SALE OF GOODS ACT
V	BAILMENT AND PLEDGE
VI	

Unit 1

Title and Contents

CONTENTS

-
- Unlawful consideration effect
- Contractual Ability –electronic- documents
- As web pages –digital certificates as
- Entry passes –time and place of contract –
- Secured custody of electronic records

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Unit I

- History – formation of contract-Agreement and contract offer and acceptance-communication – Revocation –Essential elements invitation to offer
- Tenders ,consideration
- Nudum pactum essential elements
- Privity of contract and of consideration
- Exceptions



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Unit I

- Unlawful consideration effect
- Contractual Ability –electronic- documents
- As web pages –digital certificates as
- Entry passes –time and place of contract –
- Secured custody of electronic records



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Unit I

Definition

- Definition of contract
- CONTRACT - According to sec.2(h), a contract is defined as an agreement enforceable by law.
- PROMISE - According to sec.2(b), a proposal when accepted becomes a promise.



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Unit I

- AGREEMENT - According to sec.2(e), every
- promise and every set of promises forming
- consideration for each other.
- Consideration is the return benefit the parties to
- the contract get.
- Agreement = Offer + Acceptance



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Unit II

- CAPACITY OF CONTRACT –Minor’s agreement
- And its effects-persons of unsound mind
- Persons disqualified by law
- Free consent –coercion –undue influence –misrepresentation and mistake
- Legality of object –void agreements –agreements against public policy –wagering
- Agreements



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Unit II

FREE CONSENT

- Sec 13 defines “consent” as “Two or more persons
- are said to consent when they agree upon the same
- thing in the same sense”. According to Sec 14,
- consent is said to be free when it is not caused by:
- 1.Coercion
- 2.Undue influence
- 3.Fraud
- 4.Misrepresentation
- 5.Mistake

Unit II

- Its exceptions –contingent contracts
- Contingent contracts to do or not to do anything, if a specified uncertain event does not happen within a fixed time, may be enforced if the event does not happen or its happening becomes impossible before the expiry of that time.(Sec 35)

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Unit II

- Contingent agreements to do or not to do
- anything, if an impossible event happens, are
- void, whether or not the fact is known to the
- parties. (Sec 36)



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Unit II

DISCHARGE OF CONTRACT

- Discharge of contracts and its various
- Modes – performance of reciprocal promises
- -Appropriation Of payments
- Discharge by agreement –by operation of law
- By frustration (impossibility of performance)
- -by breach (anticipatory and actual)



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UNIT IV REMEDIES

- Remedies for breach of contracts – Damages
- Remoteness of damages
- Ascertainment of damages –injection –when
- Granted and when refused –restitution
- Specific performance when granted-
- Quasi contract



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UNIT IV

SPECIFIC RELIEF UNIT

- The specific relief Act
- Nature of specific relief – recovery of possession of movable and immovable property
- Specific performance when granted and
- Not granted
- Who may obtain and against whom discretionary remedy

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UNIT IV

- DISCHARGE BY PERFORMANCE
- DISCHARGE BY AGREEMENT OR CONSENT
- DISCHARGE BY IMPOSSIBILITY OF PERFORMANCE
- DISCHARGE BY LAPSE OF TIME
- DISCHARGE BY OPERATION OF LAW
- DISCHARGE BY BREACH OF CONTRACT

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UNIT IV

- Power of court to grant relief
- Rectification of instruments cancellation –declaratory decrees –preventive relief
- Temporary injunction –perpetual and mandatory injunctions
- Government as contracting party constitutional provisions

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UNIT IV

- Government power to contract procedural
- Requirments kinds of government contracts
- Their usual clauses,performances of such contract settelment of disputes and remedy

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UNIT IV

- In certain cases of breach of contract damages are not an adequate remedy. The court may, in such cases, direct the party in breach to carry out his promise according to terms of the contract. This is a direction by the court for specific performance of the contract at the suit of the party not in breach

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Course Name: BALLB (I SEM)

Subject Code: 106

Subject Name:Contract

Thank you



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