Criteria-1

1.1.1 Curricula developed and implemented have relevance to the local, national, regional and global needs which are visible in Programme Outcomes (POs), and Course Outcomes (COs) offered by the University, as per the norms of the Regulatory Bodies.

2022-23
Faculty of Law
Name of the Programme: Master of Law (two years)
Specialization : Group B : Criminal Law
Vision -Institutional
Mission-Institutional

Programme Educational Objectives (PEOs)

PROGRAMME EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES (PEO):	
PEO 1	Professional Competence
PEO 2	Ethical and Social Responsibility
PEO 3	Critical Thinking and Problem-Solving
PEO 4	Effective Communication and Advocacy

PROGRAMME OUTCOME (PO):	
PO1	Explore and explain the substantial & amp; procedural laws in which they are made/ drafted and how students think and understand the legislative setup.
PO2	Interpret And Analyze the legal and social problems and work towards finding solutions to the problems by application of laws and regulations.
PO3	Inculcate values of Rights and Duties, and transfer these values to real-life through legal and judicial process for promoting community welfare.
PO4	Apply ethical principles and commit to legal professional ethics, responsibilities, and norms of the established legal practices.
PO5	Recognize the need for and have the preparation and ability to engage in independent and life-long learning in the broader context of legal change.
PO6	Acquisition of advance knowledge in the specific chosen area of specialization.

PO7	Interpretation and analyzing the legal and social problems and working towards the redressal of such problems by application of laws and regulations in force.
PO8	The inclusion of practical component in the field of teaching learning, students learn to collect empirical data, analyse it by application of law which intern helps strengthen their field of research.
PO9	Judicial Service Or Judiciary- The Program Helps The Learner To Get Trained To Serve The Third Wing Of The Government Which Is The Judiciary.

Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

PSO 1:	Equip students with in-depth knowledge of criminal law, constitutional law, and international law, enabling them to critically analyze legal systems, policies, and emerging challenges in India and abroad.
PSO 2:	Develop the ability to apply legal research methodologies**,** forensic tools, and doctrinal/non-doctrinal approaches to address complex issues in criminal justice, penology, cybercrime, and human rights.
PSO 3:	Foster professional competence in the practice of law through courtroom exposure, clinical research, dissertation work, and practical engagement with correctional and social justice systems, ensuring readiness for advocacy, judiciary, and academia.

COURSE CREDIT STRUCTURE

TEACHING SCHEME GROUP:- B CRIMINAL LAWS, SEMESTER SYSTEM EFFECTIVE FROM ACADEMIC YEAR 2022-23						
Course Code	**Course Name**	**Lectures**	**Others**	**Practical**	**Total**	**Credits**
LAW401	Legal Theories	3	1	-	4	4
LAW402	Indian Constitutional Law: The New Challenges	3	1	-	4	4
LAW403	Public International Law	3	1	-	4	4
LAW404ECL	Penology: Treatment and correctional philosophy of Offenders & Collective Violence	3	1	-	4	4
LAW405ECL	Privileged Class Deviance	3	1	-	4	4
LAW406ECL	Drug Addiction	3	1	-	4	4
	TOTAL	**18**	**06**	**-**	**24**	**24**
Semester II						
Course Code	**Course Name**	**Lectures**	**Others**	**Practical**	**Total**	**Credits**
LAW407	Judicial Process	3	1	-	4	4
LAW408	Law and Social Transformation of India	3	1	-	4	4
LAW409	Legal Research Methodology	3	1	-	4	4
LAW410ECL	Principles of Criminal Law	3	1	-	4	4
LAW411ECL	Comparative Criminal Procedure	3	1	-	4	4

LAW412ECL	Offences related to Juveniles	3	1	-	4	4
	TOTAL	**18**	**06**	**-**	**24**	**24**
Semester III						
Course Code	**Course Name**	**Lectures**	**Others**	**Practical**	**Total**	**Credits**
LAW501 ECL	Criminology	3	1	-	4	4
LAW 502 ECL	Law of Evidence	3	1	-	4	4
LAW 503 ECL	Forensic Science and Criminal Investigation	3	1	-	4	4
LAW 504 ECL	Cyber Crimes:	3	1	-	4	4
LAW 505 ECL	Human Rights in Criminal Justice System	3	1	-	4	4
LAW 506 ECL	Police and Criminal Justice System	3	1	-	4	4
	TOTAL	**18**	**06**	**-**	**24**	**24**
Semester- IV						
Course Code	**Course Name**	**Lectures**	**Others**	**practical**	**Total**	**Credits**
LAW 507PR	Classroom Teaching	3	1	-	4	4
LAW 508 PR	Doctrinal Research	3	1	-	4	4
LAW 509 PR	Non-Doctrinal Research	3	1	-	4	4
LAW 510PR	Clinical Research Report	3	1	-	4	4
LAW 511PT	Dissertation and Submission of Thesis	-	-	8	8	8

	TOTAL	**12**	**4**	**8**	**24**	**24**

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY
	FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME – LEGAL THEORIES
	COURSE CODE: - LAW401
	LL.M SEM-1

COURSE OBJECTIVE

- To study Analytical Legal Positivism through Bentham and Austin's views on sovereignty, command, and law–morality separation.
- To examine Kelsen's Pure Theory of Law, focusing on the Grundnorm, legal hierarchy, and law as a normative system.
- To explore the Sociological School, focusing on law's social origins, its impact on society, and Roscoe Pound's theory of social engineering.
- To analyze American Realism through the practical legal views of Justice Holmes and Carl N. Llewellyn.
- To trace the evolution of Natural Law from ancient to modern times, highlighting its moral basis and impact on today's law.

TEACHING SCHEME

TEACHING SCHEME	**-**			**CREDITS**	**EVALUATION SCHEME**		
LECTURES	**OTHER**	**PRACTICAL**	**TOTAL**	**-**	**INTERNAL**	**EXTERNAL**	**TOTAL MARKS**
4	**-**	**-**	**4**	**4**	**-**	**100**	**100**

Sr No	**Course Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage**
1	**LEGAL THEORIES**	**60**	**100(%)**

LL.M CRIMINAL LAW SEMESTER – I LEGAL THEORIES			
UNIT	**CONTENT**	**TEACHING HOURS (60 hrs)**	**WIEGHTAGE 100(%)**
1.	**Analytical Legal Positivism** 1. 1 Analytical School 1.1.1 Jermy Bentham 1.1.2 John Austin	**12**	**20**
2.	**The Pure Theory** 2.1 Hans Kelsen 2.1.1 The Basic Norm 2.1.2 Implication of Pure Theory 2.1.3 Contribution of Kelsen	**12**	**20**
3.	**Sociological School** 3.1 The Social Origin of Laws & Legal Institution 3.2 Impact of Laws on Society 3.3 The Task of Law in Society 3.3.1 Roscoe Pound 3.3.2 Social Engineering	**12**	**20**
4.	**American Realism** 4.1 Justice Holmes 4.2 Carl. N. Llewellyn	**12**	**20**
5.	**Natural Law** 5. 1 The Greek Period 5.2 The Roman Period 5.3 The Medieval Period 5.4 Revival of Natural Law Theories	**12**	**20**

Course Outcomes (COs)

CO1	Understand the fundamentals of Analytical Legal Positivism and distinguish it from other schools	
CO2	Analyze Kelsen's Pure Theory and its impact on legal reasoning	
CO3	Evaluate the sociological approach and its implication on law and society	
CO4	Identify the practical influence of American Realism on the interpretation of laws.	
CO5	Trace the development of Natural Law from Greek to modern times and its revival.	

Teaching and Learning Methodology

- Lecture method
- Case study method
- Problem-based learning (PBL)
- Clinical legal education
- Technology integration
- Focus on soft skills

References:

Bodenheimer, Jurisprudence - The Philosophy and Method of Law (1996) Universal, Delhi

Fitzgerald, (ed.) Salmond on Jurisprudence (1999) Tripathi, Bombay.

W. Friedmann, Legal Theory (1999) Universal, New Delhi.

Paton G. W., Jurisprudence (1972) Oxford, ELBS.

Dias, Jurisprudence (1994 First Indian re-print), Adithya Books, New Delhi.

Roscoe Pond, Introduction to the Philosophy of Law (1998 re-print) Universal, New Delhi.

Hart, H.L.A., The Concepts of Law (1970) Oxford, ELBS

CO–PO–PSO Mapping

CO-PO-PSO MAPPING OF LEGAL THEORIES												
CO/ PO/PSO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**	**PSO1**	**PSO2**	**PSO3**
CO1: : Understand the fundamentals of Analytical Legal Positivism and distinguish it from other schools	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	2	1
CO2: Analyze Kelsen's Pure Theory and its impact on legal reasoning	3	3	2	1	2	3	3	1	1	3	3	2
CO3: Evaluate the sociological approach and its implication on law and society	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	1	3	3	3
CO4: Identify the practical influence of American Realism on the interpretation of laws	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	3
CO5: Trace the development of Natural Law from Greek to modern times and its revival	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2

Explanation of CO-PO Mapping Logic

CO	Explanation
CO1: Understand the fundamentals of Analytical Legal Positivism and distinguish it from other schools	PO1, PO2: High alignment as students learn foundational legal theory and understand its structural influence.PSO1: Strong connection to the understanding of legal systems and theory.
CO2: Analyze Kelsen's Pure Theory and its impact on legal reasoning	PO2, PO6, PO7: Encourages deeper analytical thinking and specialization in jurisprudence.PSO1 & PSO2: Students gain strong research and doctrinal understanding of legal hierarchy and norms.
CO3: Evaluate the sociological approach and its implication on law and society	PO3, PO5, PO7: Directly enhances understanding of law in society and promotes lifelong legal thinking.PSO3: Application to real-world legal-social issues.
CO4: Identify the practical influence of American Realism on the interpretation of laws	PO4, PO7, PO8: Links theory with courtroom decisions and judicial realism.PSO2 & PSO3: Involves forensic, clinical, and practical training.
CO5: Trace the development of Natural Law from Greek to modern times and its revival	PO3, PO4, PO5: Builds ethical, moral reasoning in legal practice.PSO1 & PSO3: Foundations for advocacy and jurisprudential reflection.

