



॥ सा विद्या या विमुक्तये ॥

स्वामी रामानंद तीर्थ मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ, नांदेड

‘ज्ञानतीर्थ’, विष्णुपुरी, नांदेड - ४३१ ६०६ (महाराष्ट्र राज्य) भारत

SWAMI RAMANAND TEERTH MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY, NANDED

‘Dnyanteerth’, Vishnupuri, Nanded - 431 606 (Maharashtra State) INDIA

Established on 17th September, 1994, Recognized By the UGC U/s 2(f) and 12(B), NAAC Re-accredited with 'B++' grade

Fax : (02462) 215572

Academic-1 (BOS) Section

website: srtmun.ac.in

Phone: (02462)215542

E-mail: bos@srtmun.ac.in

मानवविज्ञान विद्याशाखे अंतर्गत CBCS Pattern नुसार LL.M-I Year (Business Law & Criminal Law) या विषयाचा सुधारित अभ्यासक्रम शैक्षणिक वर्ष २०२६-२७ पासून लागू करण्याबाबत.

प रि प त्र क

या परिपत्रकान्वये सर्व संबंधितांना कळविण्यात येते की, दिनांक २२ एप्रिल २०२६ रोजी संपन्न झालेल्या मा.विद्यापरिषद बैठकीतील ऐनवेळेचा विषय क्र.०७/६४-२०२६ च्या ठरावानुसार मानवविज्ञान विद्याशाखे अंतर्गत Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) Pattern नुसार LL.M-I Year(Semester-I) -Business Law & Criminal Law या विषयाचा सुधारित अभ्यासक्रम (Syllabus) शैक्षणिक वर्ष २०२६-२७ पासून लागू करण्यास मा.विद्यापरिषदेने मान्यता प्रदान केली आहे.

त्यानुसार मानवविज्ञान विद्याशाखेतील LL.M-I Year(Semester-I) -Business Law & Criminal Law या विषयाचा सुधारित अभ्यासक्रम (Syllabus) शैक्षणिक वर्ष २०२६-२७ पासून लागू करण्यात येत आहे.

सदरील परिपत्रक व अभ्यासक्रम प्रस्तुत विद्यापीठाच्या www.srtmun.ac.in या संकेतस्थळावर उपलब्ध आहेत. तरी सदरील बाब ही सर्व संबंधितांच्या निदर्शनास आणून द्यावी, ही विनंती.

‘ज्ञानतीर्थ’ परिसर,
विष्णुपुरी, नांदेड - ४३१ ६०६.
जाक्र:शै-१/परिपत्रक/पदवी/एलएलएम/२०२६-२७/१०४
दिनांक : १६.०७.२०२६


उपकुलसचिव
शैक्षणिक (१-अभ्यासमंडळे) विभाग

प्रत माहिती व पुढील कार्यवाहीस्तव :-

- १) मा. कुलगुरू महोदयांचे कार्यालय, प्रस्तुत विद्यापीठ.
- २) मा. प्र.कुलगुरू महोदयांचे कार्यालय, प्रस्तुत विद्यापीठ
- ३) मा. अधिष्ठाता, मानवविज्ञान विद्याशाखा, प्रस्तुत विद्यापीठ.
- ४) मा. संचालक, परिक्षा व मूल्यमापन मंडळ, प्रस्तुत विद्यापीठ.
- ५) मा. प्राचार्य, सर्व संबंधित संलग्नित महाविद्यालये, प्रस्तुत विद्यापीठ.
- ६) सिस्टीम एक्सपर्ट, शैक्षणिक विभाग, प्रस्तुत विद्यापीठ. यांना देवून कळविण्यात येते की, परिपत्रक अभ्यासक्रम संकेतस्थळावर प्रसिध्द करण्यात यावेत.



Scanned with OKEN Scanner

From the Desk of Chairpersons, Board of Studies in Law

In the era of globalization, the legal profession demands professionals who are not only sound in theoretical knowledge but also skilled in practical application and research. To align legal education with evolving global and national requirements, it has become imperative to revise and update the curriculum. Accordingly, the Law Board of Studies has undertaken the revision of the syllabus for LLM in Criminal Law and Business Law.

With a strong sense of responsibility towards students, the revised syllabus has been designed to provide updated practical training and to foster a culture of research. It emphasizes training in Research Methodology, Legal Writing, and Dissertation work to contribute to the growth of legal knowledge. The new syllabus also aims to prepare students for careers in the legal academy, inculcate professional ethics, encourage interdisciplinary understanding, strengthen analytical and critical approaches, and sensitize them towards social justice.

The university's proper framing and development of syllabi will result in the upbringing and nourishment of holistic development of students. Emphasis is on outcome-based learning. Every course has well-defined objectives and outcomes. The assessment guidelines also provide clarity and precision to the vision behind prescribing the particular course content

The Board of Studies in Law is pleased to introduce the revised syllabus for LLM in Criminal Law and Business Law from the Academic Year 2026-2027 onwards. This revision is the outcome of the collective efforts and teamwork of all members of the Board. We extend our sincere gratitude to all BOS members for their valuable contribution in shaping this updated curriculum

Dr. Veena Patil, Chairman

Substantive Law Board

Dr. Poonam Nathani, Chairman

Procedural Law and Practical Training Board

Members of the Board of Studies in the subject of

1. Procedural Law

2. Substantive Law

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

List of Members of Ad-hoc Board of Studies in Procedural Law with their address	Position	List of Members of Ad- hoc Board of Studies in Substantive Law with their address	Position
Dr. Poonam Nathani, Dayanand College Of Law, Latur	Chairman	Dr. Vina Patil, Narayanrao Chavan Law College, Nanded	Chairman
Dr. Amol B. Karwa, Narayanrao Chavan law College, Nanded	Member	Dr. Pramod G. Shinde, Dayanand College Of Law, Latur	Member
Dr. Waseem. I. Khan, Shri Shivaji Law College, Parbhani	Member	Dr. Namdev D. Jadhav, Dayanand College Of Law, Latur	Member
Dr. N. D. Jadhav, Dayanand College of Law, Latur	Member	Mrs. Pratibha Ganesh Chavan, Shri Shivaji Law College, Parbhani	Member
Dr. Ragini Khubalkar, Maharashtra National Law University, Nagpur.	Member	Dr. Mahesh Laxmanrao Dharmapurikar Shri Shivaji Law College, Kandhar	Member



Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University Nanded
Faculty of Humanity (Law)

Revised Syllabus of LL.M (2 Year)
(Business Law and Criminal Law)

2026-2027

Applicable to the Affiliated Law Colleges

Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) Pattern

Effective from Academic Year 2026-2027

Submitted by BOS

SRTM University, Nanded

Post-Graduate Programme

LL.M. Program (Master of Laws)

Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded through the affiliated Colleges offers LL.M PG Degree under the Choice Based Credit System (CBCS), regulated by the rules and regulations of Curriculum and Credit Framework for Post Graduate Programmes, UGC. University offers LL.M Degree in 6 (Six) specialization Branches of Law.

