



MAHARAJA SURAJMAL INSTITUTE

C-4, Janak Puri, New Delhi-110058

Website: www.msijanakupuri.com

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

ASSIGNMENT

Subject: Administrative Law

Assignment given on (date) 01st May '24

Submitted by:

Name of the student Shreshtha Garg

Program BBA-LL.B (H)

Year IInd SEM IVth

Batch 2022-27

Submitted on (date) 15th May '24

Submitted to:

Name of the faculty member Dr. Nidhi Dahiya

Grading A+

Nidhi Dahiya
10/5/24

Ques. 1.)

"Over-tribunalisation has made access to justice difficult rather than easy". Comment critically with the help of case laws.

Answer)

"Over-tribunalisation refers to the proliferation of tribunals or specialized quasi-judicial bodies, often created to expedite justice in specific areas of law. However, it's argued that the proliferation of such tribunals can complicate rather than simplify access to justice."

i.)

Complexity & Confusion: The existence of numerous tribunals can create confusion among litigants regarding which forum to approach, leading to delays and inefficiencies. In the case of L. Chandra Kumar v. Union of India (1997), the Supreme Court of India held that the power of judicial review is an essential feature of the basic structure of the Constitution and that the decisions of certain tribunals must be subject to judicial review by ordinary courts.

ii.)

Procedural Hurdles: Tribunals have their own procedural rules often, which may differ from those of regular courts. This can make it difficult for ordinary citizens, especially those without legal representation, to navigate the system effectively.

- iii.) Lack of Judicial Independence: There are some concerns that some tribunals may lack the same degree of independence as regular courts, as they are often under the administrative control of the executive branch. This could potentially undermine the impartiality and fairness of the adjudicatory process. In the case of Madras Bar Association v. Union of India (2014), the Supreme Court struck down certain provisions of the National Tax Tribunal Act, 2005, on the grounds that they compromised the independence of the judiciary.
- iv.) Multiplicity of Appeals: Tribunals may add an additional layer of appeals, as decisions of tribunals can often be appealed to higher courts. This can lead to a multiplicity of proceedings and further delay in the resolution of disputes.
- v.) Resource Allocation: The establishment and maintenance of tribunals require significant financial and human resources. There is a risk that resources allocated to tribunals could be diverted from the regular court system, exacerbating the problem of backlogs in traditional courts.

Ques. 2.)

Give an appraisal of 'abuse of discretion' and 'failure to exercise discretion' as grounds of judicial review.

Answer)

Abuse of Discretion —

This occurs when a judge or administrative agency makes a decision that is arbitrary, capricious, or without reasonable justification. In other words, it's when a decision-maker oversteps the bounds of what is considered reasonable or permissible.

Courts typically intervene when they find that an administrative decision was made arbitrarily or in bad faith, rather than based on the facts and the law. In such cases, the court may overturn the decision and possibly remand the case back to the agency for reconsideration.

Failure to Exercise Discretion —

This refers to situations where a decision-maker, such as an administrative agency or a judge, fails to properly consider relevant factors or exercise their discretion in making a decision. This can occur when an agency or judge ignores relevant evidence, fails to follow proper procedures, or makes a decision without giving adequate consideration to

ombudsman, the Act aimed to establish institutions responsible for addressing grievances related to corruption among public servants.

Under this Act, the Lokpal, at the central level, and Lokayukta, at the state level, are appointed to investigate allegations of corruption against public officials. The Lokpal and Lokayuktas are empowered to inquire, investigate, and prosecute cases of corruption, ensuring accountability and transparency in governance. The Act also provides for the creation of special courts to expedite the trial of corruption cases. It includes provisions for protecting whistleblowers and imposes penalties on those found guilty of making false complaints. However, the implementation of this Act has faced challenges, including delays in the appointment of Lokpal and Lokayukta members and concerns regarding the Act's effectiveness in curbing corruption comprehensively. Despite these challenges, this Act symbolizes India's commitment to fighting corruption and promoting good governance. It serves as a crucial tool in holding public officials accountable and fostering integrity in the country's democratic institutions.

Topic

Date

Page No.

Q1. Write a short note on the following:

① Role & Responsibility of a Business Analyst.

• Building a Team: Responsibility is to put together a team of individuals with the various abilities needed for the project. Not only must they be hired, but they must also be retained.