JUSTIFICATION OF CURRICULUM RELEVANCE TO LOCAL, NATIONAL, REGIONAL, AND GLOBAL NEEDS

COURSE NAME: LEGAL THEORIES

Topic	Local Need	National Need	Regional Need	Global Need
Legal Theories	Emphasis on criminal law, legal ethics, and societal justice prepares students to deal with regional crime, corruption, and justice system improvement. Understanding jurisprudential theories helps interpret laws relevant to Indian socio-legal context..	Legal systems in India are significantly influenced by Analytical Legal Positivism (e.g., Austin and Bentham), evident in codified laws like the Indian Penal Code and Contract Act. The Pure Theory of Law (Hans Kelsen) promotes an understanding of legal hierarchy and constitutionality, aiding learners in judicial and civil service exams. By addressing	South Asian countries share colonial legal legacies and have adopted legal positivist and sociological principles into their constitutions and legal systems. The Sociological and Realist schools of thought reflect how regional legal systems evolve in response to social needs, political challenges, and human rights issues. The course helps learners understand and compare:	The course includes American Realism (Holmes, Llewellyn) and Natural Law (Greek to Modern Revival), allowing students to: Understand global legal philosophies and human rights frameworks Engage with international law, global justice, and comparative

		national legal structures and reasoning, the course strengthens: PO1 (understanding of procedural/substantive laws) PO2 (application of laws to social/legal problems) PO9 (preparation for judicial services)	Legal developments across SAARC and ASEAN regions Promotion of legal harmonization and policy dialogues, supporting PO6 (advanced specialization) and PSO1 (regional legal policy understanding).	legal studies This prepares students for: Higher studies abroad (LL.M., PhD) Roles in international law firms, NGOs, and global judicial organizations Strong alignment with: PO5 (lifelong and independent learning) PO6 (specialization) PSO1 & PSO2 (critical analysis of global legal systems and research tools)

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY
	FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME – INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW: THE NEW CHALLENGES
	COURSE CODE: - LAW402
	LL.M SEM-1

COURSE OBJECTIVE

- To examine the expanded definition of 'State' under Article 12 amid liberalization and its impact on fundamental rights.
- To assess the impact of privatization on equality and affirmative action, focusing on the transformation of public duties in private domains.
- To evaluate how new technologies impact freedom of speech, access to information, and collective actions like strikes and bandhs.
- To explore new rights and remedies like compensation and education in relation to Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties.
- To examine secularism, federalism, and centre-state tensions, including resource sharing and special status of tribal and scheduled areas
- To understand separation of powers through judicial activism, PIL, independence, accountability, and tribunals.

TEACHING SCHEME

TEACHING SCHEME	-			CREDITS	EVALUATION SCHEME		
LECTURES	OTHER	PRACTICAL	TOTAL	-	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	TOTAL MARKS
4	-	-	4	4	-	100	100

Sr No	Course Content	Teaching Hours	Weightage

1	**Indian Constitutional Law: The New Challenges**	**60**	**100(%)**

LL.M CRIMINAL LAW SEMESTER – I INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW: THE NEW CHALLENGES			
UNIT	**CONTENT**	**TEACHING HOURS (60 hrs)**	**WIEGHTAGE 100(%)**
1.	"State": Need for Widening the Definition in the Wake of Liberalization	**10**	**10**
2.	Right to Equality: Privatisation and its Impact on Affirmative Action	**10**	**10**
3.	Freedom of Press and Challenges of New Scientific Development 3.1 Freedom of speech and right to broadcast and telecast 3.2 Access to information 3.3 Right to strikes, hartal and bandh	**10**	**20**
4.	Emerging Regime of New Rights and Remedies 4.1 Reading Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties into Fundamental Rights 4.1.1 Compensation jurisprudence 4.1.2 Right to education 4.1.2.1 Commercialisation of education and its impact 4.1.2.2 Brain-drain by foreign education market	**10**	**20**
5.	Secularism, Religious Fanaticism and Federalism 5.1 Allocation and share of resources - distribution of grants in aid 5.1.1 The inter-state disputes on resources 5.2 Directions of the centre to the State under Article 356 and 365 5.3 Special status of certain States 5.3.1 Tribal Areas, Scheduled Areas	**10**	**20**
6	**Separation of Powers: Stresses and Strain** 6.1 Judicial activism and judicial restraint 6.2 PIL: implementation 6.3 Judicial independence 6.4 Appointment, transfer and removal of judges 6.5 Accountability: executive and judiciary 6.6 Tribunals	**10**	**20**

Course Outcomes (COs)

CO1	Critically examine the need to widen the definition of "State" in light of liberalization and privatization.	
CO2	Analyze the impact of privatization on affirmative action and the right to equality.	
CO3	Evaluate freedom of press and speech in the context of modern scientific and digital advancements..	
CO4	Interpret emerging rights through the lens of Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties within Fundamental Rights.	
CO5	Assess the role of secularism, religious freedom, and federalism in the distribution of resources and Centre-State relations.	
CO6	Explore tensions in the separation of powers through judicial activism, PIL, tribunalization, and judicial accountability.	

Teaching and Learning Methodology

- Lecture method
- Case study method
- Problem-based learning (PBL)
- Clinical legal education
- Technology integration
- Focus on soft skills

References :

H.M. Sheervai, Constitution of India (three Volumes)
M.P. Jain, Constitution Law of India (2008), Tripathi, Bombay
D. D. Basu's Commentaries of Indian Constitution
Basu D.D. : Shorter Constitution of India Wadhwa Publication Nagpur
Latest Judgments of the Sup

CO–PO–PSO MAPPING

CO-PO-PSO MAPPING OF INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW: THE NEW CHALLENGES												
CO/ PO/PSO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**	**PSO1**	**PSO2**	**PSO3**
CO1: Critically examine the need to widen the definition of "State" in light of liberalization and privatization.	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2
CO2: Analyze the impact of privatization on affirmative action and the right to equality.	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	3

CO3: Evaluate freedom of press and speech in the context of modern scientific and digital advancements.	2	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	1	2	3	2
CO4: Interpret emerging rights through the lens of Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties within Fundamental Rights	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	3
CO5: Assess the role of secularism, religious freedom, and federalism in the distribution of resources and Centre-State relations.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	3
CO6: Explore tensions in the separation of powers through judicial activism, PIL, tribunalization, and judicial accountability.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3

Explanation of CO–PO Mapping

CO	EXPLANATION
CO1: Critically examine the need to widen the definition of "State" in light of liberalization and privatization.	Supports PO1, PO2, PO7 by evaluating legislative gaps due to privatization.PSO1 & PSO2: Equips students to analyze public-private interfaces in constitutional law.
CO2: Analyze the impact of privatization on affirmative action and the right to equality.	Strongly supports PO2, PO3, PO6, addressing inequality from a legal policy perspective.Reinforces PSO3 through practical relevance in litigation and advocacy..
CO3: Evaluate freedom of press and speech in the context of modern scientific and digital advancements.	Directly aligns with PO4, PO5, PO7, promoting legal reasoning in modern media and digital law.Mapped to PSO2, given its intersection with cyber law and human rights.
CO4: Interpret emerging rights through the lens of Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties within Fundamental Rights.	Reflects holistic constitutional interpretation (PO2, PO3, PO4) and encourages innovative rights-based litigation (PO8).Fully aligned with PSO1, PSO2, and PSO3.
CO5: Assess the role of secularism, religious freedom, and federalism in the distribution of resources and Centre-State relations.	Addresses national integration, resource equity, and tribal rights **(**supporting **PO3, PO6, PO7).**Strong relevance to PSO1 & PSO3 for future judiciary and policy roles.
CO6: Explore tensions in the separation of powers through judicial activism, PIL, tribunalization, and judicial accountability.	Crucial for understanding judicial ethics and structural reforms (PO4, PO9).Direct link to PSO3, preparing students for roles in judiciary and academia.

JUSTIFICATION OF CURRICULUM RELEVANCE TO LOCAL, NATIONAL, REGIONAL, AND GLOBAL NEEDS

COURSE NAME: INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW: THE NEW CHALLENGES

Topic	Local Need	National Need	Regional Need	Global Need
Indian Constitutional Law: The New Challenges	Deals with privatization's impact on reservation policies and commercialization of education, which are hot-button national issues (CO2, CO4). Prepares students to engage in policy advocacy, public interest litigation, and judicial services with robust knowledge of contemporary constitutional debates..	Deals with privatization's impact on reservation policies and commercialization of education, which are hot-button national issues (CO2, CO4). Prepares students to engage in policy advocacy, public interest litigation, and judicial services with robust knowledge of contemporary constitutional debates.	Addresses inter-state resource disputes, state autonomy, and tribal area governance, which are common in many Indian regions (CO5). Encourages comparative regional constitutional law analysis, especially within India's diverse federal structure.	Modules like brain-drain, freedom of press in digital age, and emerging fundamental rights (CO3, CO4) prepare students to engage in international legal debates around privacy, education, human rights, and tech regulation. Supports global readiness for LL.M. programs, UN organizations, and international advocacy roles (PSO1 & PSO2).

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY
	FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME –PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW
	COURSE CODE: - LAW 403
	LL.M SEM -1

COURSE OBJECTIVE

- Understand the nature, basis, and historical development of Public International Law.
- Identify and critically analyze the primary sources of international law, including treaties, customs, judicial decisions, and general legal principles.
- Evaluate the relationship and theoretical underpinnings between international law and municipal (domestic) law**.**
- Explain the legal status and roles of various subjects of international law, including states, international organizations, and individuals.
- Apply international legal principles to real-world scenarios and case law, enhancing their ability to engage with legal materials and global legal issues.