Branch-I	Criminal Law & Criminal Administration
Branch-II	Business Law
Branch-III	Environment and Legal Order
Branch-IV	Constitutional Law & Human Rights
Branch-V	Science, Technology and Law
Branch-VI	Jurisprudence

GENERAL OBJECTIVES OF LL.M PROGRAMME

1. To impart advanced legal education: Provide in-depth and specialized knowledge in various branches of law and keep students abreast of contemporary legal developments at national and international levels
2. To promote legal research: Encourage a culture of research and scholarship by training students in research methodology, legal writing, and dissertation work to contribute to the growth of legal knowledge
3. To develop academic orientation: Prepare students for careers in legal academia by providing pedagogical training and exposure to teaching-learning processes in law.
4. To inculcate professional ethics: Foster values of justice, fairness, constitutional morality, and professional responsibility among students to uphold the dignity of the legal profession.

5. To encourage interdisciplinary understanding: Provide insight into the interrelationship of law with social sciences, technology, commerce, and environment to address emerging socio-legal issues.
6. To strengthen analytical and critical approach: Train students to critically examine statutes, judicial decisions, and legal policies, and to develop reasoned legal arguments.
7. To sensitize towards social justice: Create awareness about the legal problems of weaker sections, women, children, and marginalized groups, and promote the role of law in social transformation.
8. To provide global and comparative exposure: Familiarize students with comparative legal systems, international law, and transnational legal issues in the context of globalization.
9. To enhance professional skills: Equip students with skills in legal drafting, argumentation, use of ICT in legal research, and policy analysis for careers in judiciary, legal practice, corporate sector, and NGOs.
10. To promote lifelong learning: Instill a commitment to continuous learning and professional development to meet the challenges of an evolving legal system.

Students' Attainment

On successful completion of the LL.M. Programme, the students will attain the following

PO1: Domain Mastery & Legal Acumen

Students will attain specialized mastery in their chosen branch of law and demonstrate nuanced understanding of doctrine, jurisprudence, and evolving case law.

PO2: Independent Research & Publication

Students will be capable of designing and executing original legal research, publishing in peer-reviewed journals, and presenting at national/international conferences.

PO3: Judicial & Legislative Insight

Students will critically assess the role of judiciary and legislature in social transformation and will be able to propose reforms based on evidence-based policy analysis.

PO4: Academic Leadership

Students will develop competence to design curriculum, mentor UG law students, and adopt innovative, learner-centric pedagogy in legal education

PO5: Ethical Advocacy & Constitutional Commitment

Students will uphold the highest standards of professional integrity, constitutional morality, and pro-bono commitment while addressing access-to-justice issues.

PO6: Socio-Legal Problem Solving

Students will apply law as an instrument of social change by identifying legal solutions for real-world problems of vulnerable and marginalized communities.

PO7: Techno-Legal Proficiency

Students will be adept at using AI tools, legal analytics, e-filing systems, and online dispute resolution platforms relevant to modern legal practice.

ELIGIBILITY

Every candidate seeking admission to the Master of Law Course (LL.M) must have passed the LL.B Degree after completing three years of LL.B. Course or the five years Course of integrated Degree of this University or its equivalent degree of another statutory University recognized as equivalent to the said degree of 3 year and 5-year course.

ADMISSION PROCEDURE

Admission to LL.M. will be done as per S.R.T.M. University norms, based on merit in the qualifying examination and by following the standard selection procedures/policies adopted by the respective Law College for admission purposes.

- Reservations: Relaxation and reservation criteria will strictly adhere to the guidelines prescribed by the Government of Maharashtra and Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University Nanded from time to time.
- Intake Allocation: The number of students admitted to each specialized branch of the LL.M. program will be determined by the SRTM University, time to time
- Admission to the LL.M. Degree course shall be made for the entire Academic year i.e. for both the First and Second Semesters at the beginning of the Academic Year at one time.
- A candidate for being eligible for the Second Semester must have successfully kept terms for the First Semester, irrespective of the result of the First Semester Examination.
- A candidate for being eligible for admission to the Third Semester must have either passed in the First and Second Semesters or must have got passed in at least six papers of the First and Second Semesters and cleared the Research Project and seminar Course separately

STRUCTURE OF THE COURSE

LL.M. Course shall be Semester Course, consisting of Four Semesters (Odd and Even) spread over two years with continuous assessment system

The LL.M. Course shall consist of Foundation Course of four papers, Practical- Doctrinal Non-Doctrinal Projects, Dissertation, Research Project/Book

Review, Seminar Course and any one Optional Group of seven papers from six Groups offered by the University. The Colleges shall ensure that each paper is taught in at least 84 units of 50 minutes duration.

Optional Group will be permitted to be taken only if a minimum of 20 students is opting for the same group.

FIRST SEMESTER

The First Semester shall be of two Foundational Papers and two papers of an Optional Group. Each paper shall be of 100 marks, with 75:25 pattern. This semester shall also have Research Project / Book Review of 50 marks – 2 credits (Total – 18 credits)

SECOND SEMESTER

The Second Semester shall be of one Foundational Paper and two papers of an Optional Group opted by the student in the First Semester. Each paper shall be of 100 marks (75:25 Pattern having 4 Credits per subject). Additionally, this semester contains Seminar Course / Teaching Classes / Participation in National / State Level Seminars of 2 credits

There shall be a Practical Examination of 100 marks (4 credits). Of these 100 marks, 25 marks shall be assigned to Class Room Teaching, 25 marks to Doctrinal Research, 25 marks to Non-Doctrinal Research, 15 marks for Class Room Seminars and 10 marks for attendance. (Total – 18 credits)

a) CLASSROOM TEACHING

A student will be required to engage two lectures, each of one-hour duration, in the classes of First and / or Second Semester. The topic of the lecture shall be a topic of either Doctrinal Research / Non-Doctrinal Research by the student or any other topic in consultation with the concerned teacher. The students

shall be encouraged to use Power Point, Over Head Projector, LCD, and other modern techniques of teaching during this session.

b) DOCTRINAL AND NON-DOCTRINAL RESEARCH

The research paper shall run into 4000 to 5000 words.