• Presentation & Documentation of the final Project: First record the project's details and share the project's findings with the client and stakeholders.

• Maintenance: If we start a new project, we must take proper care of it. If proper precautions are not taken all of the hard work put in to complete the project will be for naught.

• Implementation of the Project: For completion of all preceding steps, business analyst's upcoming and perhaps most crucial role is to incorporate whatever is being scheduled.

• Testing: The role of BA is to much broader than expected. After the product has been completed, the next step is to test it among users to determine its working capacity and quality.

② Difference between Data Scientist vs Data Engineer vs Business Data Analysts.

<u>Data Analysts</u>	<u>Data Engineer</u>	<u>Data Scientist</u>
- Requires Domain Skills - Data warehousing - Adobe & Google analytics. - Scripting & Statistical skills - Spread sheet knowledge	- Requires skills related to the field of computer science. - Data warehousing & ETL. - Advanced Programming knowledge. - In depth knowledge of SQL database. - Scripting, reporting & data visualisation	- Requires Statistical skills. - Data statistical and analytical skills. - Data Mining - In-depth programming knowledge (SAS/R) python, coding. - Decision making and Logic skills.

③ Career in BA.

1) Business Analysts: A BA is in charge of improving the processes, products, services and systems of a company.

Median salary of 7.0LPA with salaries ranging from 3.0 Lakhs per annum to 15 Lakhs per annum.

Topic _____

Date _____

Page No. _____

2) Data Analysts : Collect Data

- Analyse the Data
- Use statistical methods & Techniques.
- Generate reports.

3) HR Analysts : Trend analysis for employees purpose

- Statistics analysis.
- Attrition identification.
- Relationship management.

4) Financial Analyst : Reports generation, identify investment opportunities and advise.
Profit / Loss analysis.

Q2 What do you understand by Business Analytics?
Explain the analytics process in detail.

Business analytics is a concept in which mathematical models are created using data. These models will aid businesses in making decisions. Businesses have lot of data, but how they use it, as well as when and where they use it, is up to them. As a result, business analytics focuses more on analysis using statistical tools to drive decision making.

Process of Business Analytics

(1) Identifying the Problem of the Business
→ The first step in the business analytics process,

is to understand what a business is all about. Whether the business can be improved, or the problem requires a different solution.

(2) Explore the Data

Once the problem has been identified, it is time to investigate the data. To explore means to discover insights from the beginning and to recognize areas as well as patterns that need to be dug deeper.

(3) Analyse the Data

This is the third step data analysis process. We explored the data in the preceding step, and now the data has been cleaned and business is aware of what needs to be done.

As a result, the analytical model will be created based on the questions raised in the previous step.

(4) Make a prediction about what is likely to happen

Finally, once the model results are obtained, business experts interpret and evaluate them.

(5) Improve / Find the best Solution

The analysts will now employ prediction models, coefficients and inferences to drive "what-if" conditions, using the defined to optimize the

Topic _____

Date _____

Page No. _____

best solution within the given limitations and constraints.

Predictive analysis also assists marketers and advertisers in making more effective product and services recommendations to customers.

(6) Make a Decision and assess the results

Analysts then would make decisions and take action based on the model's conclusion in response to the predefined business problems.

(7) Update the system with the Decisions outcome

The final step is to document and update the outcome of the model's decision, action and conclusions into the database, this will improve the system's change and improve the performance of the existing system.

Seen ✓

Business Analytics

Q1) What is Data Modelling? What are the different types of Data modelling techniques?

When data is collected, it is in its most basic form. As data analysts, we must extract useful information from data and analyse it using proper tools. A Data model is an abstract model that allows for the further development of conceptual models and the establishment of relationships between data items.

Data modelling is a process which will provide us with a graphical representation of a various steps that must be completed, beginning with data collection and ending with results. Data modelling can be of the entire information or a subset of it. The goal of data modelling is to demonstrate the relationship between various steps to be taken, the various ways data can be grouped and organised, as well as its formats and attributes. Every company has its own set of requirements. As a result each business will have a unique set of data. The data modelling process is an effort to comprehend and define the data that the business requires.

Types of Data modelling Techniques:

① Entity Relationship Technique: The ER model represents an entity-relationship. The

entity-relationship model, as the title indicates, is a graphical representation of entities and their relationships. The diagrammatic view is a better and more straightforward way to understand the data. The entire data is depicted in this model by an entity-relationship diagram, which is made up of entities, attributes, and relationships. For instance, our database is known as the COMPANY database. Employees, departments, as well as projects are listed in this database.