TEACHING SCHEME

TEACHING SCHEME	-			CREDITS	EVALUATION SCHEME		
LECTURES	OTHER	PRACTICAL	TOTAL	-	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	TOTAL MARKS
4	-	-	4	4	-	100	100

Sr No	Course Content	Teaching Hours	Weightage
1	Public International Law	60	100(%)

LL.M CRIMINAL LAW SEMESTER – I PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW			
UNIT	**CONTENT**	**TEACHING HOURS (60 hrs)**	**WIEGHTAGE 100(%)**
1.	Public International Law	**10**	**10**
2.	**Introduction** 2.1 Nature of International Law 2.2 Basis of International Law 2.3 Evolution and Development of International Law 2.4 Codification of International Law	**10**	**10**
3.	**Sources of International Law** 3.1 General 3.2 Custom 3.3 Treaties 3.4 The General Principles of Law 3.5 Judicial Decisions 3.6 Juristic Work on International Law 3.7 General Assembly Resolutions and Declarations	**10**	**20**
4.	**Relation between International Law and Municipal Law** 4.1 Theories on Relationship 4.2 Theories on the Application of International Law within Municipal Law 4.3 Municipal Law before International Tribunals 4.4 International Law within Municipal Sphere	**10**	**20**
5.	**. Subjects of International Law** 5.1 State as a Subject 5.2 Public International Organizations 5.3 Individual as Subject of International Law Article 356 and 365 5.3 Special status of certain States 5.3.1 Tribal Areas, Scheduled Areas	**10**	**20**
6	**Law and Practice of Treaties** 6.1 The Treaty Making Process 6.2 Treaties and Third Parties 6.3 Treaty Interpretation 6.4 Amendment and Modification of Treaties	**10**	**20**

Course Outcomes (COs)

CO1	Understand the nature, basis, evolution, and codification of Public International Law.	
CO2	Identify and evaluate the sources of international law including treaties, customs, general principles, and judicial decisions.	
CO3	Examine the relationship between international law and municipal (domestic) law through various theoretical approaches.	
CO4	Analyze the role of various subjects of international law, including states, individuals, and international organizations.	
CO5	Understand and interpret the process, implications, and modifications involved in the law and practice of treaties.	

Teaching and Learning Methodology

- **Lecture method**
- Case study method
- Problem-based learning (PBL)
- Clinical legal education
- Technology integration
- Focus on soft skills

References:

Akehust's Modern Introduction to International Law, Ed. By Peter Malanczuk, 7th Edition, (Revised)
Alina Kacxorowska, Public International Law 150 Leading Cases, Old Bailey Press, 2002.
Bowett D.W., The Law of International Institutions, 4th Edition, 2003, Universal.
Brownlie, Ian (2003) Principles of Public International Law, Oxford University Press, 6th Edition.
David D. Caron, Cases & Materials on International Law. Oppenheim, International Law (Vol. I & II)
Starke J.G., Introduction to International Law.
M.P. Tandon, Public International Law, 16th Edition, (2005), Allahabad Law Agency.

CO–PO–PSO MAPPING

CO-PO-PSO MAPPING OF -PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW												
CO/ PO/PSO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**	**PSO1**	**PSO2**	**PSO3**
CO1: Understand the nature, basis, evolution, and codification of Public International Law.	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	2	1
CO2:Identify and evaluate the sources of international law including treaties,	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	2

customs, general principles, and judicial decisions.												
CO3: Examine the relationship between international law and municipal (domestic) law through various theoretical approaches.	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2
CO4: Analyze the role of various subjects of international law, including states, individuals, and international organizations.	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2
CO5: Understand and interpret the process, implications, and modifications involved in the law and practice of treaties.	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	1	3	2	2

EXPLANATION OF CO PO

CO	**EXPLANATION**
CO1Understand the nature, basis, evolution, and codification of Public International Law.	PO1, PO5, PO6**:** Builds conceptual and theoretical knowledge essential for specialization.PSO1: Establishes a foundation in international legal systems and their origins.
CO2: Identify and evaluate the sources of international law including treaties, customs, general principles, and judicial decisions.	PO2, PO6, PO7: Critical for interpreting legal sources like treaties, customs, etc., especially in conflict resolution.PSO2: Enhances research methodologies to examine doctrines and global instruments..
CO3: Examine the relationship between international law and municipal (domestic) law through various theoretical approaches.	PO1, PO3, PO4, PO7: Strengthens understanding of international obligations in domestic spheres; key for legal professionals and judiciary.PSO1, PSO2: Vital for comparative legal research and cross-jurisdictional analysis.
CO4: Analyze the role of various subjects of international law, including states, individuals, and international organizations.	PO2, PO6, PO7: Deepens knowledge about legal personality of states, individuals, and IGOs.PSO1, PSO2: Relevant for emerging legal challenges, including individual accountability and human rights..
CO5: Understand and interpret the process, implications, and modifications involved in the law and practice of treaties.	PO1, PO5, PO6: Empowers learners with the skills to draft, interpret, and amend treaties — important for international legal practice.PSO1, PSO3: Essential for legal professionals engaging in treaty-based negotiations and international adjudication..

JUSTIFICATION OF CURRICULUM RELEVANCE TO LOCAL, NATIONAL, REGIONAL, AND GLOBAL NEEDS

COURSE NAME: PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

Topic	Local Need	National Need	Regional Need	Global Need
Public International Law	Public International Law influences municipal legal obligations, especially in human rights enforcement, refugee law, and environmental treaties, which are increasingly applied in Indian courts. Understanding the application of international law within the domestic legal system equips students to work effectively in Indian courts and governmental bodies.	India is a party to various international conventions (e.g., ICCPR, ICESCR, CEDAW), and students need to understand how these influence national lawmaking and adjudication. Enhances the ability to contribute to treaty negotiations, policy drafting, and implementation of international obligations — relevant for roles in MEA, judiciary, and public commissions..	With increasing cooperation in SAARC, ASEAN, and BIMSTEC, understanding international law is critical for managing regional disputes, cross-border migration, trade agreements, and regional diplomacy. This course prepares students to participate in regional legal research, arbitration, and dispute resolution mechanisms..	Global legal challenges — climate change, international crime, cyber warfare, refugees — require lawyers trained in international frameworks. The course builds a robust foundation to: Participate in international tribunals (e.g., ICJ, ICC) Work with UN agencies, NGOs, and international courts Pursue LL.M./Ph.D. in international law Strong alignment with PSO1 (global legal systems) and PSO2 (doctrinal research skills).

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY
	FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME – PENOLOGY: TREATMENT AND CORRECTIONAL PHILOSOPHY OF OFFENDERS & COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE
	COURSE CODE: - LAW 404 ECL
	LL.M SEM -1

COURSE OBJECTIVE

- Define penology and explain the correctional philosophy related to offenders.
- Understand and critically analyze various theories of punishment
- Examine sentencing principles and challenges related to capital punishment
- Analyze the concept and types of collective violence
- Understand communal violence and violence against the state

TEACHING SCHEME

TEACHING SCHEME	-			CREDITS	EVALUATION SCHEME		
LECTURES	OTHER	PRACTICAL	TOTAL	-	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	TOTAL MARKS
4	-	-	4	4	-	100	100

Sr No	Course Content	Teaching Hours	Weightage
1	PENOLOGY: TREATMENT AND CORRECTIONAL PHILOSOPHY OF OFFENDERS & COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE	60	100(%)

LL.M CRIMINAL LAW SEMESTER – I PENOLOGY: TREATMENT AND CORRECTIONAL PHILOSOPHY OF OFFENDERS & COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE			
UNIT	**CONTENT**	**TEACHING HOURS (60 hrs)**	**WIEGHTAGE 100(%)**
1.	**INTRODUCTORY** 1.1 Definition of Penology and Correctional Philosophy of Offenders.	**10**	**20**
2.	**THEORIES OF PUNISHMENT** 2.1 Retribution 2.2 Utilitarian prevention: Deterrence 2.3 Utilitarian: Intimidation 2.4 Behavioral prevention: Incapacitation 2.5Behavioral prevention: Rehabilitation – Expiation	**10**	**20**
3.	**Sentencing, Implementing the Problematic of Capital Punishment** 3.1 Principal types of sentences 'in -the IPCand special law 3.2 Sentencing in white collar crime 3.3 Sentencing for habitual offender 3.4 Classification of prisoners 3.5 Rights of prisoner and duties of custodial staff 3.6 Open prisons, Punishment of Community Service 3.7 Constitutionality of Capital Punishment 3.8 Judicial Attitudes towards Capital Punishment in India - An inquiry through the statute law and case law 3.9 Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 3.10 Parole 3.11 Open Jails	**15**	**20**
4.	**COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE** 4.1 Notions of "force", “coercion”, “violence” 4.2 Distinctions: "symbolic" ' violence, "institutionalized" violence, "structural" violence 4.3 Collective political violence", and legal order 4.4 Religiously sanctioned structural "violence: Caste and gender based: Mob Lynching 4.5 Gandhiji's approach to non-violence 4.6 Discourse on political violence and terrorism during colonial struggle 4.7 Organized Crimes, Petty Organized Crimes, Terrorist Act	**15**	**20**
5.	**COMMUNAL VIOLENCE & VIOLENCE AGAINST THE STATE.** 5.1 Incidence and courses of "communal" violence 5.2 The role of police and para-military systems in dealing with communal violence 5.3 Act endangering Sovereignty, Unity and Integrity of India	**10**	**20**

	(Sec.152 IPC)		

Course Outcomes (COs)

CO1	Understand the meaning, scope, and significance of penology and correctional philosophy in the treatment of offenders.	
CO2	Critically evaluate the major theories of punishment including deterrence, rehabilitation, retribution, and incapacitation.	
CO3	Analyze sentencing trends, capital punishment jurisprudence, rights of prisoners, and correctional alternatives like parole and probation.	
CO4	Assess the concept and legal implications of collective violence, institutional violence, terrorism, and organized crimes.	
CO5	Examine the causes, control mechanisms, and constitutional concerns related to communal violence and violence against the State.	