- The topic for the Doctrinal and Non-Doctrinal research shall be a current legal issue having social, economic or political implications.

The list of the topics, to be assigned to the students, shall be prepared by the teachers of the concerned Group and shall be submitted to the University.

- The research work assigned to the students should be completed and submitted within a month from the date of the assignment of the topic / project.

c) CLASS ROOM SEMINARS

Every student of the second Semester shall organise and conduct one Seminar on a topic, which shall be finalised in consultation with the concerned teacher.

THIRD SEMESTER

The Third Semester shall be of one Foundational Paper and three papers of the Optional Group. Each paper shall be of 100 marks with 75:25 Pattern. (Total – 16 Credits)

FOURTH SEMESTER

The Fourth Semester shall be of Dissertation of 150 marks and Viva-presentation of 50 marks, having 8 credits.

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION AND ASSESSMENT STRUCTURE

Each paper of four credits is divided as under

75marks – External Assessment

25 marks – Internal Assessment

Each theory paper will carry 100 marks out of which 75 marks are for Written Examination (External Assessment) and 25 marks for Internal Assessment.

FOR THEORY PAPER

The question paper shall have eight questions carrying equal marks. The question paper shall include seven questions for writing long answers or problem based question / Illustrations / one question of MCQ and one question for writing short notes. Writing short notes will be a compulsory question. The question for short notes shall have four bits and the students shall write at least two bits. The students will have to answer at least five questions including short notes of 15 marks each.

CRITERIA FOR INTERNAL ASSESSMENT OF 25 MARKS

10 Marks – Assignment/ Research Paper/ Extension Activity/ Long Term Paper/Seminar on a topic relating to the subject

10 Marks – Internal Written Test/ Tutorials

05 marks – overall performance of the student

PASSING RULES

a) Passing Standards:

Distinction - 70% and above

First Class - 60%to 69%

Second Class - 50% to 59%

b) No LL.M. student will be allowed to appear for the examination unless he /she has attended 75 % of the total number of Lectures and Seminars conducted in each semester.

c) No Class will be awarded to the students in the First, Second and Third Semester examination.

d) Class will be awarded on the basis of total performance of the student in all the Four Semesters

e) To pass LL.M. examination, a student must obtain a minimum of 40 % of the marks in each theory paper and internal separately

f) Concerned guide and External member, nominated by the University will evaluate Dissertation, the average of the same is to be taken. An Internal Examiner and External Examiner will conduct viva. The examiners shall submit the mark sheets directly to the Examination Department of the University

g) Students failing in Practical Examination in the Second Semester and / or in Dissertation and Viva Examination in the Fourth semester shall undergo the Practical Examination and/or Dissertation and Viva as the case may be.

CURRICULUM

Foundation Courses

1. Law and Social Transformation in India.
2. Legal Education and Research Methodology.
3. Indian Constitutional Law: The New Challenges.
4. Judicial Process.
5. Dissertation.

Optional Groups

- A. Criminal Law and Criminal Administration
- B Business Law
- C. Environment and Legal Order
- D. Constitutional Law and Human Rights Law
- E Science, Technology and Law
- F Jurisprudence

Credit Framework

- Total Credits: The Two-year LL.M. Programme mandates a total of 60 credits spread over the two academic years.
- First Year Credit Allocation: The first year encompasses Semesters I and II, carrying a total of 36 credits (Semester I: 18 Credits; Semester II: 18 Credits).
- Second Year Credit Allocation: The second year encompasses Semesters III and IV, carrying a total of 24 credits (Semester III: 16 Credits; Semester IV: 08 Credits).
- Allotment of Specialization: The chosen specialization branch will be permanently allotted right at the time of Admission

SEMESTER	SUBJECTS	THEORY CREDITS	PRACTICAL CREDITS	NATURE	TOTAL CREDITS	MARKS
Semester I	Law and Social Transformation (Foundation Course I)	03	01	Compulsory	04	100
	Legal Education and Research Methodology (Foundation Course II)	03	01	Compulsory	04	100
	Specialization Paper I	03	01	Compulsory	04	100
	Specialization Paper II	03	01	Compulsory	04	100

	Research Project / Book Review	01	01	Compulsory	02	50
Semester II						
	Indian Constitutional Law – the New Challenges (Foundational Course III)	03	01	Compulsory	04	100
	Specialization Paper III	03	01	Compulsory	04	100
	Specialization Paper IV	03	01	Compulsory	04	100
	Practical – Doctrinal Non-Doctrinal Research	00	04	Compulsory	04	100
	Seminar Course / Teaching Class/ Participation in National/ State level Seminar	00	02	Compulsory	04	50
Semester III	Judicial Process	03	01	Compulsory	04	100
	Specialization Paper V	03	01	Compulsory	04	100
	Specialization Paper VI	03	01	Compulsory	04	100
	Specialization Paper VII	03	01	Compulsory	04	100

Semester IV	Dissertation	06	02	Compulsory	08	200
Total					60	1500

Syllabus of Foundation Courses

1. Law and Social Transformation in India.
2. Legal Education and Research Methodology.
3. Indian Constitutional Law: The New Challenges.
4. Judicial Process.
5. Dissertation.

SEMESTER I

1. LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN INDIA.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

This course aims to develop a comprehensive understanding of the role of law as an instrument of social, political, and economic transformation in India. It seeks to acquaint students with the philosophical foundations of law, its relationship with public opinion, culture, and democratic governance, and its contribution to achieving constitutional goals.

The course further enables students to critically examine the constitutional and statutory framework for the protection of vulnerable and marginalized sections of society, including women, children, persons with disabilities, senior citizens, and socially disadvantaged groups. It also explores the role of law in promoting democratic values, sustainable development, environmental protection, and economic reforms.

The course introduces students to alternative approaches to law and justice through the philosophies of Mahatma Gandhi, Vinoba Bhave, Jayaprakash Narayan, Mahatma Jyotirao Phule, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Swami Dayananda Saraswati, and other Indian thinkers. It aims to develop critical

thinking and an appreciation of the dynamic relationship between law, society, governance, and social justice in contemporary India.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

1. On successful completion of this course, the students will be able to:
2. Understand the role of law as an instrument of social transformation.
3. Analyse the relationship between law, public opinion, and constitutional values.
4. Examine legal measures for the protection of vulnerable and marginalized groups.
5. Evaluate the role of law in democratic governance and sustainable development.
6. Appreciate the contributions of Indian social thinkers and alternative approaches to law and justice.