② Hierarchical Technique: A tree-like structure characterizes the hierarchical model.

There is one root node, and the other child nodes are arranged in a specific order. In other words, a parent can have one or more children, but a child record can only have one parent. This is a physical order in which the database is stored.

③ Relational Technique: This model stores data in tables and columns and identifies the relationships between the data elements in them. It also has database management features like constraints and triggers. The entity-relationship and dimensional data models, which are currently the most popular, are variations of the relational model but can also be used with non-relational databases.

Topic _____

Date _____

Page No.

3

- ④ network Techniques: The network model is based on a hierarchical model, which allows for a wide range of relationships between linked records, implying that it has multiple parent records. We construct the model using ~~arithmetic~~ predefined theory-defined sets of related records.

Q2 → What are the key characteristics of a good data visualisation? Explain in detail.

We are all aware that in today's world, businesses have an abundance of data, whether it is for the stock market, sales, employees, or consumers. As a result, having accessible ways to see and fully comprehend such data is more essential than before. The availability of data is creating a demand for employees who are well-versed in data skills. As a result, employees at all levels, along with business owners, must understand data and its impact. Data visualisation is the transformation of data into visual / pictorial aspects. Visual elements such as charts, graphs, and maps, provide an easy way to see and understand trends, outliers, and patterns in data.

Advantages:

Colors and patterns catch our attention. Aside from attracting attention, data visualisation tools enable us to process information more quickly and use that information to increase productivity and results.

• The brain is predisposed to visualization:
Humans can rapidly distinguish between red and blue, as well as squares and circles. Everything in our society is cinematic, from paintings and media advertising to movies and television shows. Data visualisation is another type of artwork that captures our attention and keeps it there. When we see something, we quickly internalise it. It's narrative with a purpose. In today's world, even medical professionals are bombarded with knowledge, visual effects enable them to quickly process and segment our pertinent information.

• Data visualisation tools Uncover Insights that written reports may overlook

We are all aware that all contains particles. These particles collide with our skin trillions of times per second. If researchers desire to understand the relationship between Shanghai and sectors stock markets such as healthcare, pharma-bio, personal goods, and construction-material sectors during COVID-19, visualisation tools show a better relationship that written reports may overlook.  RINKY

Visualisation is one of the best and simple ways to draw conclusions about the overall data and outliers. Scatter plots and box plots are the most commonly used visualisation tools for identifying outliers.

Data Visualisation Provides Actionable Information

Data visualisation can help your organisation identify areas for improvement or high performance. By identifying successes and areas for improvement, actionable items can be generated.

Helps to Identify Trends

Data visualisation is a critical component of leveraging data insights to improve performance. The ability to visualise trends by sales rep, quarter, year, or SKU provides a better understanding of the company's pulse and enables actions to be taken to maintain positive trends and reverse negative trends.

Seen ✓

ASSIGNMENT - 1

Date : 6/04/

Page No.

Question 1) Differentiate between Economics and Business Economics.

<u>Answer</u>	<u>Economics</u>	<u>Business Economics</u>
1)	Economics focuses on the theoretical aspect. whereas	Business Economics focuses on the practical aspect.
2)	It is associated with concepts, theories, models and building theoretical framework.	It is associated with the applications of the selected theories and concepts to solve business problems and help the business decision making process.
3)	The economics has both micro and macro aspects within its purview.	It is fundamentally micro-economic in nature.
4)	Economics is concerned with both positive and normative economics. Positive economics explains the economic phenomena ^{as to} while normative discusses what they ought to be.	Business economics is essentially normative in nature. It explains what objectives and avenues a business should pursue and how they are to be.
5)	Economics studies the complex economic phenomena and rational human behaviour by developing certain meaningful and consistent assumptions, hypothesis and developing models.	Business economics endeavors to solve real life complex business problems. It selectively applies economic models with required modifications to solve the business problems.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 6.) Economics concentrates only the economic aspect to of the problems | Business economics deals with some non-economic aspects of the problems along with the economic aspects. |
| 7.) The Economics has within its ambit not only profit maximization but also other aspects like utility maximization, distribution theories of wage, rent interest and welfare economics as well. | Business economics focuses on the theory of profit only. |
| 8.) The scope of economics is not restricted and wider in nature. | Scope of Business economics is restricted and narrower is scope. |

Question 2.) Differentiate between Micro and Macro Economics.