Teaching and Learning Methodology

- Case study method
- Lecture method
- Problem-based learning (PBL)
- Clinical legal education
- Technology integration
- Focus on soft skills

References:

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U. Baxi, "Dissent, Development and Violence" in' R.Meaghar (ed.). Law and Social Change: Indo-Americal Reflections 92 (1988)
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CO–PO–PSO Mapping

CO-PO-PSO MAPPING												
CO/ PO/PSO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**	**PSO1**	**PSO2**	**PSO3**
CO1: Understand the meaning, scope, and	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2

significance of penology and correctional philosophy in the treatment of offenders.												
CO2: Critically evaluate the major theories of punishment including deterrence, rehabilitation, retribution, and incapacitation.	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3
CO3: Analyze sentencing trends, capital punishment jurisprudence, rights of prisoners, and correctional alternatives like parole and probation.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4: Assess the concept and legal implications of collective violence, institutional violence, terrorism, and organized crimes.	2	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	2
CO5: Examine the causes, control mechanisms, and constitutional concerns related to communal violence and violence against the State.	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3

EXPLANATION OF CO PO

CO	EXPLANATION
CO1: Understand the meaning, scope, and significance of penology and correctional philosophy in the treatment of offenders.	PO1, PO5, PO6: Enables exploration of legal theories and correctional philosophy.PSO1, PSO2: Develops foundational understanding in criminal and correctional law.
CO2: Critically evaluate the major theories of punishment including deterrence, rehabilitation, retribution, and incapacitation.	PO2, PO3, PO6, PO7: Encourages ethical and philosophical reflection on how punishment systems align with community welfare and justice.PSO2, PSO3: Essential for policy, judicial reasoning, and reform advocacy.
CO3: Analyze sentencing trends, capital punishment jurisprudence, rights of prisoners, and correctional alternatives like parole and probation.	PO1–PO9: Strong alignment across all POs; deals with practical legal application, ethics, research, and judiciary readiness. PSO2, PSO3: Provides exposure to real-world issues through case law and empirical studies.
CO4: Assess the concept and legal	PO2, PO4, PO7: Critically assesses violence through legal and

implications of collective violence, institutional violence, terrorism, and organized crimes.	ethical lenses, touching on systemic violence and justice.PSO2: Builds capacity to tackle contemporary criminal justice concerns like terrorism and mob lynching..
CO5: Examine the causes, control mechanisms, and constitutional concerns related to communal violence and violence against the State.	PO2, PO3, PO4, PO7, PO9: Strengthens understanding of national security laws and their socio-legal implications.PSO1, PSO3: Relevant for legal professionals, judiciary, and civil society.

JUSTIFICATION OF CURRICULUM RELEVANCE TO LOCAL, NATIONAL, REGIONAL, AND GLOBAL NEEDS

COURSE NAME :PENOLOGY: TREATMENT AND CORRECTIONAL PHILOSOPHY OF OFFENDERS & COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE

Topic	Local Need	National Need	Regional Need	Global Need
PENOLOGY: TREATMENT AND CORRECTIONAL PHILOSOPHY OF OFFENDERS & COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE	Issues like mob lynching, caste-based violence, and prisoner rights are highly localized concerns. Prepares students to engage in grassroots justice initiatives and support prison reforms.	Covers sentencing policy, capital punishment jurisprudence, and Probation of Offenders Act—relevant to Indian judiciary and penal reforms. Trains students for roles in National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), judiciary, police services, and policy think tanks.	Enables understanding of collective violence such as communal riots, gendered violence, and terror-related incidents in specific Indian states. Empowers future lawyers to participate in regional conflict resolution, rehabilitation and correctional legal aid work.	Theories of punishment, non-violence (Gandhian philosophy), and correctional models have global parallels. Prepares students for careers in UN bodies, international NGOs, global justice movements, and comparative criminal justice research..

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY
	FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME – PRIVILEDGED CLASS DEVIANCE
	COURSE CODE: - LAW 405 ECL
	LL.M SEM -1

COURSE OBJECTIVE

- To understand the concept of privileged class deviance and its implications on Indian socio-economic and political development.
- To explore the Indian approaches to socio-economic offences and analyze their effectiveness in addressing elite misconduct..
- To examine the typical forms of deviance committed by members of the privileged class,
- To analyze the structure and limits of police powers, and examine cases of custodial violence, encounter killings, and gender-based aggression by law enforcement.
- To evaluate professional misconduct and unethical practices in fields such as law, journalism, and medicine.
- To assess the response of the Indian legal system to elite deviance

TEACHING SCHEME

TEACHING SCHEME	-			CREDITS	EVALUATION SCHEME		
LECTURES	OTHER	PRACTICAL	TOTAL	-	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	TOTAL MARKS
4	-	-	4	4	-	100	100

Sr No	Course Content	Teaching Hours	Weightage
1	PRIVILEDGED CLASS DEVIANCE	60	100(%)

LL.M CRIMINAL LAW SEMESTER – I PRIVILEDGED CLASS DEVIANCE			
UNIT	**CONTENT**	**TEACHING HOURS (60 hrs)**	**WIEGHTAGE 100(%)**
1.	**1. INTRODUCTION** 1.1 Conceptions of Privileged Class Deviance 1.2 Indian approaches to socio-economic offences 1.3 Notions of privileged class deviance as providing a wider categorization of understanding Indian development 1.4 Typical forms of such deviance 1.4.1 Official deviance (deviance by legislators, judges, bureaucrats) 1.4.2 Professional deviance: journalists, teachers, doctors, lawyers, engineers, architects and publishers 1.4.3 Trade union finance (including. teachers, lawyers/ urban property owners), 1.4.4 Landlord deviance (class/caste, based deviance) 1.4.5 Police deviance 1.4.6 Deviance on electoral process, (rigging, booth capturing, impersonation, corrupt practices) 1.4.7 Gender-based aggression by socially, economically and politically powerful	**10**	**20**
2.	**OFFICIAL DEVIANCE** 2.1 Conception of official deviance - permissible limit of discretionary powers 2.2 The Chambal valley dacoit Vinoba Mission and Jai Prakash Narain Mission - in 1959 and 1971 2.3 The Chagla Commission Report on LIC-Mundhra Affair 2.4 The Das Commission Report 'on Pratap Singh Kairon. 2.5 The Grover Commission Report on Dev Raj Urs 2.6 The Maruti Commission Report 2.7 The Ibakkar - Natarajan Commission Report on Fairfax	**15**	**20**
3.	**POLICE DEVIANCE** 3.1 Structures of legal restraint, oh police powers in India 3.2 Unconstitutionality of "third-degree" methods and use of fatal force by police 3.3 "Encounter" killings 3.4 Police atrocities 3.5 The plea of superior orders 3.6 Rape and related forms of gender-based aggression, by police and para-military forces, Reform suggestion especially, by the National Police Commissions	**15**	**20**
4.	**PROFESSIONAL DEVIANCE** 4.1 Unethical practices at the Indian bar 4.2 The Lent in Commission Report 4.3 The Press Council on unprofessional and unethical journalism 4.4 Medical malpractice	**10**	**20**

5.	**RESPONSE OF INDIAN LEGAL ORDER TO THE DEVIANCE OF PRIVILEGED CLASSES** 5.1 Vigilance Commission 5.2 Public Accounts Committee Ombudsman 5.3 Ombudsman 5.4 Commissions of Enquiry 5.5 Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 5.6 The Antulay Case	**10**	**20**

Course Outcomes (COs)

CO1	Understand the conceptual framework and socio-legal significance of privileged class deviance in the Indian context.	
CO2	Analyze various forms of deviance committed by legislators, bureaucrats, professionals, and institutions in power.	
CO3	Critically evaluate case studies and commission reports on official, police, and professional deviance.	
CO4	Assess the constitutional and legal restraints on police powers and analyze reforms proposed by various national commissions.	
CO5	Examine institutional mechanisms like Vigilance Commission, Ombudsman, and anti-corruption laws as responses to privileged class deviance.	

Teaching and Learning Methodology

- Lecture method
- Case study method
- Problem-based learning (PBL)
- Clinical legal education
- Technology integration
- Focus on soft skills

References:

Upendra Baxi, The Crisis of the Indian Legal System (1982),. Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi
Upendra Baxi (ed.), Law and Poverty: Assays (1988)
Upendra Baxi, Liberty and Corruption: The Antulay Case and Beyond (1989)
Surendranath Dwivedi and G.S.Bhargava, .Political Corruption in India
A.R.Desai (ed.), Violation of Democratic Rights in India (1986)
A.G.Noornni, Minister's Miscounduct (1974)
B.B.Pande. 'The Nature and Dimensions of Privileged Class Deviance" in The Other Side of Development 136 (1987, K.S.Shukla ed.)

CO–PO–PSO Mapping

CO-PO-PSO MAPPING OF PRIVILEDGED CLASS DEVIANCE												
CO/ PO/PSO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**	**PSO1**	**PSO2**	**PSO3**
CO1: Understand the conceptual framework and socio-legal significance of privileged class deviance in the Indian context.	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2
CO2: Analyze various forms of deviance committed by legislators, bureaucrats, professionals, and institutions in power.	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	2
CO3: Critically evaluate case studies and commission reports on official, police, and professional deviance.	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4: Assess the constitutional and legal restraints on police powers and analyze reforms proposed by various national commissions.	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	3
CO5: Examine institutional mechanisms like Vigilance Commission, Ombudsman, and anti-corruption laws as responses to privileged class deviance	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

EXPLANATION OF CO PO

CO	EXPLANATION
CO1: Understand the conceptual framework and socio-legal significance of privileged class deviance in the Indian context.	PO1, PO2, PO6: Encourages exploration of legal theory and systemic deviance; builds academic foundation.PSO1, PSO2: Relates to structural analysis of criminal law and socio-economic offenses.
CO2: Analyze various forms of deviance committed by legislators, bureaucrats, professionals, and institutions in power..	PO2, PO3, PO6, PO7: Encourages awareness of rights violations, abuse of power, and the impact on justice.PSO1, PSO2: Prepares students for analyzing power-driven criminality and human rights violations.

CO3: Critically evaluate case studies and commission reports on official, police, and professional deviance.	PO1–PO9: High alignment with judiciary training, ethics, real-case legal learning, and research applications.PSO2, PSO3: Develops skills in doctrinal analysis, application of legal research, and case review..
CO4: Assess the constitutional and legal restraints on police powers and analyze reforms proposed by various national commissions.	PO4, PO7, PO8: Strong emphasis on ethics, professional conduct, and empirical research to reform policing.PSO2, PSO3: Addresses critical areas like custodial violence, police reforms, and gender-based violence.
CO5: Examine institutional mechanisms like Vigilance Commission, Ombudsman, and anti-corruption laws as responses to privileged class deviance	PO1–PO9: Direct application of legal frameworks like Prevention of Corruption Act, Commissions of Inquiry Act.PSO1–PSO3: Enhances knowledge of legal control mechanisms and provides practice-ready insights for judiciary, advocacy, or academic research.

