

RJSL-VGU

Syllabus For BBA-LLB

SEMESTER-VI

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE – II

Course Code: BAL601
Maximum Marks: 100

L-T-P: 3-1-0
Course Type: Core

UNIT-I: Charge (Chapter XVII)

- (a) Types of Trials
- (i) Trial before Court of Session (Chapter XVIII).
- (ii) Trial of Summon and Warrant Cases (Chapter XIX and XX).
- (iii) Summary Trial (Chapter XXI).
- (iv) Judgement (Chapter XXVII).
- (V) Plea-Bargaining

UNIT-II: Appeals (Chapter XXX).

Provisions as to Bail and Bonds (Chapter – XXXIII)

Disposal of Property (Chapter – XXXIV)

UNIT-III: Reference and Revision (Chapter XXX).

UNIT-IV: (i) Period of Limitation (Chapter XXXVI).

(ii) Irregular Proceedings (Chapter XXXV).

(iii) Autrefois Acquit and Autrefois Convict.

UNIT-V (i) Legal Aid to accused at State Expenses

(ii) Pardon to an accomplice

(iii) Saving of Inherent Powers of High Court

(iv) Maintenance of Wives, Children and Parents

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. Ratan Lal : Criminal Procedure Code
2. Ganguly, A.C. : A Guide to Criminal Code Procedure.
3. Juvenile Justice Act, 1980
4. Probation of Offenders act, 1954
5. Khatri, B.D. : Law of Probation in India alongwith Juvenile Justice Act, 1988
6. Chakravarti, N.K. : Probation System in the Administration of Criminal Justice.

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SEMESTER-VI

INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES AND PRINCIPLES OF LEGISLATION

Course Code: BAL602
Maximum Marks: 100

L-T-P: 3-1-0
Course Type: Core

UNIT-I Meaning of Interpretation - Basic principles of interpretation: Intention of the Legislature: Statute should be read as a whole, Literal or grammatical interpretation Harmonious Construction, Golden and Mischief Rule - Utres magis quam valeat quam pereat.

UNIT-II Aids to Interpretation –

(a) External - Parliamentary - Legislative debates, Statement of objects and reasons Dictionary, Statutes in Peri-materia, Contemporanea expositio

(b) Internal- Title, Preamble, Heading, Marginal Notes, Proviso and Punctuation. Principle of Interpretation of Constitution and Penal and Fiscal Statues.

Delegatus non-protest delegate, Ejusdem Generies, Pith and Substance Rule. Expression uniuestet exclusion alterius. Non-obstance clause, Mandatory and Directory provision Noscitur a Sociis, Redendo do Singula Singulis Operation, Expiry and Repeal of Statutes.

UNIT-III Principles of Legislation

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. G.P. Singh : Interpretation of Status
2. Swarup J. : Interpretation of Statutes
3. Bindra : Interpretation of Statutes
4. Sarathi : Interpretation of Statutes
5. Bhattacharya T. : Interpretation of Statutes

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VI SEMESTER

CYBER LAW AND ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Course Code: BAL603

Maximum Marks: 100

L-T-P: 3-1-0

Course Type: Core

UNIT I: Introduction

- Overview of Computer and Web Technology
- Need for Cyber Law
- Introduction to UNICITRAL Model Law on E-Commerce
- Cyber Jurisprudence at International and Indian Level

UNIT II: Cyber Crimes & Legal Framework

- Introduction to Cyber Crimes
- Cyber Crimes Vs. Conventional Crime
- Reasons for cyber-crimes and cyber criminals
- Cyber Crimes against Individuals, Institution and State
- Cyber Crimes
 - ✓ Hacking
 - ✓ Digital Forgery
 - ✓ Cyber Stalking/Harassment
 - ✓ Cyber Pornography
 - ✓ Identity Theft & Fraud
 - ✓ Cyber Terrorism
 - ✓ Cyber Defamation
 - ✓ Salami attacks- Web Jacking
 - ✓ Denial of service attack
- Right to Privacy and Data Protection on Internet
 - Concept of privacy
 - Threat to privacy on internet
 - Ingredients to decide confidentiality of information