MODULE/TOPIC	NO. OF Periods Required
1. LAW AND SOCIAL CHANGE a. Law as an Instrument of Social Change - Definitions of Law, The Constitution as the Ultimate Measure of Legal Legitimacy, Necessity of changing the law, Law as an Engine for Social Progress b. Law as an instrument of social change c. Law as the Product of Traditions and Culture d. The common Law Heritage: Foundations of the Indian Legal System e. Adapting English Jurisprudence to the Indian context	10
2. Jurisprudence and the Voice of the People a. Meaning of jurisprudential approach and public opinion b. Expressions of Collective Sentiment: Faith, Linguistic Identity, Territorial Affiliations, and National Consciousness c. Relationship between Law and Public Opinion d. Law Changes Through Public Will	12

3. LEGAL FRAMEWORKS FOR THE PROTECTION OF VULNERABLE AND MARGINALIZED GROUPS a. Protective Discrimination Policies for Weaker Sections b. Affirmative Action, Disability Protections, and Senior Citizen Welfare c. Constitutional Bodies and Protective Legal Provisions d. Offences Against Women, Gender Equality, and Women's Empowerment e. Constitutional safeguard and Other Legal Provisions f. Children and the Law - Child Labour, Sexual Exploitation, Adoption and Related g. Right to Education and Implementation Challenges	20
4. Social Change and Democratic Governance a. Constitutional and Legal Framework of Political Parties b. Critical Issues in Political Party Functioning: Corruption, Criminality, and Inner-Party Reforms c. Election Commission: Powers, Functions, and the Pursuit of Electoral Reforms d. Local Self-Government Institutions and Their Role in Strengthening Democracy	12
5. Law as an Instrument of Economic and Social Development a. The Changing Role of Law in Development b. Rule of Law: Foundation of Development c. Human Rights as a Development Foundation d. Constitutional Vision of Modernization Through Fundamental Duties e. Fundamental Duties as Instruments of Social Transformation f. Land Reforms and Agricultural Modernization g. Legal Framework for Industrial Reforms and Environmental Protection h. Law and Environmental Sustainability	18
6. Alternative approaches to law a. The jurisprudence of Sarvodaya— Gandhi- Vinoba Bhave, Jayaprakash Narayan—Sarvodaya: Gandhiji, Vinoba Bhave, Jayaprakash Narayan—Surrender of dacoits, concept of grama nyayalayas. b. Socialist Thoughts and “Right to Property” c. Indian Marxist critique of law and justice. d. Naxalite movement: causes and cure e. Approaches to Law and Justice during Nationalist Struggle i. Mahatma Jyotirao Govindrao Phule ii. Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar iii. Shri Bal Gangadhar Tilak	12

Bibliography –

- 1) H.M Seervai, Constitution of India
- 2) Law and Social Transformation in India (Eastern Book Company, 2nd ed. 2022) – P. Ishwar Bhat
- 3) Law and Social Transformation in India – Upendra Baxi
- 4) Constitutional Law of India – V. N.Shukla
- 5) Selected Writings of Vinoba Bhave and Jayprakash Narayan on Sarvodaya and Gram Swaraj
- 6) Indian Constitutional Law – M.P. Jain
- 7) Introduction to the Constitution of India – D.D. Basu
- 8) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar - Annihilation of Caste
- 9) The Crisis of the Indian Legal System – Upendra Baxi
- 10) Law and Society in Modern India India – Marc Galanter
- 11) Law and Social Transformation in India – Dr. Shital Kanwal
- 12) Granville Austin – Working a Democratic Constitution and The Indian Constitution Cornerstone of a Nation

2. LEGAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

This course is designed to acquaint students with the philosophy, objectives, and contemporary challenges of legal education in India and across the globe. It seeks to develop advanced research skills by introducing doctrinal and non-doctrinal research methodologies, legal research design, data collection techniques, and modern technological tools used in legal scholarship. The course aims to equip students with the ability to undertake independent, interdisciplinary, and policy-oriented legal research and contribute effectively to legal reform, academic discourse, and professional practice.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Understand the evolution, objectives, and contemporary challenges of legal education.
2. Critically evaluate various methods of legal teaching and learning.
3. Apply doctrinal and non-doctrinal research methodologies in legal studies.
4. Formulate research problems and prepare effective research designs.
5. Conduct literature review using legislative, judicial, and scholarly sources.
6. Employ empirical research tools such as surveys, interviews, questionnaires, and case studies.
7. Analyse and interpret legal data using qualitative and quantitative methods.
8. Utilize digital databases, legal information systems, and technological tools for legal research.
9. Produce high-quality legal research papers, dissertations, and policy studies.
10. Contribute to legal reform and evidence-based law-making through rigorous research

MODULE/TOPIC	NO. OF Periods Required
PART A: LEGAL EDUCATION	20
1. Objectives of Legal Education - past, present and future - new challenges	2
2. Lecture Method of Teaching - Merits and demerits 2.1. The Problem Method 2.2. Case Law and Discussion methods and its suitability at postgraduate level teaching 2.3. The Seminar Method of teaching	4

3. Examination system and problems in evaluation - external and internal assessment	4
4. Student participation in law school programmes - Organisation of Seminars, publication of journal and assessment of teachers	4
5. Clinical legal education - legal aid, legal literacy, legal survey and law reform 6 Use of computer and audio-visual aids in legal education, utility of Internet and virtual classrooms	6
PART B: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	64
1 Scientific Research Foundations a. The science of research: core principles and systematic methodology. b. Key elements: Building concepts, operational facts, scientific definitions, and variables. c. Applying structured scientific systems to understand complex socio-legal phenomena. d. Epistemological debates: Positivism/Empiricism vs traditional philosophical exploration. e. Core aims, strategic values, and expectations of social research. f. Logical steps involved in setting up scientific research. g. Distinguishing clearly between empirical (scientific) and normative (value-based) research. h. Broad classification and types of scientific research. i. Standard practical methods used in scientific research.	14
2. RESEARCH DESIGN a. Meaning, scope, and foundational role of a research design. b. Why a structured research design is critical to success. c. Characteristics that define a high-quality, reliable research design. d. Variables inside research: Mastering independent, dependent, extraneous, and confounding variable relationships.	5

