Environmental Science

Unit - I
The Environment: The Atmosphere, Hydrosphere, Lithosphere, Biosphere, Ecology, Ecosystem,
Biogeochemical Cycle (Carbon Cycle, Nitrogen Cycle).

Unit – II
Environment Pollution: Air Pollution, Water Pollution, Soil Pollution, Noise Pollution, Thermal
Pollution, Radiation Pollution, Natural Disasters and their Management.

Unit – III
Population Ecology: Individuals, Species, Pollution, Community, Control Methods of Population, Urbanization and its effects on Society, Communicable Diseases and its Transmission, Non-Communicable Diseases.

Unit- IV
Environmental Movements in India: Grass root Environmental movements in India, Role of
women, Environmental Movements in Odisha, State Pollution Control Board, Central Pollution
Control Board.

Unit – V
Natural Resources: Conservation of Natural Resources, Management and Conservation of
Wildlife, Soil Erosion and Conservation, Environmental Laws: Water Act, 1974, Air Act, 1981,

The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, Environment Protection, 1986.

Financial Accounting

Unit 1. (a) Theoretical Framework

i. Accounting as the language of business and an information system, the users of financial
accounting information and their needs. Qualitative characteristics of accounting information.
Functions, advantages and limitations of accounting. Branches of accounting. Bases of
accounting; cash basis and accrual basis.

ii. The nature of financial accounting principles – Basic concepts and conventions: entity, money
measurement, going concern, cost, realization, accruals, periodicity, consistency, prudence
(conservatism), materiality and full disclosures and Accounting Equation.

(b)Accounting Process
From recording of business transactions to the preparation of trial balance including
adjustments: journal, sub-division of journal, ledger accounts, trial balance

Unit 2. Business Income

i. Measurement of business income-Net income: the accounting period, the continuity
doctrine and matching concept. Objectives of measurement and revenue recognition.

ii. Depreciation Accounting: The accounting concept of depreciation. Factors in the
measurement of depreciation. Methods of computing depreciation: straight line method and

iii. Inventory Accounting: Meaning. Significance of inventory valuation. Inventory Record
Systems: periodic and perpetual. Methods: FIFO, LIFO and Weighted Average. Salient
features of Accounting Standard 2 (AS- 2) issued by ICAI

Unit 3. Final Accounts

Capital and revenue expenditures and receipts: general introduction

only. Preparation of
financial statements of Sole Trade and Partnership Business with
adjustments

Unit 4. Hire Purchase and Installment Systems and Accounting for Branch & Department
i. Concepts of operating and financial lease (theory only)
ii. Departmental Accounting and Branch Accounting including foreign branch
(Theory and Problem)

Unit 5. Accounting for Partnership Firm
Accounting of Admission of partner, Retirement and Death of partner and Dissolution of the
Partnership Firm Including Insolvency of partners

Business Law

Unit I: The Indian Contract Act, 1872: General Principle of Law of Contract
a) Contract – meaning, characteristics and kinds
b) Essentials of valid contract - Offer and acceptance, consideration, contractual capacity, free
consent, legality of objects.
c) Void agreements
d) Discharge of contract – modes of discharge including breach and its remedies.
e) Contingent contracts
f) Quasi - contracts

Unit II: The Indian Contract Act, 1872: Specific Contracts
a) Contract of Indemnity and Guarantee
b) Contract of Bailment
c) Contract of Agency

Unit III: The Sale of Goods Act, 1930
a) Contract of sale, meaning and difference between sale and agreement to sell.
b) Conditions and warranties

c) Transfer of ownership in goods including sale by non-owners
d) Performance of contract of sale
e) Unpaid seller – meaning and rights of an unpaid seller against the goods and the buyer.

Unit IV: Partnership Laws
The Partnership Act, 1932
a. Nature and Characteristics of Partnership
b. Registration of Firms
c. Types of Partners
d. Rights and Duties of Partners
e. Implied Authority of a Partner
f. Incoming and outgoing Partners
g. Mode of Dissolution of Partnership

Unit V: The Negotiable Instruments Act 1881
a) Meaning and Characteristics of Negotiable Instruments : Promissory Note, Bill of
Exchange, Cheque
b) Holder and Holder in due Course, Privileges of Holder in Due Course.
c) Negotiation: Types of Endorsements

d) Crossing of Cheque
e) Bouncing of Cheque

Micro Economics

Unit I: Demand and Consumer Behaviour
Concepts of revenue: Marginal and Average: Revenue under conditions of Perfect and imperfect
competition, Elasticity of demand: price, income and cross. Consumer Behaviour: Indifference
curve analysis of consumer behavior; Consumer's equilibrium, Price elasticity and price
consumption curve, income consumption curve and Engel curve, price change and income and
substitution effects.

Unit II: Production and Cost
Production iso-quants, marginal rate of technical substitution,

economic region of production,
optimal combination of resources, the expansion path, returns to scale using iso-quants
Cost of Production: Social and private costs of production, long run and short run costs of
production.

Unit III: Perfect Competition
Perfect competition: Assumptions, Equilibrium of the firm and the industry in the short and the
long-runs, including industry's long run supply curve. Measuring producer surplus under perfect
competition

Unit IV: Monopoly
Monopoly: Monopoly short run and long run equilibrium. Shifts in demand curve and the absence
of the supply curve. Measurement of monopoly power and the rule of thumb for pricing,
Horizontal and vertical integration of firms

Unit V: Imperfect Competition
Monopolistic Competition and Oligopoly: Monopolistic competition price and output decision-