Basis	<u>Micro-Economics</u>	<u>Macro-Economics</u>
<u>Meaning</u>	The branch of economics that studies the behavior of an individual consumer, firm, family is known as Microeconomics.	The branch of economics that studies the behavior of the whole economy, (both national and international) is known as Macro-economics.
<u>Deals with</u>	Individual economic variables.	Aggregate economic variables.
<u>Business Application</u>	Applied to operational or internal issues.	Environment and external issues.

Assignment-2

Ques-1) Discuss price, output and profit position in perfect competitive market structure (12 Marks)

Answer: In a perfectly competitive market structure price, output and profit positions are determined by the interplay of market forces among numerous small firms that have no significant market power. Here's an overview of each subject aspect:

Price Determination:

In perfect competition, the price is established by the market forces of supply and demand. The individual firms is a price taker, meaning has no influence on the market price.

The price is set at the equilibrium point where the quantity demanded by consumers equals the quantity supplied by producers.

Output Level:

Firms in perfect competition aim to maximize their profits. They achieve this by producing where marginal cost (MC) equals the market price (P). This equilibrium output level ensures that the cost of producing an additional unit (marginal cost) is equal to the revenue gained from selling that unit (market price). Thus, the firm produces at the point where $MC = P$ to maximize its total revenue and minimize costs.

<u>Goals</u>	Demand and Supply.	Aggregate Demand and Aggregate Supply.
<u>Assumption</u>	It assumes that all macroeconomic variables are constant.	It assumes that all microeconomic variables are constant.
<u>Concerned with</u>	Theory of Product Pricing, Theory of Factor Pricing, Theory of Economic Welfare.	Theory of National Income, Aggregate Consumption, Theory of General Price Level, Economic Growth.
<u>Scope</u>	Covers various issues like demand supply, product pricing, factor pricing, production, consumption, economic welfare etc.	Covers various issues like, national income, general price level, distribution, employment, money etc.
<u>Importance</u>	Helpful in determining the price of a product along with the price of factors of production (land, labour, capital, entrepreneur etc.) within the economy.	Maintains the stability in the general price level and resolves the major problems of the economy like inflation, deflation, stagflation, unemployment and poverty as a whole.
<u>Limitations</u>	It is based on unrealistic assumptions, i.e. in microeconomics it is assumed that there is a full employment in the society which is not at all possible.	It has been analysed that 'fallacy of composition' involves, which sometimes doesn't prove true because it is possible that what is true for aggregate may not be true for individuals too.

Profit Position:

Date: / /

Page No.

In the short run, a firm can experience positive or negative economic profits. If the market price is above the average total cost (ATC) at the profit-maximizing output level, the firm earns economic profits.

Conversely, if the price falls below ATC, the firm incurs losses.

However, in the long run, due to the ease of entry and exit in a perfectly competitive market, economic profits attract new firms to enter the industry. This entry increases the supply of the product, causing the market price to decrease. As more firms enter, individual firm profits decrease. Ultimately, in long-run equilibrium, firms make normal profits where price (P) equals average total cost (ATC). At this point, firms cover all their explicit and implicit costs, resulting in zero economic profit.

This unique characteristic of zero economic profit in the long run distinguishes perfect competition from other market structures. Firms stay in the market as long as they cover their opportunity costs but do not make supernormal profits, ensuring efficiency in resource allocation.

Done
24/11/23
Good ✓

**Maharaja Surajmal Institute
(Affiliated to GGSIPU)
Janakpuri, New Delhi**

**Program: MBA
Name of Faculty: Dr. Tanvi Rana
Subject: CSR**

**Subject Code: MS 204
Assignment assigned on: April 18, 2024
Assignment due on: April 22, 2024**

Assignment 2

Note: To be submitted on A4 size sheets with a cover page.

Q.1. What are the emerging trends of corporate governance w.r.t Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Analysis. (5 marks)

Q.2. Write a note on: (5 marks)

A) GRI, SA 8000 Standard.