JUSTIFICATION OF CURRICULUM RELEVANCE TO LOCAL, NATIONAL, REGIONAL, AND GLOBAL NEEDS

COURSE NAME: PRIVILEDGED CLASS DEVIANCES

Topic	Local Need	National Need	Regional Need	Global Need
PRIVILEDGED CLASS DEVIANCE	Local governance is affected by corruption, professional malpractice, and police excesses, which are addressed in the course. Equips students to work with local anti-corruption cells, legal aid centers, and judicial officers to fight misuse of power.	Major national scandals (LIC-Mundhra, Antulay case, police custodial deaths) are studied, enhancing students' understanding of governance, accountability, and judicial oversight. Curriculum supports students aiming for civil services, judiciary, CBI, NHRC, and legal reform roles..	Understanding regional misuse of power, caste-based violence, police brutality in specific Indian states adds practical regional applicability. Enables engagement with State Human Rights Commissions, State Vigilance bodies, and NGOs.	Comparative insights can be drawn with white-collar crimes and state deviance in other jurisdictions. Prepares students for L.L.M./Ph.D. programs, global research fellowships, international watchdogs, and rights-based organizations like Amnesty, Transparency International, etc.

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY
	FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME – DRUG ADDICTION
	COURSE CODE: - LAW 406 ECL
	LL.M SEM -1

COURSE OBJECTIVE

- To introduce students to the fundamental concepts related to drug abuse, including definitions of narcotics, psychotropic substances, dependence, addiction, and trafficking
- To enable learners to explore and evaluate various research methods used to study drug addiction and abuse, such as self-reporting and victim studies, while understanding the challenges in comparative analysis.
- To examine the demographic, psychological, and social characteristics of drug users in order to understand patterns of drug use and the consequences on individuals' health and society.
- To analyze the structure and limits of **p**olice powers**,** and examine cases of custodial violence, encounter killings, and gender-based aggression by law enforcement.
- To assess the effectiveness of community-level responses, legal reforms, and institutional frameworks in combating drug addiction through education, rehabilitation, media, and professional engagement.

TEACHING SCHEME

TEACHING SCHEME	-			CREDITS	EVALUATION SCHEME		
LECTURES	OTHER	PRACTICAL	TOTAL	-	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	TOTAL MARKS
4	-	-	4	4	-	100	100

Sr No	Course Content	Teaching Hours	Weightage
1	DRUG ADDICTION	60	100(%)

LL.M CRIMINAL LAW SEMESTER – I DRUG ADDICTION			
UNIT	**CONTENT**	**TEACHING HOURS (60 hrs)**	**WIEGHTAGE 100(%)**
1.	**INTRODUCTORY** 1.1. Basic conceptions 1.1.1. Drugs ' narcotics" "psychotropic substances" 1.1.2. 'Dependence," "addiction" 1.1.3. "Crimes without victims 1.1.4. "Trafficking" in "drugs" 1.1.5. "Primary drug abuse"	**10**	**20**
2.	**HOW DOES ONE STUDY THE INCIDENCE OF DRUG ADDICTION AND ABUSE?** 2.1. Self-reporting 2.2. Victim-studies 2.3. Problems of comparative studies	**10**	**20**
3.	**ANAGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF DRUG** USERS 3.1. Gender 3.2. Age 3.3. Religiousness 3.4. Single individuals/cohabitation 3.5. Socio-economic level of family 3.6. Residence patterns (urban/rural/urban) 3.7. Educational levels 3.8. Occupation 3.9. Age at first use 3.10. Type of drug use 3. 11. Reasons given as cause of first use 3.12. Method of Intake 3.13. Pattern of the -Use 3.14. Average Quantity and Cost 3.15. Consequences on addict's health (physical/psychic)	**15**	**20**
4.	**THE INTERNATIONAL LEGAL REGIME** 4.1. Analysis of the background, text and operation of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, 1972 4.2. Analysis of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1972 4.3. International collaboration in combating drug addiction 4.4. The SARC, and South-South Cooperation 4.5. Profile of international market for psychotropic substances	**10**	**20**
5.	**THE INDIAN REGULATORY SYSTEM AND ROLE OF COMMUNITY IN COMBATING DRUG ADDICTION** 5.1. Approaches to narcotic trafficking during colonial India 5.2. Nationalist thought towards regulation of drug	**15**	**20**

	trafficking and usage 5.3. The penal provisions (under the BNS and the Customs Act) 5.4. India's role in the evolution of the two international conventions 5.5. Judicial approaches to sentencing in drug trafficking and abuse 5.6. The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 5.7. Patterns of resource investment in India: policing adjudication, treatment, aftercare and rehabilitation 5.8. Profile of Community initiatives in inhibition of dependence and addiction (e.g. deaddiction and aftercare) - The role of educational systems - The role of medical profession - The role of mass media - Initiatives for compliance with regulatory systems - Law reform initiatives 5.9. Drug and Crime Relation		

Course Outcomes (COs)

CO1	Understand the basic concepts related to drug addiction, narcotics, psychotropic substances, and patterns of use..	
CO2	Analyze socio-demographic data and research methods used to study drug addiction and abuse.	
CO3	Examine the international legal framework for drug regulation and India's participation in international treaties.	
CO4	Evaluate Indian legal mechanisms dealing with drug trafficking, sentencing, and rehabilitation under laws such as NDPS Act, 1985.	
CO5	Critically assess the role of community, educational institutions, and media in prevention, de-addiction, and rehabilitation efforts.	

Teaching and Learning Methodology

- Lecture method
- Case study method
- Problem-based learning (PBL)
- Clinical legal education
- Technology integration
- Focus on soft skills

References:

J.A. Incard, C.D. Chambers, (eds.), Drugs and the Criminal Justice System (1974)

Social Defence, Research Institute (UNSDRI) Combating Drug Abuse and Related Crimes (Rome, July 1984, Publication No. 21).

Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Debates on 1986 Bill on Psychotropic Substances. Useful Journals in this area

are: The Law and Society Review (USA)
Journal of Drug Issues (Tallahassee Florida)
International Journal of Addictions (New York)
British Journal of Criminology
Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science (Baltimore , Md.)
Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology (Chicago, III)
International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology (London)
Bulletin on Narcotics (United Nations).
Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985,Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023

CO–PO–PSO Mapping

CO-PO-PSO MAPPING												
CO/ PO/PSO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**	**PSO1**	**PSO2**	**PSO3**
CO1: Understand the basic concepts related to drug addiction, narcotics, psychotropic substances, and patterns of use.	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	2
CO2: Analyze socio-demographic data and research methods used to study drug addiction and abuse.	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2
CO3: Examine the international legal framework for drug regulation and India's participation in international treaties.	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	3
CO4: Evaluate Indian legal mechanisms dealing with drug trafficking, sentencing, and rehabilitation under laws such as NDPS Act, 1985.	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO5: Critically assess the role of community, educational institutions, and media in prevention, de-addiction, and rehabilitation efforts.	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	3

EXPLANATION OF CO PO

CO	EXPLANATION
CO1: Understand the basic concepts related to drug addiction, narcotics, psychotropic substances, and patterns of use.	PO1, PO2, PO6, PO7: Students gain foundational knowledge of drug-related terminology and can analyze drug crimes legally and socially.PSO1, PSO2: Supports understanding of legal theory in international and Indian contexts regarding psychotropic substances.
CO2: Analyze socio-demographic data and research methods used to study drug addiction and abuse.	PO2, PO5, PO7, PO8: Enhances data collection, empirical legal research, and interpretation skills.PSO2: Enables students to apply doctrinal and non-doctrinal research methods to study causes and patterns of addiction.
CO3: Examine the international legal framework for drug regulation and India's participation in international treaties.	PO1, PO2, PO3, PO6, PO7: Encourages understanding of India's role in global legal frameworks and treaties.PSO1, PSO3: Helps students appreciate international legal standards and India's legal commitments on drug regulation..
CO4: Evaluate Indian legal mechanisms dealing with drug trafficking, sentencing, and rehabilitation under laws such as NDPS Act, 1985.	PO1, PO2, PO4, PO6, PO7, PO9: Deeply tied to the practice of law, ethics, criminal justice, and judiciary preparation.PSO1, PSO2, PSO3: Trains students for advocacy and judicial reasoning related to drug-related offenses.
CO5: Critically assess the role of community, educational institutions, and media in prevention, de-addiction, and rehabilitation efforts.	PO3, PO4, PO5, PO8: Connects law with ethical obligations, community welfare, and practical engagement.PSO2, PSO3: Focuses on social justice systems, corrections, and the role of professionals and institutions.

JUSTIFICATION OF CURRICULUM RELEVANCE TO LOCAL, NATIONAL, REGIONAL, AND GLOBAL NEEDS

COURSE NAME DRUG ADDICTION

Topic	Local Need	National Need	Regional Need	Global Need
DRUG ADDICTION	States like Punjab, Manipur, and Maharashtra face severe drug crises. This course prepares students to work with local law enforcement, NGOs, and de-addiction centres. Encourages community-based	Empowers future lawyers and policymakers to address drug trafficking, sentencing policy, and rehabilitation within the national framework. Builds legal understanding of the NDPS Act, 1985, and	Encourages cross-border legal understanding in the South Asian region, including SAARC-level cooperation, which is critical for trafficking control. Promotes regional strategies for enforcement and	Addresses UN Conventions on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, positioning students for international legal careers, LLMs, and human rights advocacy. Makes students globally

	engagement and regional legal activism.	Indian judicial attitudes on addiction.	rehabilitation.	competent to address international crimes like trafficking, smuggling, and cross-border drug networks.