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- Breach of sensitive personal information and confidentiality under IT Act and penalties for the same.
- Right of Interception under IT Act.
- Different offences under IT Act, 2000

UNIT III: Digital signature and Electronic Signature

- Concept of public key and private key
- Certification authorities and their role
- Creation and authentication of digital signature
- Concept of electronic signature certificates
- Electronic Governance
 - Concept of electronic records and electronic signatures
 - Rules for attribution, acknowledgement and dispatch of such records

UNIT IV:INTRODUCTION

Concept of ADR – History and Reasons for the growth of ADR – Advantages of ADR – Legislative and Judicial Sanction for ADR – Important forms of ADR – Negotiation: Nature and objective – Mediation:

UNIT V:ARBITRATION AGREEMENT

Power to refer parties to arbitration where there is an arbitration agreement - Rule of severability–Laws to be applied to an arbitration.- Extent of Judicial Intervention- - Interim measures-Termination of the arbitration agreement -**TRIBUNAL Number of arbitrators** - Appointment of arbitrators (Adhoc and Institutional Arbitration)–Powers Duties and liabilities of arbitral tribunal-Grounds for challenge – Practice and Procedure – Challenge and termination of authority of arbitrators.

Suggested References

1. O.P. Malothra, The law and practice of Arbitration & Conciliation (2nd edn, LexisNexis Butterworths, New Delhi 2006).
2. P.C. Rao & William Sheffield, ed., Alternative Disputes Resolution- What it is and how it works? (Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2006).
3. P.C. Markanda, Law relating to Arbitration and Conciliation, (7th edn., LexisNexis Butterworths, Nagpur, 2009)

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VI SEMESTER
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Course Code: BAL604
Maximum Marks: 100

L-T-P: 3-1-0
Course Type: Core

Course Background:

Administrative Law is the law relating to administration. It includes the structure, powers and functions of the organs of administration, the limits of their powers, the methods and procedures followed by them in exercising their powers and functions, the methods by which their powers are controlled including the legal remedies available to a person against them when his rights are infringed by their operation. However it is extremely difficult to define administrative law and it includes all the facets because it changes according to the social, economic and political changes. It is only in the twentieth century that administrative law developed as a separate branch of legal discipline. This is due to the changing role of the state from *laissez faire* to a welfare state. The expansion in the functions of the state and enormous powers of the administration has given tremendous capacity to the administration to affect the rights and liberties of the individual. Therefore it has become important to control the administration in order to ensure that the governmental functions are exercised according to law and protection is provided to the individual against abuse of such power. Thus there arises the need for adjusting the relationship between the government and the governed so that a proper balance may be evolved between the private interest and public interest and rule of law is maintained. This course is designed to give some insight into the body of administrative law in India.

- UNIT-I** Definition, Nature, Scope, Rule of Law, Separation of Powers, Relationship between Administrative Law and Constitutional Law, Sources of Administrative Law, Government, Administrative Authorities and Bodies.
- Statutory Corporations including their control, the extent of executive power, administrative finality and the court review.
- UNIT-II** Delegated Legislation – Nature, Scope, Forms necessary, Control including Judicial Parliamentary and Legislative Conditional Legislation and subdelegation.
- Administrative Process – Administrative Action, Administrative Discretion and Quasi-Judicial Elements in Administrative Procedure.
- UNIT-III** Principles of Natural Justice and their Control, Doctrine of Bias, Audi Alteram Partem, Rights to consult, Reasoned Decision.

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Administrative Adjudication – Reasons for Growth, Structure and Procedure for Administrative Bodies, like Tribunals, Finality of the Tribunal, Decisions, Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985.

UNIT-IV Judicial Control of Administrative Action – Habeus Corpus, Mandamus, Certiorari, Prohibition and Quo Warranto Writs, Redressal of Citizens Grievances, Central Vigilance Commission, Commission of Enquiry Act. Ombudsman, Lokpal, Lokayukta of the State of Rajasthan.

