COURSE OBJECTIVE:
To create the knowledge of Legal perspective and its practices to improvise the business.

UNIT I COMMERCIAL LAW
THE INDIAN CONTRACT ACT 1872

THE SALE OF GOODS ACT 1930

UNIT II COMPANY LAW
Major principles – Nature and types of companies, Formation, Memorandum and Articles of Association, Prospectus, Power, duties and liabilities of Directors, winding up of companies, Corporate Governance.

UNIT III INDUSTRIAL LAW

UNIT IV INCOME TAX ACT AND SALES TAX ACT

UNIT V CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT AND INTRODUCTION OF CYBER LAWS

COURSE OUTCOME:
Legal insight will be established in the business practices according to the situation of changing environment.

TEXT BOOKS
REFERENCES
2. Dr. Vinod, K. Singhania, Direct Taxes Planning and Management, 2008.
Every business has a legal right to protect sensitive, private or mission-critical information it shares within a contract agreement. A nondisclosure clause establishes a legal right to confidentiality as it pertains to information not publicly or widely known. A standard nondisclosure clause defines information -- including trade secrets, financial data or new product development plans -- that your business considers private. It ensures that your business retains legal ownership rights to physical products, trademarks, patents and copyrights. The clause defines intellectual property, establishes your business as the legal owner -- often via an assignment statement -- and identifies authorized users.

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COURSE OUTCOME: Legal insight will be established in the business practices according to the situation of changing environment.


6. Legal relationship between the middleman and the businessperson is governed by: a. law of business b. law of Surety c. law of agency d. None of the above. You may also Like: MCQ on Recruitment and Selection with answers. (Ans: c).

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