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY
	FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME – JUDICIAL PROCESS
	COURSE CODE: - LAW 407
	LL.M SEM –II

COURSE OBJECTIVE

- To understand the judicial process as an instrument of social ordering and law development.
- To analyze judicial creativity, reasoning, and the role of precedent in both common law and codified systems.
- To explore special dimensions of judicial process in constitutional adjudication, including judicial activism.
- To critically examine the Indian judicial system focusing on judicial independence, activism, and constitutional challenges.
- To understand concepts of justice in Indian and Western thought and the relationship between law and justice.

TEACHING SCHEME

TEACHING SCHEME	-			CREDITS	EVALUATION SCHEME		
LECTURES	OTHER	PRACTICAL	TOTAL	-	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	TOTAL MARKS
4	-	-	4	4	-	100	100

Sr No	Course Content	Teaching Hours	Weightage
1	Judicial Process	60	100(%)

LL.M CRIMINAL LAW SEMESTER – II JUDICIAL PROCESS			
UNIT	**CONTENT**	**TEACHING HOURS (60 hrs)**	**WIEGHTAGE 100(%)**
1.	**Nature of Judicial Process** 1.1 Judicial process as an instrument of social ordering 1.2 Judicial process and creativity in law - common law model - Legal Reasoning and growth of law - change and stability 1.3 The tools and techniques of judicial creativity and precedent 1.4 Legal development and creativity through legal reasoning under statutory and codified systems	**10**	**20**
2.	**. Special Dimension of Judicial Process in Constitutional Adjudications** 2.1 Notions of judicial review 2.2 'Role' in constitutional adjudication - various theories of judicial role 2.3 Tools and techniques in policy - making and creativity in constitutional adjudication 2.4 Varieties of judicial and juristic activism 2.5 Problems of accountability and judicial law-making	**10**	**20**
3.	**Judicial Process in India** 3.1 Indian debate on the role of judges and on judges and on the notion of judicial review 3.2 The "independence" of judiciary and the "political" nature of judicial process 3.3 Judicial activism and creativity of the Supreme Court the tools and techniques of creativity 3.4 Judicial process in pursuit of constitutional goals and values- new dimensions of judicial activism and structural challenges 3.5 Institutional liability of courts and judicial activism-scope and limits	**15**	**20**
4.	**The Concepts of Justice** 4.1 The concept of justice or Dharma in Indian thought 4.2 Dharma as the foundation of legal ordering in Indian thought 4.3 The concept and various theories of justice the western thought 4.4 Various theoretical bases of justice : the liberal contractual tradition, the liberal utilitarian tradition and the	**10**	**20**

	liberal moral tradition		
5.	**. Relation between Law and Justice** 5.1 Equivalence Theories - Justice as nothing more than the positive law of the stronger class 5.2 Dependency theories - for its realization justice depends on law, but justice is not the same as law 5.3 The independence of justice theories - means to end relationship of law and justice - the relationship in the context of the Indian constitutional ordering. 5.4 Analysis of selected cases of the Supreme Court where the judicial process can be seen as influenced by theories of justice.	**15**	**20**

Course Outcomes (COs)

CO1	Explain the nature and significance of judicial process in social and legal ordering..	
CO2	Analyze the tools and techniques of judicial creativity, including precedent and legal reasoning.	
CO3	Evaluate the special dimensions of judicial process in constitutional adjudication and policy-making.	
CO4	Examine the Indian judicial process with respect to judicial activism, accountability, and independence.	
CO5	Interpret various theories of justice (Indian and Western) and their connection to legal development.	
C06	Critically assess the relationship between law and justice with reference to constitutional jurisprudence.	

Teaching and Learning Methodology

- Lecture method
- Case study method
- Problem-based learning (PBL)
- Clinical legal education
- Technology integration
- Focus on soft skills

REFERENCE

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Cardozo, The Nature of Judicial Process (1995), Universal, New Delhi
Henry J. Abraham, The Judicial Processes (1998), Oxford
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Rajeev Dhavan, The Supreme Court of India - A Socio-Legal Critique of Its Juristic Techniques (1977), Tripathi, Bombay

John Rawls, A Theory of Justice (2000), Universal, New Delhi

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CO–PO–PSO Mapping

CO-PO-PSO MAPPING												
CO/ PO/PSO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**	**PSO1**	**PSO2**	**PSO3**
CO1: Explain the nature and significance of judicial process in social and legal ordering..	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	1	2	3	2	2
CO2: Analyze the tools and techniques of judicial creativity, including precedent and legal reasoning.	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	2
CO3: Evaluate the special dimensions of judicial process in constitutional adjudication and policy-making.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3
CO4: Examine the Indian judicial process with respect to judicial activism, accountability, and independence.	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO5: Interpret various theories of justice (Indian and Western) and their connection to legal development.	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2
CO6: Critically assess the relationship between law and justice with reference to constitutional jurisprudence.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3

EXPLANATION OF CO PO

CO	EXPLANATION
CO1: Explain the nature and significance of judicial process in social and legal ordering..	PO1, PO3, PO7: Lays foundational understanding of how judicial process serves society.PSO1, PSO3: Aligns with understanding legal frameworks and preparing for judiciary or academia.
CO2: Analyze the tools and techniques of judicial creativity, including precedent and legal reasoning.	PO1, PO2, PO4, PO6: Develops critical thinking and understanding of precedent, analogy, and logic.PSO1, PSO2: Supports advanced legal reasoning and doctrinal analysis.
CO3 Evaluate the special dimensions of judicial process in constitutional adjudication and policy-making.	PO3, PO4, PO5, PO7, PO9: Encourages analysis of how courts influence policy, especially in PILs.PSO1, PSO3: Key for judiciary and advocacy training.
CO4: Examine the Indian judicial process with respect to judicial activism, accountability, and independence.	PO2, PO4, PO7, PO8, PO9: Enables examination of contemporary issues like judicial accountability, activism.PSO2, PSO3: Crucial for courtroom practice and judicial preparation.
CO5: Interpret various theories of justice (Indian and Western) and their connection to legal development.	PO1, PO3, PO6: Connects jurisprudence with legal evolution and human values.PSO1, PSO2: Helps relate legal theory with practical implications in criminal and constitutional law.
CO6: Critically assess the relationship between law and justice with reference to constitutional jurisprudence.	PO2, PO5, PO6, PO9: Helps students interpret justice in the Indian context and global debates.PSO1, PSO3: Strong foundation for judicial reasoning and constitutional interpretation.

JUSTIFICATION OF CURRICULUM RELEVANCE TO LOCAL, NATIONAL, REGIONAL, AND GLOBAL NEEDS

COURSE NAME: JUDICIAL PROCESS

Topic	Local Need	National Need	Regional Need	Global Need
Judicial Process	Local Needs Students are equipped to understand grassroots judicial concerns such as access to justice, misuse of precedent, or local activism. Promotes public legal awareness and trust in the	India's judiciary is deeply engaged in constitutional adjudication, judicial review, and activism. Understanding these elements prepares students for roles in: Judicial clerkships Policy think tanks	Regional legal systems often borrow from Indian judicial precedent. Thus, understanding Indian judicial process has a transnational relevance in South Asian legal practice and education.	udicial creativity and independence are core global legal values. International forums (e.g., ICJ, UNHRC) value judicial training in constitutionalism, activism, and justice theories—all developed through this

	legal system through responsible interpretation of law.	NGO litigation support Advocacy and public interest litigation (PIL)		course.

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY
	FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME – LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION OF INDIA
	COURSE CODE: - LAW 408
	LL.M SEM -II

COURSE OBJECTIVE

- Understand law as both a driver and product of social change, with historical insight into colonization and legal evolution.
- Analyze the interaction of law with religion, language, community, and regionalism, and how law responds to social divisions.
- Examine legal mechanisms for protecting and empowering women and children.
- Evaluate the role of law in modernization and reform of legal, economic, and social institutions..
- Explore alternative and indigenous approaches to law such as Gandhian, socialist, and Marxist perspectives.

TEACHING SCHEME

TEACHING SCHEME	-			CREDITS	EVALUATION SCHEME		
LECTURES	OTHER	PRACTICAL	TOTAL	-	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	TOTAL MARKS
4	-	-	4	4	-	100	100

Sr No	Course Content	Teaching Hours	Weightage
1	Law and Social Transformation of India	60	100(%)

LL.M CRIMINAL LAW SEMESTER – II LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION OF INDIA			
UNIT	**CONTENT**	**TEACHING HOURS (60 hrs)**	**WIEGHTAGE 100(%)**
1.	**Law and Social Change** 1.1 Laws as an instrument of social change 1.2 Law as the product of traditions and culture. Criticism and evaluation in the light of Colonization and the introduction of common law system and institutions in India and its impact on further, development of law and legal institutions in India.	**10**	**20**
2.	**. Law and Its Inter-relationships with Religion, Language, Community and Regionalism** 2.1 Religion, Language, community and regionalism as divisive factors 2.2 Responses of law to : Religion – through secularism 2.2.1 Language - through constitutional guarantees 2.2.2 Community - through non-discrimination 2.2.3 Regionalism - through unity 2.2.4 Non- discrimination and protective discrimination (reservation)	**10**	**20**
3.	**. Women, Children and the Law:** 3. 1 Crimes against women 3.2 Gender injustice and its various forms 3.3 Women's Commission 3.4 Empowerment of women: Constitutional and other legal provisions 3.5 Child labour 3.6 Sexual exploitation 3.7 Adoption and related problems 3.8 Children and education	**15**	**20**
4.	**Modernizations and the Law** 4.1 Modernization as a value: Constitutional perspectives reflected in the fundamental duties 4.2 Modernization of social instructions through law 4.2.1 Reform of family law 4.2.2 Agrarian reform - Industrialisation of agriculture 4.2.3 Industrial reform: Free enterprise v. State regulation Industrialisation v. environment protection 4.3 Reform of court processes 4.3.1 Criminal law: Plea bargaining; compounding and payment of compensation to victims 4.3.2 Civil law: (ADR) Confrontation v. consensus; meditation and conciliation; Lok Adalat	**15**	**20**

	4.3.3 Prison reforms 4.4 Democratic decentralization and local self-government		
5.	**Alternative Approaches to Law** 5.1 The jurisprudence of Sarvodaya - Gandhiji, Vinoba Bhave; Jayaprakash Narayan -Surrender of dacoits; concept of gram nyalayalayas 5.2 Socialist thought on law and justice; an enquiry through constitutional debates on the right to property 5.3 Indian Marxist critique of law and justice 5.4 Naxalite movement: causes and cure	**10**	**20**

Course Outcomes (COs)

CO1	Understand the role of law as an instrument of social change and how traditional and colonial influences shaped Indian legal institutions.	
CO2	Analyze the interaction of law with religion, language, community, and regionalism and the legal mechanisms to address their divisive effects.	
CO3	Critically evaluate legal protections for women and children, including constitutional and statutory safeguards.	
CO4	Assess the impact of modernization on Indian legal and social institutions and evaluate reforms in courts, prisons, agriculture, industry, and governance.	
CO5	Explore alternative approaches to law including Gandhian, Marxist, and socialist jurisprudence, and understand their role in Indian legal development.	