UNIT-V Government Liability in Torts and Contracts, Suits against the Government and Public Authorities.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

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| 1. | Jain M.P. | : | Indian Administrative Law. |
| 2. | Indian Law Institute | : | Delegated (Legislation in India). |
| 3. | Griffith J.A.G. and Street. H. | : | Principles of Administrative Law. |
| 4. | Kagzi, M.C.J. | : | Administrative Law in India. |
| 5. | Kagzi, M.C.J. | : | A Case Book in Administrative Law. |
| 6. | Dr. Jain, M.P. & Dr. Jain, S.N.: | : | Principles of Indian Administrative Law. |
| 7. | Kesri, U.P.D. | : | Administrative Law |
| 8. | Sathe, S.P. | : | Administrative Law |
| 9. | C. K. Takwani | : | Lectures on Administrative Law. |

Further Readings:

1. S P Sathe: *Administrative Law*
2. M C Jain Kagzi: *The Indian Administrative Law*
3. O. Hood Philips and Jackson: *Administrative Law*
4. H.W.R. Wade and C.F. Forsyth: *Administrative Law*
5. Griffith and Street: *Principles of Administrative Law*
6. MC Jain Kagzi and Balbir Singh, *A Casebook of Administrative Law*

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VI SEMESTER ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR

Course Code: BBAL605

Maximum Marks: 100

L-T-P: 3-0-0

Course Type: Core

UNIT 1 OB: Learning objectives, Definition & Meaning, Why to study OB, An OB model, New challenges for OB Manager **LEARNING:** Nature of learning, How learning occurs, Learning & OB Case Study Analysis

UNIT 2 PERSONALITY: Meaning & Definition, Determinants of Personality, Personality Traits, Personality & OB **PERCEPTION:** Meaning & Definition, Perceptual process, Importance of Perception in OB **MOTIVATION:** Nature & Importance, Herzberg's Two Factor theory, Maslow's Need Hierarchy theory, Alderfer's ERG theory Case Study Analysis

UNIT -3 COMMUNICATION: Importance, Types, Barriers to communication, Communication as a tool for improving Interpersonal Effectiveness **GROUPS IN ORGANISATION:** Nature, Types, Why do people join groups, Group Cohesiveness & Group Decision Making- managerial Implications, Effective Team Building **LEADERSHIP:** Leadership & management, Theories of leadership- Trait theory, Behavioural Theory, Contingency Theory, Leadership & Followership, How to be an Effective Leader **CONFLICT:** Nature of Conflict & Conflict Resolution **TRANSACTIONAL ANALYSIS:** An Introduction to Transactional Analysis Case Study Analysis

UNIT -4 ORGANISATIONAL CULTURE: Meaning & Definition, Culture & Organisational Effectiveness **HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT:** Introduction to HRM, Selection, Orientation ,Training& Development, Performance Appraisal, Incentives **ORGANISATIONAL CHANGE:** Importance of Change, Planned Change & OB Techniques **INTERNATIONAL OB:** An Introduction to Individual & Interpersonal Behaviour in Global Perspectives

UNIT -5 Case Study Analysis

References:

1. Singh, B.P. & Chhabra, T.N., Business Organisation and Management, Sun India Publications, New Delhi.
2. Shankar, Gauri; Modern Business Organisation, Mahavir Book Depot, New Delhi.
3. Tulsian, P.C.; Business Organisation& Management, Pearson Education, New Delhi

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4. Tripathi, P.C.; Principles of Management, Tata McGraw Hill Publishing, New Delhi.
5. Barry, Jim, Chandler, John, Clark, Heather; Organisation and Management, Thompson Learning, New Delhi.
6. Bushkirk, R.H.; Concepts of Business: An Introduction to Business System, Dryden Press, NY.
7. Douglas, MCgregor.; The Human Side of Enterprise, McGraw Hill, New York.