3. DOCTRINAL AND NON-DOCTRINAL LEGAL RESEARCH a. Concept of Doctrinal and Non-Doctrinal Legal Research b. Advantages and Disadvantages of Doctrinal and Non-Doctrinal Legal Research c. Relevance and Significance of Doctrinal and Non-Doctrinal Legal Research	5
4. Pinpointing Research Problems & Building Hypotheses: a. Definition, strategic identification, and selection of a viable research problem. b. Primary sources and areas for uncovering compelling research issues. c. Crafting precise, answering research questions. d. Hypotheses demystified: Meaning, importance, and various structural types. e. The art of formulating a testing hypothesis.	8
5. Strategic Tools & Techniques for Information Gathering: a. Observation Technique: Concept, main traits, core purpose, and types (structured vs unsupervised). Factors affecting choices, systematic recording, structuring observation schedules, advantages, and limitations. b. The Interview Method: Operational functions, characteristics, and classifications. Setting the stage for successful interviews, managing the interviewer-respondent relationship, tactical process, benefits, and drawbacks. c. Designing Questionnaires: Types of questionnaires, perfecting question sequencing, avoiding logical pitfalls in drafting, structural steps to build a questionnaire, pros and cons. d. The Case Study Method: Definition, features, core objective, and structural types. Locating primary data sources, planning execution, utility, and scope boundaries. e. Content Analysis: Systematically coding textual information. f. Logical paths: Mastering inductive and deductive reasoning models.	14
6. SAMPLING TECHNIQUES a. Introduction to sampling: Concept, primary purpose, and underlying scientific principles. b. Strategic value and operational benefits of using sampling in legal studies.	5

c. Types of sampling designs: Non-Probability models (types and application) and Probability models (types and application). d. Identifying and minimizing sampling errors.	
7. USE OF INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY IN LEGAL RESEARCH a. Academic Database Management: Google Scholar, JSTOR, ResearchGate, and relevant portals. b. Advanced Microsoft Word for structured manuscript formatting. c. Microsoft Excel for organizing, charting, and managing empirical data. d. Reference management utilizing Zotero software. e. Academic publishing: Introduction to LaTeX document preparation software.	8
8. REPORT WRITING a. Legislative Review and Case Comment b. Book Review and Judgement Analysis c. Research Report and Techniques of Writing Research Work	5

Bibliography –

1. N. R. Madhava Menon — Legal Education
2. N. R. Madhava Menon — Clinical Legal Education
3. S. K. Verma & M. Afzal Wani — Legal Research and Methodology
4. C. R. Kothari and Gaurav Garg -Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques
5. Ranjit Kumar — Research Methodology: A Step-by-Step Guide for Beginners
6. Nomita Aggarwal — Legal Research Methodology
7. T. Agitha — Legal Research Methodology
8. Myneni S. R. — Legal Research Methodology
9. Earl Babbie — The Practice of Social Research
10. John W. Creswell — Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, And Mixed Methods Approaches
11. Dr. S. P. Sathe — Legal Education in India

1. Principles of Criminal Law
2. Penology and Victimology in Criminal Justice
3. Comparative Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure
4. Drug Addiction, Criminal Justice and Human Rights
5. Juvenile Justice, Child Protection and Delinquency Prevention
6. Criminal Law and Technology
7. Collective Violence and Criminal Justice System

Specialized subjects

1. PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINAL LAW

COURSE OBJECTIVES

This course is designed to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the principles, theories, and objectives of sentencing within the criminal justice system. It aims to familiarize students with the evolution of penal policies, rationales of punishment, sentencing practices, and the role of judicial discretion in determining appropriate sentences.

The course further seeks to develop a critical understanding of aggravating and mitigating factors, procedural safeguards in sentencing, victim compensation, and correctional approaches such as probation, parole, and community-based sentences. It also enables students to evaluate contemporary sentencing reforms and their role in ensuring fairness, proportionality, rehabilitation, and effective administration of criminal justice. To conceptualize socio-economic offences by elites and critically evaluate India's institutional mechanisms for holding powerful state and professional actors accountable

LEARNING OUTCOMES

On successful completion of this course, the students will be able to:

1. Explain the principles, objectives, and theories of sentencing and punishment.
2. Analyze the role of judicial discretion and proportionality in sentencing decisions.
3. Evaluate the impact of aggravating and mitigating factors on the sentencing process.
4. Examine procedural safeguards, victim compensation, and sentencing reforms in criminal justice.
5. Assess correctional and rehabilitative approaches, including probation, parole, and community-based sentencing.
6. Students will master analysing systemic deviance across diverse elite classes and gain proficiency in leveraging statutory remedies and anti-corruption frameworks

MODULE/TOPIC	NO. OF Units /Periods Required
Unit I: An Introduction to Sentencing • Sentences & Sentencing ◦ Concept of Sentences & Sentencing ◦ Developments in the Penological thoughts • Evolution of Penal System • Types of Sentences • Dichotomy and convergence of Penal Policies, Sentencing Aims International Movements towards Sentencing Reform	12
Unit II: Rationales of Punishment and Justification for Penal Measures • Dichotomy between Utility and Jus Deserts Philosophies • Retribution • Deterrence • Incapacitation • Rehabilitation • Reparation	08
Unit III: Aggravation and Mitigation Factors in determining Sentences	12

• Judicial Discretion & Sentencing Disparity in imposing punishments (death sentence, life-terms, imprisonment and fines) • Special Sentencing powers and its justifications • Aggravation and Mitigation in Theory, Rarest of Rare principle • Elements of Proportionality in Sentencing	
Unit IV: Procedural Issues in Sentencing • Procedural Due Process in Sentencing • Executive influences on sentencing • Impact of Plea Bargaining on sentences and Victim's Compensation • Implementation of Determinate Sentencing Guidelines	12
Unit V: Correctional and Therapeutic Approaches of Sentences • Probation • Parole • Young & Habitual Offenders • Recidivism and Evidence Based Practice • Feasibility of Community Sentences	12
Unit VI: Conceptual Foundations and Institutional Deviance • Theoretical Frameworks Conceptions of white-collar crimes and socio-economic offences in India. Privileged class deviance as a lens for understanding Indian development. • Official and Electoral Deviance Conceptions of official deviance and limits of discretionary powers. Historical commissions of enquiry: Chagla Commission (LIC-Mundhra), Das Commission, Grover Commission, Maruti Commission, and Thakkar-Natarajan Commission. • Electoral deviance (booth capturing, rigging, and corrupt practices). • Police Deviance and Structural Accountability Legal restraints on police powers, the unconstitutionality of "third-degree" methods, and "encounter" killings. Police atrocities, gender-based aggression, and the plea of superior orders. Reform recommendations by National Police Commissions. • Agrarian and Gender-Based Deviance Landlord deviance (class/caste-based exploitation) and gender-based aggression by socially and economically powerful classes.	14