Teaching and Learning Methodology

- Lecture method
- Case study method
- Problem-based learning (PBL)
- Clinical legal education
- Technology integration
- Focus on soft skills

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CO–PO–PSO Mapping

CO-PO-PSO MAPPING												
CO/ PO/PSO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**	**PSO1**	**PSO2**	**PSO3**
CO1: Understand the role of law as an instrument of social change and how traditional and colonial influences shaped Indian legal institutions.	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	2
CO2: Analyze the interaction of law with religion, language, community, and regionalism and the legal mechanisms to address their divisive effects.	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	1	3	2	2
CO3: Critically evaluate legal protections for women and children, including constitutional and statutory safeguards.	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	3
CO4: Assess the impact of modernization on Indian legal and social institutions and evaluate reforms in courts, prisons, agriculture, industry, and governance.	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
CO5: Explore alternative approaches to law including Gandhian, Marxist, and socialist jurisprudence, and understand their role in Indian legal development.	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	1	3	2	3

EXPLANATION OF CO PO

CO	EXPLANATION
CO1: Understand the role of law as an instrument of social change and how traditional and colonial influences shaped Indian legal institutions.	Strongly aligned with PO1, PO2, PO5, PO6, PO7, and PSO1, as it focuses on understanding foundational legal concepts and their development under colonization.Moderate alignment with PO3, PO4, and PSO2/3 due to its implications on values and practices in current society.
CO2: Analyze the interaction of law with religion, language, community, and regionalism and the legal mechanisms to address their divisive effects.	Directly ties with PO3 (community welfare) and PO2/PO7 (problem analysis and application).Supports PSO1 (constitutional law), and contributes moderately to PSO2/3.
CO3: Critically evaluate legal protections for women and children, including constitutional and statutory safeguards.	Strongly supports PO2, PO3, PO4, PO8, and PSO2/3, addressing social justice and rights-based legal solutions.Empowers students to apply law practically in real-world contexts.
CO4: Assess the impact of modernization on Indian legal and social institutions and evaluate reforms in courts, prisons, agriculture, industry, and governance.	Integrates PO1, PO5, PO6, PO8, and PO9, especially useful for judicial service aspirants.Strong relation with PSO1–3 for evaluating reform in court systems, prison reforms, and Lok Adalats.
CO5: Explore alternative approaches to law including Gandhian, Marxist, and socialist jurisprudence, and understand their role in Indian legal development.	Encourages critical thinking and contextual analysis (PO2, PO5, PO6), aligning with PSO1 (constitutional/critical frameworks) and PSO3 (academic and judiciary preparation).

JUSTIFICATION OF CURRICULUM RELEVANCE TO LOCAL, NATIONAL, REGIONAL, AND GLOBAL NEEDS

COURSE NAME: LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION OF INDIA

Topic	Local Need	National Need	Regional Need	Global Need
Law and Social Transformation of India	Addresses social inequalities (gender, caste, religion, region). Helps understand constitutional vision for a just and egalitarian society. Encourages grassroots legal solutions like Lok Adalats and Gram Nyayalayas.	Addresses social inequalities (gender, caste, religion, region). Helps understand constitutional vision for a just and egalitarian society. Encourages grassroots legal solutions like Lok Adalats and Gram Nyayalayas.	Regional diversity (language, community, religion) is reflected in syllabus and legal mechanisms like protective discrimination, secularism, and federalism.	Concepts like human rights, modernization, legal reform, and alternative jurisprudence (Gandhian/Marxist) relate to global debates on social justice, law, and development.

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY
	FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME – LEGAL RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
	COURSE CODE: - LAW 409
	LL.M SEM -II

COURSE OBJECTIVE

- Understand different research approaches, including doctrinal, non-doctrinal, and socio-legal.
- Identify and frame research problems through literature, case law, legislation, and juristic review
- Develop research design, methodology, tools, and sampling techniques relevant to legal research.
- Apply techniques for data classification, tabulation, and analysis in legal research
- Understand and use computerized legal research tools such as Lexis and West-law.

TEACHING SCHEME

TEACHING SCHEME	-			CREDITS	EVALUATION SCHEME		
LECTURES	OTHER	PRACTICAL	TOTAL	-	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	TOTAL MARKS
4	-	-	4	4	-	100	100

Sr No	Course Content	Teaching Hours	Weightage
1	Legal Research Methodology	60	100(%)

LL.M CRIMINAL LAW SEMESTER – II COURSE NAME – LEGAL RESEARCH METHODOLOGY			
UNIT	**CONTENT**	**TEACHING HOURS (60 hrs)**	**WIEGHTAGE 100(%)**
1.	**Research Methods** 1.1 Socio-legal research 1.2 Doctrinal and non-doctrinal 1.3 Relevance of empirical research 1.4 Induction and deduction	**10**	**20**
2.	**Identification of Problem of Research** 2.1 What is a research problem? 2.2 Survey of available literature and bibliographical research 2.3 Legislative materials including subordinate legislation notification and policy statements 2.4 Decisional materials including foreign decisions; methods of discovering the "rule of the case" tracing the history of important cases and ensuring that these have not been over-ruled; discovering judicial conflict in the area pertaining to the research problem and the reasons thereof. 2.5 Juristic writings - a survey of juristic literature relevant to select problems in India and foreign periodicals 2.6 Compilation of list of reports or special studies conducted relevant to the problem	**15**	**20**
3.	**. Preparation of the Research Design** 3.1 Formulation of the Research problem 3.2 Devising tools and techniques for collection of data: Methodology 3.3.1 Methods for the collection of statutory and case materials and juristic literature 3.3.2 Use of historical and comparative research materials 3.3.3 Use of observation studies 3.3.4 Use of questionnaires/ interview 3.3.5 Use of case studies 3.3.6 Sampling procedures- design of sample, types of sampling to be adopted 3.3.7 Use of scaling techniques 3.3.8 Jurimetrics	**15**	**20**
4.	**Classification and tabulation of data** 4.1 Rules for tabulation 4.2 Explanation of tabulated data 4.3 Analysis of data	**10**	**20**
5.	Computerized Research - A study of legal research programmes such as Lexis and West law coding.	**10**	**20**

Course Outcomes (COs)

CO1	Understand the nature, scope, and types of legal research including socio-legal, doctrinal, and empirical research.	
CO2	Identify and define a research problem using literature review, case law analysis, juristic writings, and legislative materials.	
CO3	Design a detailed legal research plan including formulation of hypothesis, methodology, sampling, and data collection tools.	
CO4	Classify, tabulate, and analyze legal data using both traditional and modern (e.g., jurimetrics) techniques.	
CO5	Use computerized legal research tools (e.g., LexisNexis, Westlaw) for conducting legal research efficiently and effectively.	

Teaching and Learning Methodology

- Lecture method
- Case study method
- Problem-based learning (PBL)
- Clinical legal education
- Technology integration
- Focus on soft skills

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CO–PO–PSO Mapping

CO-PO-PSO MAPPING												
CO/ PO/PSO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**	**PSO1**	**PSO2**	**PSO3**
CO1: Understand the nature, scope, and types of legal research including socio-legal, doctrinal, and empirical research.	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	2

CO2: Identify and define a research problem using literature review, case law analysis, juristic writings, and legislative materials.	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2
CO3: Design a detailed legal research plan including formulation of hypothesis, methodology, sampling, and data collection tools.	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
CO4: Classify, tabulate, and analyze legal data using both traditional and modern (e.g., jurimetrics**)** techniques.	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3
CO5: Use computerized legal research tools (e.g., LexisNexis, Westlaw) for conducting legal research efficiently and effectively.	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	3

EXPLANATION OF CO PO

CO	EXPLANATION
CO1: Understand the nature, scope, and types of legal research including socio-legal, doctrinal, and empirical research.	Strong alignment with PO1, PO2, PO5, PO6, PO7, PO8, and PSO2.Foundational for developing research skills and critical thinking — especially in socio-legal and doctrinal analysis.
CO2 Identify and define a research problem using literature review, case law analysis, juristic writings, and legislative materials.	High relevance to PO1, PO2, PO5, PO6, PO7, and PSO1/2. Encourages students to engage with primary and secondary sources, bridging doctrinal understanding with empirical validation.
CO3: Design a detailed legal research plan including formulation of hypothesis, methodology, sampling, and data collection tools.	Key to PO3 (community relevance), PO4 (ethics), PO6 (specialization), and PO8 (empirical skills).Applies advanced knowledge in sampling, hypothesis formulation, and data tools for qualitative and quantitative research.
CO4: Classify, tabulate, and analyze legal data using both traditional and modern (e.g., jurimetrics) techniques	Strong relevance to PO2, PO5, PO8, and PSO2/3.Focuses on using jurimetrics and analytical tools, reinforcing critical reasoning and analytical writing.
CO5: Use computerized legal research tools (e.g., LexisNexis, Westlaw) for conducting legal research efficiently and effectively.	Highly applicable to PO4, PO5, PO8, and PSO1/2/3.Prepares students for modern legal practice and academia by enhancing legal tech proficiency.