B) ILO Tri partite declaration



Maharaja Surajmal Institute

Affiliated to GGSIP University & NAAC 'A' grade accredited.
Rated as Category 'A+' by SFRC & 'A' by JAC Govt. of NCT of Delhi
Approved by BCI & AICTE And Recognized U/s 2(f) of UGC Act

C-4, JANAKPURI, NEW DELHI, 110058

DEAPRTMENT OF MANAGEMENT

ASSIGNMENT

Batch- 2022-2024,

Semester- IV , Section-B

Course Title- *Corporate Social Responsibility*

Course Code- *MS 204.*

SUBMITTED TO- *Dr. Tanvi Lana.*

(A)

SUBMITTED BY- *Lupali Mahajan*
(06314903922)

Tanvi

Ques 1 What are the emerging trends of Corporate Governance with respect to Environmental Social & Governance (ESG) Analysis.

Ans The landscape of corporate governance is undergoing a significant shift due to the growing importance of ESG Factors.

Here are some emerging trends to watch:

(1) Increased Scrutiny and Accountability:

Investors, regulators, and consumers are demanding more transparency and action from companies on ESG Issues. Boards are facing pressure to hold management accountable for ESG performance, and failing to adequately address these issues can lead to reputational damage and financial losses.

(2) Evolving Board Composition & Expertise:

Boards are increasingly seeking directors with expertise in ESG matters. This could involve expertise in sustainability, environmental science, social justice, or human rights.

(3) Regulatory Scrutiny and Reporting Standards:

Governments and regulatory bodies are introducing stricter regulations and reporting requirements related to ESG issues, driving companies to adopt more robust ESG practices.

(4)

Integration of ESG Into Risk Management :

Companies are starting to integrate ESG considerations into their overall risk management frameworks. This involves identifying, assessing, and mitigating environmental, social, and governance risks that could impact the company's financial performance and long term viability.

(5)

Standardisation and Regulation :

Regulatory bodies are developing frameworks & standards for ESG reporting. This will help to ensure consistency and comparability of ESG disclosures across companies. The goal is to provide investors with reliable information to make informed investment decisions.

(6)

Rise of ESG Committees :

Many companies are establishing dedicated ESG committees within their boards. These committees are responsible for overseeing the development and implementation of the company's ESG strategy.

Ques 2

Write a note on :

A) GRI, SA 8000 Standard

B) ILO Tri Partite declaration

Ans A) Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)

The Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) is a leading framework for sustainability reporting, providing guidelines and standards for organizations to report their economic, environmental, & social performance.

GRI promotes transparency and accountability by offering a comprehensive set of indicators and reporting principles that help companies assess and communicate their sustainability impacts.

Key Features of GRI include :

1. Standardized Reporting :

GRI offers a standardized framework for reporting on sustainability performance, making it easier for stakeholders to compare & evaluate companies sustainability efforts.

2. Materiality Assessment :

It encourages companies to identify & prioritize the most relevant sustainability issues based on their significance to stakeholders and the business.

3. Continuous Improvement :

It promotes a cycle of continuous improvement encouraging companies to set targets, measure progress & disclose performance data over time to track their sustainability journey.

SA 8000 Standard :

The SA 8000 standard is a globally recognized certification standard for social accountability in workplaces, developed by social Accountability International (SAI).

Key Aspects of the SA 8000 standard include:

1. Labor Rights :

SA 8000 requires organizations to comply with international labor standards, including provisions related to child labor, forced labor, freedom of association, & fair wages.

2. Health & Safety :

The standard emphasizes the importance of providing a safe and health work environment for employees, including measures to prevent accidents, injuries and occupational illness.

3. Management Systems :

SA 8000 requires organization to establish & maintain effective management systems to identify, assess and mitigate social risks within their operations & supply chains.

4. Supply chain management :

Encourages organizations to extend social accountability requirements to their suppliers & subcontractors.

B) ILO Tripartite declaration :

The International Labor Organization (ILO) Tripartite declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy is a landmark document that sets out principles for multinational enterprises, governments, & employers and workers' organization.

Key aspects of the ILO Tripartite Declaration include -

1. Implementation & Monitoring :

The declaration calls for the establishment of mechanisms for implementing & monitoring its principles at the national and international levels, involving governments, employers & workers' organizations and other relevant stakeholders.

2. Guidance for Governments :

It provides guidance for governments on creating an enabling environment for responsible Business conduct, including through labor legislation, enforcement mechanisms & cooperation with stakeholders.

3. Corporate Social Responsibility :

The declaration promotes the concept of CSR, urging MNCs to integrate social & environmental considerations into their business strategies.