Unit VII : Professional Deviance and the Legal Response - Professional and Organized Deviance Unethical practices at the Indian Bar and medical malpractice. Unprofessional journalism (findings of the Press Council) and the Lentin Commission Report. Trade union deviance and patterns of leadership in industrial sectors. - Institutional Anti-Corruption Mechanisms The role and functions of the Vigilance Commission and the Public Accounts Committee. The Ombudsman system (Lokpal/Lokayukta) and Commissions of Enquiry. - Statutory Frameworks and Judicial Precedents The Prevention of Corruption Act and its enforcement. Analysis of landmark judicial interventions, specifically The Antulay Case.	14
--	----

Bibliography-

1. K. D. Gaur — Textbook on the Indian Penal Code
2. K. I. Vibhute — P. S. A. Pillai's Criminal Law
3. K. N. Chandrasekharan Pillai — General Principles of Criminal Law
4. Nigel Walker — Sentencing: Theory, Law and Practice
5. Andrew Ashworth — Sentencing and Criminal Justice, Principles of Criminal Law
6. N. V. Paranjape — Criminology and Penology
7. Sutherland — White Collar Crime
8. Upendra Baxi — The Crisis of the Indian Legal System
9. M. P. Jain — Indian Constitutional Law
10. Ratanlal and Dhirajlal — The Indian Penal Code
11. Ratanlal and Dhirajlal — The Code of Criminal Procedure
12. N. V. Paranjape — Penology and Victimology
13. J. C. Smith — Smith and Hogan's Criminal Law
14. Glanville Williams — Textbook of Criminal Law
15. Jerome Hall — General Principles of Criminal Law

2) PENOLOGY & VICTIMOLOGY IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

COURSE OBJECTIVES

This course is designed to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the principles of Penology and Victimology within the contemporary criminal justice system. It aims to familiarize students with the theories and objectives of punishment, sentencing policies, and alternatives to imprisonment, while critically examining the constitutional and legal issues relating to penal administration in India.

The course further seeks to develop an understanding of the concept, evolution, and theoretical foundations of victimology, emphasizing the rights, protection, participation, and rehabilitation of victims under the Indian legal framework. It also enables students to examine the legal safeguards available to different categories of victims, the role of constitutional and statutory provisions, and the emerging victim-centric approach in criminal justice. By the end of the course, students will be able to critically analyze the relationship between punishment, offender rehabilitation, victim justice, and the administration of criminal law in India.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

On successful completion of this course, the students will be able to:

1. Explain the theories, objectives, and constitutional principles governing punishment and sentencing.
2. Examine the concept, evolution, and major theories of victimology and victimization.

3. Analyze the legal framework relating to victim rights, participation, compensation, and rehabilitation in India.
4. Evaluate the legal safeguards and institutional responses for different categories of victims.
5. Apply the principles of penology and victimology to contemporary issues in criminal justice and victim protection.

MODULE/TOPIC	NO. OF Periods Required
Unit I: Introduction • Definition of Penology • Theories of Punishment ◦ Retribution ◦ Utilitarian prevention: Deterrence ◦ Utilitarian: Intimidation ◦ Behavioural prevention: Incapacitation ◦ Behavioural prevention: Rehabilitation -- Expiation • Classical Hindu and Islamic approaches to punishment.	12
Unit II: Punishments • Constitutionality of Capital Punishment • Judicial Attitudes Towards Capital Punishment in India - An inquiry through the statute law and case law. • Law Reform Proposals • Approaches to Sentencing • Alternatives to Imprisonment ◦ Probation ◦ Corrective labour ◦ Fines ◦ Collective fines ◦ Reparation by the offender/by the court	18
Unit III: Foundations of Victimology • Introduction to Victimology: Concept, Nature, Scope, and Historical Development of Victimology • Theoretical Perspectives in Victimology: Positivist, Radical, and Critical Approaches • Victimization Theories: Victim Precipitation, Victim Facilitation, and Victim–Offender Overlap	20

• Patterns of Victimization: Primary, Secondary, and Repeat Victimization • Victim Typologies and Classification Models: Contributions of Von Hentig, Mendelsohn, and Sellin & Wolfgang • Victimization Surveys: Role in Understanding Crime Patterns and Victimization Trends • Psychological Impact of Crime on Victims: Trauma and Recovery	
Unit IV: Legal Framework for Victim Justice in India • Constitutional Foundations of Victim Rights: Equality, Right to Life and Personal Liberty, and Equal Access to Justice (Articles 14, 21, and 39A of the Constitution of India) • Development and Recognition of Victim Rights in the Indian Criminal Justice System • Victim Participation and Procedural Safeguards under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 • Victim Compensation and Rehabilitation under Sections 395 and 396 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023	16
Unit V: Special Categories of Victims and Legal Response Mechanisms • Victims of Sexual Violence: Legal Protection, Support Services, and Institutional Response • Child Victims and Witnesses: Special Procedures and Safeguards under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 • Victims of Human Trafficking: Legal Framework, Protection, and Rehabilitation Measures • Victims of Domestic Violence: Civil Remedies and Criminal Justice Responses • Victims of Communal and Caste-Based Violence, Mass Atrocities, and Terrorism: Legal Protection and State Response • Victims of Custodial Violence and State Crimes: Legal Safeguards and Accountability Mechanisms • Victims of Cybercrime: Emerging Challenges and Legal Responses • Victims of Economic and White-Collar Crimes: Legal Remedies and Victim Protection	18

Bibliography –

1. Criminology & Penology (Including Victimology), Prof. N.V. Paranjape, Central Law Publications.

2. Ahmad Siddique's Criminology, Penology and Victimology, Ahmad Siddique (Revised by Sanjay Vashishtha), Eastern Book Company (EBC).
3. Criminology, Penology and Victimology, Prof. S.S. Srivastava, Central Law Agency.
4. Penology & Victimology, Dr. S.R. Myneni, Allahabad Law Agency.
5. Penology and Victimology, R.D. Vijayasekhar, Vijaya Law Series.
6. Criminology, Penology & Victimology, Dr. J.P.S. Sirohi, Allahabad Law Agency.
7. Penology, Victimology And Correctional Administration in India, Krishna Pal Malik, Allahabad Law Agency.
8. Granville William, Textbook of Criminal Law
9. Smith and Hogan, Criminal Law

Subjects for Business Law

1. Law and Regulation of Banking and Finance
2. Fundamental Principles of Law of Contract and Commercial Contracts
3. Competition Law and Consumer Protection Law
4. Corporate Finance
5. Law of Industrial and Intellectual Property
6. Legal Regulation and Economical Enterprises and Import-Export Regulation
7. Law of Arbitration and Conciliation

LAW AND REGULATION OF BANKING AND FINANCE.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

The domestic banking network has undergone immense structural transformation since independence. Today, modern financial institutions deliver diverse credit facilities to industries and individuals alike. The rise of comprehensive digitization has fundamentally reshaped operational banking, requiring a thorough re-evaluation of systemic regulation and corporate governance. This paper delivers a precise, up-to-date look at the regulatory parameters, landmark judicial interpretations, and emerging dimensions of banking and finance law.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

1. Master the statutory frameworks governing banking regulation and corporate governance in India.
2. Acquire advanced, current knowledge of complex banking and financial systems.
3. Develop direct practical insights firmly backed by solid theoretical law principles.
4. Analyze modern contemporary issues and shifting regulatory challenges facing financial networks.