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VI SEMESTER

MASS MEDIA AND JOURNALISM

Course Code: BAL606
Maximum Marks: 100

L-T-P: 3-0-0
Course Type: Core

Unit I - Introduction

Communication: An Introduction; How Communication Works? Communication as Process; Barriers to Communication; Types and Elements of Communication. Mass Communication: 'Mass' Concept, Defining Mass Media; Typologies of Audiences; Functions of Media; Normative media systems; The Changing Media Landscape in India; Media chains, Monopolies and Conglomerates.

Unit II - Models

Models of Communication: Lasswell, Shanon-Weaver, Osgood, Schramm, Newcomb, Westley Maclean, Gerbner. Introduction to Communication Theory: Four Eras of Mass Communication Theory Mass Society Theories, Limited-Effects Perspectives, Critical and Cultural Approaches, and Meaning making Perspectives.

Unit III – Theories

Mass Media Effects & Uses: Hypodermic Needle; Two Step Flow Theory; Limited -Effects; Cultivation Theory; Social Learning Theory; McLuhan's Media Determinism; Spiral of Silence; Media Hegemony; Agenda Setting; Uses and Gratification Approach.

Unit IV- Approach

Socio-Psychological Approach to Communication: Festinger Theory of Cognitive Dissonance; Theories of Persuasion.

Unit V – Emerging perspectives

Emerging perspectives in Communication Studies: Alternatives to the dominant and the classical. Political economy perspective; Intercultural communication.

Suggested readings:

1. McQuail, D. (2010). McQuail's Mass Communication Theory. New Delhi: Sage Publications
2. Stevenson, N. (1997). Understanding media culture: Social theory and mass communication.
3. Singhal, A. & Rogers, E M. (2001). India's Communication Revolution: From Bullock Carts to Cyber Marts. New Delhi: Sage Publications.

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VI SEMESTER

MOOT COURT

Course Code: BAL607
Maximum Marks: 100

L-T-P: 0-0-2
Course Type: Core

A. MOOT COURT (30 MARKS) REQUIREMENTS:

1 Three Moot Courts in the year

2 10 Marks for each

3 The Moot Court shall be based on assigned problem to be prepared by the faculty concerned

4 Evaluation by principal/ head concerned, an advocate and teacher concerned

5 Out of 10 Marks allotted for each problem 5 Marks are to be allotted for written

Submission and 5 Marks for oral advocacy a Written submission shall include brief summary of facts, issues involved revisions of land agreements, citation, prayer etc. b Marks for oral advocacy may be awarded for communications skills, presentation, language, provisions of law, authorities quoted, court manners etc.

B. OBSERVANCE OF TRIAL (20 Marks) in two cases, one Civil case minimum and record his observations step by step of different stages of litigations/ proceedings in the 2/3 years of 3 years law course of 4/5 year in 5years law course

C. INTERVIEWING TECHNIQUES AND PRE- TRIAL PREPARATIONS (30 Marks)

REQUIREMENTS:

- 1 Each student has to maintain a dairy to record Interaction with clients, preparation of documents and court papers
- 2 The students should observe two interviewing sessions with clients at lawyers office/ legal Aid Office this shall be recorded in the dairy which will carry 15 Marks
- 3 Each student will further observe the preparation of documents and court paper and record such observance in the dairy. This carries 7.5 Marks
- 4 Each student shall observe the procedure for filling the petition and record the same in the dairy. This carries 7.5 Marks 5 The dairy shall clearly indicate the dates on which the above observations are made and shall be authenticated by the advocate concerned
- 6 Evaluation of the above dairy shall be made by the teacher concerned and the advocate
- 7 There shall be a viva – voce examinations all the above three components. This carries 20 Marks

SUGGESTED READINGS:

- 1.Myneni .S.R- Moot Court Pre-trial Preparation& Participation in trail Proceedings & Viva-voce
- 2.Hill & Jeffry:A Prctical Guide to Mooting,2009

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3.Narayana.P.S-Law Relating to Lok Adalat4th ed.,r/p 2010

4.Rai, Kailash-Moot Court, 4th ed 2009

5.Sarkar.S.K-Law Relating Lok Adalat,2nd ed-2006

6.Sirohi.J.P.S.-Moot Court, Pre-Trial Preparation 1st ed-2006

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