MODULE/TOPIC	NO. OF Periods Required
1. INTRODUCTION a. Historical evolution: Reviewing the growth and development of banking in India. b. Institutional typologies: Analysing the distinct functions of Central Banks, Commercial Banks, Co-Operative setups, Specialized Banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), NABARD, digital e-banking institutions, and public financial agencies. c. Market expansions: The steady rise of Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) and the domestic Capital Market.	14

d. Venture Capital: Legal mechanisms and structural role in economic growth. e. Fintech: Assessing the disruption, growth, and unique legal regulation of financial technology.	
2: BANKING REGULATION AND GOVERNANCE a. The Banking Regulation Act, 1949: Analysing administrative control over management, statutory prohibitions on specific commercial activities, and state rules on the acquisition of banking undertakings. b. The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934: Exploring central bank powers, oversight mechanisms, and monetary direction. c. State protections: Reviewing the Maharashtra Protection of Interest of Depositors (in Financial Establishments) Act, 1999. d. Ownership shifts: Evaluating nationalization histories, private sector transitions, disinvestment targets, priority sector lending mandates, and social inclusion frameworks for underprivileged classes. e. Safeguarding deposits: The Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961. f. Proposed adjustments: Assessing the core provisions of the Financial Regulation Deposit Insurance Bill, 2017.	18
3.DEBT RECOVERY LAW a. The Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993. b. Institutional infrastructure: Setting up Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRT) and Debt Recovery Appellate Tribunals (DRAT), examining their absolute jurisdiction, statutory powers, administrative authority, and litigation procedures. c. Securitization structures: Deep-dive into the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act, 2002.	14
4. INSOLVENCY AND BANKRUPTCY LAW a. Historical review: Tracing the development of default and insolvency law in India. b. The modern shift: Evaluating the critical need for the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), examining structured resolution mechanisms for individual default and corporate insolvency.	14

c. Administrative procedures: Reviewing regulatory actions, committee steps, and resolution professionals' obligations. d. Judicial insights: Examining shifting trends in insolvency jurisprudence from the Supreme Court and NCLT	
5. FINANCIAL INCLUSION AND BANKING IN INDIA a. The core demand: Identifying the socio-economic necessity of widespread financial inclusion. b. Analytical metrics: Assessing the current reach and depth of financial services in rural and semi-urban areas. c. Policy engineering: Reviewing strategic policy actions driven by the RBI and the Union Government. d. Systemic vulnerabilities: Discussing structural issues, entry barriers, and technological limits in financial inclusion. e. National Strategy: Examining the formalized 'National Strategy for Financial Inclusion' policy framework	12
6. PREVENTION OF MONEY LAUNDERING a. Legislative timeline: Tracing the background and international pressures shaping domestic anti-money laundering law. b. The primary violation: Defining elements that constitute the statutory offence of money laundering. c. Compliance mandates: Statutory obligations of banking firms, transparency duties of financial intermediaries, investigation powers, and adjudication systems. d. Central bank oversight: Reviewing exhaustive RBI guidelines, Know-Your-Customer (KYC) compliance, and suspicious transaction reports.	12

Bibliography

1. Tannan M.L., Tannan's Banking Law and Practice in India
2. Basu, A., Review of Current Banking Theory and Practice
3. M. Hapgood, Pagets' Law of Banking
4. Cranston, Ross, Principles of Banking Law
5. Ashish Makhija, Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code of India (2018)
6. Banking Theory and Practice, UBS Publisher Distributors Ltd.New Delhi.
7. B.N.Gururaj, Commentaries on Fema Money Laundering Act
8. Dr. O.M.C. Mehnathan, Law on Prevention of Money Laundering in India 2nd edition
9. Norbert Horn, Legal Issues in Electronic Banking
10. Vinod Kothari, Securitization assets Reconstruction and Enforcement of Security Interests

11. B R Sharma, Bank Frauds - Prevention and Detection
12. T.K. Viswanathan, Aparna Ravi, Mulla The Law of Insolvency in India

CASES

1. A.V. Murthy vs B.S Nagabajavanna ((2002) 2 SCC 642)
2. All India Bank Officers' Confederation vs Union of India, (1989) 4 SCC 90
3. Allahabad Bank vs Canara Bank AIR 2000 SC 1535
4. Ashok Yeshwant Badeve vs Surendra Madhavrao Nighojakar (2001)3 SCC 726
5. Australia and New Zealand Bank vs Ateliers de Constructions Electriques de Cherleroi [1967] 1 AC 86 PC
6. Bareilly Bank Ltd. vs Naval Kishore (AIR 1964 All 78)
7. Bhutoria Trading Company (BTC) vs Allahabad Bank (AIR 1977 Cal. 363)
8. Bihta Co-operative Development and Cane Marketing Union Ltd. vs bank of Bihar (AIR 1967 Supreme Court 389).
9. Brahammaya vs. K.P. Thangavelu Nadar, AIR (1956), Madras 570
10. Brahma Shumshere Jung Bahadur vs Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China (AIR 1956 Cal. 399)

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF LAW OF CONTRACT AND COMMERCIAL CONTRACT LAW

COURSE OBJECTIVES

To provide a comprehensive understanding of the foundational theories, evolving statutory limits, and practical applications of contract law, balancing classical doctrines with modern e-commerce challenges and specific contract frameworks. Modern commerce relies heavily on commercial contracts to govern commercial relationships and manage risks. A carefully drafted commercial contract is essential to secure interests and map out complex duties between parties, where small oversights can result in massive financial liabilities. Commercial contract specialists remain highly sought after. This course delivers direct practical training, allowing postgraduate scholars to master the technical nuances, negotiation strategies, and functional implications of modern corporate agreements.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

After undergoing the study, the student will be able to understand the following:

1. Master the statutory and common law frameworks that govern high-value commercial agreements.
2. Develop elite professional drafting and tactical negotiation capabilities for complex business transactions.
3. Evaluate and deploy robust alternative dispute resolution mechanisms tailored for corporate contracts.
4. Navigate, structure, and mitigate specific legal vulnerabilities associated with electronic and online contracts.
5. Students will be able to critically analyse complex contractual disputes, evaluate the shifting boundaries of contractual freedom in socio-economic contexts, and effectively apply specific contract principles to both traditional and digital transactions.

MODULE/TOPIC	NO. OF Periods Required
UNIT I – Theoretical Foundations & Evolution Nature, object, and multi-dimensional scope of contract law; Individualism, Freedom of Contract, and Sanctity of Contract; Limitations on sanctity and socio-economic/legislative interventions. 1.1 Conceptual Analysis & Equitable Doctrines Core essentials of a valid contract; Standard-form contracts, exemption clauses, and protective measures; Quasi-contracts, the Doctrine of Unjust Enrichment, and the Law of Restitution. 1.2 Contractual Disruptions & Remedies Doctrine of Frustration (grounds and effects); Breach of contract and available legal remedies. 1.3 Special & Digital Contracts	6

Law relating to Indemnity and Guarantee; Law of Bailment and Pledge; Law of Agency; Contemporary challenges in Internet contracts and E-commerce.	
UNIT II NEGOTIATION AND PRE-DRAFTING. a. Tactical bargaining: Exploring common commercial negotiation techniques and avoiding costly pitfalls. b. Dispute resolution models: Analysing negotiation as an alternative method of settlement, backed by detailed transactional case studies. c. Global dealmaking: Manoeuvring confidently through cross-border and international commercial negotiations. d. Institutional mediation: Deploying structured mediation, expert conciliation frameworks, and binding expert determinations	
UNIT III — TYPES OF COMMERCIAL CONTRACTS a. Protecting proprietary information: Structuring Non-Disclosure Agreements (NDAs). b. Restrictive covenants: Crafting robust Non-Compete Agreements (NCAs). c. Talent security: Drafting C-suite and Executive Employment Agreements (EEAs). d. Institutional lending: Managing and auditing Syndicate Loan Agreements (under the global APLMA format). e. Industrial supply: Drafting Manufacturing and Supply Agreements. f. Representation structures: Developing Agency, Marketing, and Provision of Services Agreements. g. Commercial networks: Structuring Distribution Contracts, Consultancy Agreements, and Management Agreements. h. Corporate combinations: Structuring Joint Venture (JV) and complex Collaboration Contracts. i. Intellectual capitalization: Developing Technology Transfer and intellectual property agreements.	12

UNIT IV — ANATOMY AND STRUCTURE OF A CONTRACT a. Initial anatomy: Reviewing titles, descriptive headers, and crafting informative recitals and interpretation clauses. b. Party details: Clear descriptions, identity authentication, and systematic numbering of contracting entities. c. Preambles: Writing meaningful introduction contexts. d. Definition blocks: Establishing precise, customized meanings for specialized terms within an agreement. e. Defining underlying commercial and legal relationships between the contracting entities. f. Operative elements: Translating introductory recitals into binding, clear operative clauses. g. Context details: Defining the formal location of execution and exact effective dates. h. Valid execution: Managing execution signatures and witness verifications. i. Addenda management: Compiling technical schedules, clear exhibits, and clarifying annexures.	12
UNIT V — DRAFTING OPERATIVE AND BOILERPLATE CLAUSES a. Establishing trust: Structuring Representations and Warranties, affirmative covenants, and protective clauses. b. Sequential conditions: Drafting Conditions Precedent (CPs), Conditions Subsequent (CSs), and formal completion steps. c. Financial performance: Writing exact commercial performance obligations and structured payment terms across diverse timelines. d. Controlling corporate alignment: Formatting assignment permissions, Change of Control thresholds, confidentiality maintenance, non-solicitation bounds, and exclusivity definitions. e. Contract exit: Defining explicit termination triggers, procedural notices, and winding-up consequences. f. Post-exit survival: Structuring post-termination survival clauses. g. Risk mitigation: Fine-tuning non-waiver terms, variation mechanics, severability rules, indemnity coverage, and limitation of liability caps. h. Institutional administration: Formatting formal notification terms, default declarations, and breach enforcement protocols. i. Risk allocation: Structuring robust, modern Force-Majeure provisions.	12

UNIT VI — E-CONTRACTS AND DIGITAL DISRUPTIONS a. Digital formation: Analyzing the technical mechanics of electronic contract formation. b. Instant assent: Managing electronic offers and real-time electronic acceptance frameworks. c. Communication law: Assessing email agreements and digital communications under contract law. d. Web interfaces: Structuring and securing website-hosted form agreements. e. End-User License Agreements (EULAs): Nuances and operational legal validity. f. Legacy tech models: Evaluating Shrink-Wrap contract legal validity. g. Digital assent frameworks: Auditing Web-Wrap and Browse-Wrap agreements. h. Authentication metrics: Understanding digital and electronic signature requirements under modern law.	10
UNIT VII — BREACH OF CONTRACT, REMEDIES, AND ENFORCEMENT a. Contractual failures: Identifying breaches of reps and warranties, violations of covenants, and defaults on payment terms. b. Forum selection: Setting territorial jurisdiction and chosen governing law frameworks. c. Financial recovery: Categorizing compensatory, punitive, nominal, and pre-estimated liquidated damages. d. Equitable interventions: Seeking contract rescission, specific performance orders, and injunctive relief. e. Legal distinctions: Differentiating between basic breach claims and specialized indemnity claims. f. Dispute resolution: Navigating dispute escalation pathways from litigation to arbitration	8

Bibliography -

1. Pollock and Mulla – The Indian Contract Act
2. Avtar Singh – Law of Contract
3. Virendra K. Pamecha, Business & commercial contracts & agreements and e-contracts
4. H.P. Agarwal, Business Collaborations in India
5. Justice J.D.Kapoor, Law Relating to Tenders and Governments Contracts
6. Larry A., Commercial Contract Law
7. Michael A. Epstein, frank L. Pshtano, Drafting license agreements

8. Robert A. Feldman, Raymond T., Drafting effective contracts: a practitioner Guide
9. T.V. Venkatesh Iyer's, The Law of Contracts and Tenders
10. Wolters Kluwer, Drafting License Agreements
11. Mark Anderson, Drafting and Negotiating Commercial Contracts
12. Richard Lawson Commercial Contracts: A Practical Guide to Standard Terms
13. Bhumes Verma, Practical Guide to Drafting Commercial Contracts