JUSTIFICATION OF CURRICULUM RELEVANCE TO LOCAL, NATIONAL, REGIONAL, AND GLOBAL NEEDS

COURSE NAME: LEGAL RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Topic	Local Need	National Need	Regional Need	Global Need
Legal Research Methodology	Equips students with practical legal research tools to address grassroots legal issues such as land disputes, social justice cases, and marginalized voices. Useful for Panchayat-level case research and regional jurisprudence development..	Responds to the growing demand for evidence-based policymaking, especially through empirical legal research in areas like labour laws, environmental justice, and criminal justice reform. Prepares learners for judicial and academic research, a necessity for law commission reports, Parliamentary committee work, and NGO advocacy.		Includes comparative legal methods, jurimetrics, and computerized research platforms like LexisNexis/Westlaw — preparing students for international academic collaborations and global legal careers. Supports LL.M./Ph.D. students targeting global legal journals and conferences.

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY
	FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME – PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINAL LAW
	COURSE CODE: - LAW 410ECL
	LL.M SEM -II

COURSE OBJECTIVE

- Understand the historical foundations, extent, and key concepts of crime and criminal liability under the IPC.
- Analyze the fundamental elements of crime—mens rea, actus reus, and injury—with reference to statutory provisions.
- Explain the stages in the commission of a crime and distinguish between attempt, preparation, and intention.
- Evaluate principles of joint liability, organized crime, terrorism, and mob lynching under the IPC.
- Understand the legal concepts of abetment and criminal conspiracy under Indian and English criminal law.

TEACHING SCHEME

TEACHING SCHEME	-			CREDITS	EVALUATION SCHEME		
LECTURES	OTHER	PRACTICAL	TOTAL	-	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	TOTAL MARKS
4	-	-	4	4	-	100	100

Sr No	Course Content	Teaching Hours	Weightage
1	PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINAL LAW	60	100(%)

LL.M CRIMINAL LAW SEMESTER – II PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINAL LAW			
UNIT	**CONTENT**	**TEACHING HOURS (60 hrs)**	**WIEGHTAGE 100(%)**
1.	**Historical Development** 1.1 Extent and Operation of the IPC 1.2 Definition of Crime Distinction between Crime and Tort Criminal Law & Morality	**10**	**20**
2.	**Fundamental Elements of Crime** 2.1 Human Being 2.2 Mens rea Mens rea and statutory crimes Mens rea and Indian Law Words denoting Mens Rea in IPC Fraudulently Dishonestly Difference between Fraudulently and Dishonestly Voluntarily 2.3 Actus reus (Act or Omission) 2.4 Injury 2.5 Good faith	**10**	**20**
3.	**Stages in Commission of a Crime under IPC** 3.1 Intention or Contemplation 3.2 Preparation 3.3 Attempt • Essentials of the Attempt • Impossible Attempt • Illustrative cases • Attempt and preparation distinguished • Sections 62 and 109 The IPC 3.4 Accomplishment	**10**	**20**
4.	**4.Constructive joint Criminality** 4.1 Common Intention and Common Object 4.2 Conviction of less than five persons 4.3 Organized Crimes, Petty Organized Crimes 4.4 Terrorist Act, 4.5 Mob Lynching	**10**	**20**
5.	**Abetment and Criminal Conspiracy** **5.1 Abetment** **ENGLISH LAW** (a) A principal in the first degree (b) A principal in the second degree (c) Accessory before the fact (d) Accessory after the fact Indian Law INDIAN LAW (i) Abetment by instigation (ii) Abetment by conspiracy	**20**	**20**

	(iii) Abetment by intentional aiding Abetment in General Punishment for Abetment under BNS **5.2 Criminal Conspiracy** Ingredients of criminal conspiracy (a) Two or more persons (b) Agreement (c) Illegal act or legal act by illegal means Single general conspiracy and separate conspiracies • Punishment • Sections 3(5), 49 and 61 • Proof of Conspiracy • Proof of Conspiracy		

Course Outcomes (COs)

CO1	Understand the historical development and scope of the IPCand the foundational concepts of crime, distinguishing crime from tort and morality.	
CO2	Analyze the fundamental elements of crime — mens rea, actus reus, injury, good faith, and statutory interpretation under IPC	
CO3	Identify and critically evaluate the stages in the commission of a crime, including attempt and preparation, with reference to Sections 62 and 109 IPC	
CO4	Examine the concept of constructive joint criminality including common intention, common object, and its application to organized crime and terrorism.	
CO5	Evaluate abetment and criminal conspiracy under Indian and English law, their ingredients, differences, and punishment under IPC	

Teaching and Learning Methodology

- Lecture method
- Case study method
- Problem-based learning (PBL)
- Clinical legal education
- Technology integration
- Focus on soft skills

REFERENCE

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CO–PO–PSO Mapping

CO-PO-PSO MAPPING												
CO/ PO/PSO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**	**PSO1**	**PSO2**	**PSO3**
CO1: Understand the historical development and scope of the IPCand the foundational concepts of crime, distinguishing crime from tort and morality.	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	3	2	1
CO2: Analyze the fundamental elements of crime — mens rea, actus reus, injury, good faith, and statutory interpretation under IPC,	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2
CO3: Identify and critically evaluate the stages in the commission of a crime, including attempt and preparation, with reference to Sections 62 and 109 IPC	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3
CO4: Examine the concept of constructive joint criminality including common intention, common object, and its application to organized crime and terrorism.	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3
CO5: Evaluate abetment and criminal conspiracy under Indian and English law, their	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

ingredients, differences, and punishment under IPC												

EXPLANATION OF CO PO

CO	EXPLANATION
CO1: Understand the historical development and scope of the IPC and the foundational concepts of crime, distinguishing crime from tort and morality.	PO1 (understanding laws & legislative setup), PO5 (lifelong learning), PO6 (advanced knowledge), and PSO1 (criminal law knowledge). It introduces students to foundational knowledge crucial for higher studies and practice.
CO2: Analyze the fundamental elements of crime — mens rea, actus reus, injury, good faith, and statutory interpretation under IPC,	PO1, PO2, PO3, PO4, PO6, PO7 and PSO1, PSO2 because it requires understanding, analysis, ethical reasoning, and application of criminal law principles..
CO3: Identify and critically evaluate the stages in the commission of a crime, including attempt and preparation, with reference to Sections 62 and 109 IPC	PO1, PO2, PO4, PO6, PO7, PO9, and all PSOs because it bridges theory with case law and practical implications in criminal procedure and prosecution.
CO4 Examine the concept of constructive joint criminality including common intention, common object, and its application to organized crime and terrorism.	PO2, PO4, PO6, PO7, PO9 and all PSOs, dealing with contemporary issues like terrorism and mob violence, crucial for policy and judicial understanding.
CO5: Evaluate abetment and criminal conspiracy under Indian and English law, their ingredients, differences, and punishment under IPC	Strongly aligns with almost all POs and PSOs due to its direct relevance to criminal liability, legal ethics, professional competence, and judiciary readiness.

JUSTIFICATION OF CURRICULUM RELEVANCE TO LOCAL, NATIONAL, REGIONAL, AND GLOBAL NEEDS

COURSE NAME: PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINAL LAW

Topic	Local Need	National Need	Regional Need	Global Need
PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINAL LAW	Addresses crimes prevalent in specific local contexts such as mob lynching, organized crime, and conspiracy, which are often seen in various	Strengthens the understanding of IPC provisions, which is critical for practice and policy work across India. Supports judicial exam preparation	The concepts of abetment, criminal conspiracy, terrorism, and procedural law have cross-border relevance in South Asia where legal frameworks are	The theoretical foundations such as mens rea, actus reus, and judicial interpretations are fundamental to common law jurisdictions worldwide.

	Indian states. Encourages legal literacy and awareness through regionally contextual case studies.	and law enforcement careers in India.	similarly structured.	Equips students with analytical skills for comparative criminal law, international legal practice, and LL.M. programs abroad.

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY
	FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME – COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL PROCEDURES
	COURSE CODE: - LAW 411ECL
	LL.M SEM -II

COURSE OBJECTIVE

- To understand the structure and jurisdiction of criminal courts
- To analyze the organization of prosecuting agencies and their procedural roles in criminal justice.
- To examine pre-trial and trial procedures, evidentiary rules, and legal safeguards for the accused.
- To study correctional systems, institutional aftercare, and the role of courts in rehabilitation.
- To evaluate preventive provisions under CrPC and special enactments aimed at crime control.

TEACHING SCHEME

TEACHING SCHEME	-			CREDITS	EVALUATION SCHEME		
LECTURES	OTHER	PRACTICAL	TOTAL	-	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	TOTAL MARKS
4	-	-	4	4	-	100	100

Sr No	Course Content	Teaching Hours	Weightage
1	COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL PROCEDURES	60	100(%)

LL.M CRIMINAL LAW SEMESTER – II COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL PROCEDURES			
UNIT	**CONTENT**	**TEACHING HOURS (60 hrs)**	**WIEGHTAGE 100(%)**
1.	**ORGANISATION OF COURTS AND PROSECUTING AGENCIES** 1.1 Hierarchy of criminal courts and their jurisdiction 1.1.1 Nyaya Panchayats in India 1.1.1.1 Panchayats in tribal areas 1.2 Organization of prosecuting agencies for prosecuting criminals 1.2.1 Prosecutors and the police 1.3 Withdrawal of prosecution	**10**	**20**
2.	**. PRE-TRIAL PROCEDURES** 2.1 Arrest and questioning of the accused 2.2 The rights of the accused 2.3 The evidentiary value of statements /articles seized/collected by the police 2.4 Right to counsel 2.5 Roles of the prosecutor and the judicial officer in investigation	**10**	**20**
3.	**. TRIALPROCEDURES** 3.1 The accusatory system of trial and the inquisitorial system 3.2 Role of the judge, the prosecutor and defense attorney in the trial. 3.3 Admissibility, and inadmissibility of evidence 3.4 Expert Evidence, Relevance of evidence collected by Forensic Expert: related provisions of BNSS and procedural laws of other countries. 3.5 Appeal and Revision provisions under BNSS and laws of other countries 3.6 Plea bargaining: Restriction under BNSS and other country laws.	**20**	**20**
4.	**CORRECTION AND ANERCARE OCIVIUCS.** 4.1 institutional correction of the offenders 4.2 General comparison - Aftercare services in India and France 4.3 The role of the court in correctional programmes in India	**10**	**20**
5.	**(PREVENTIVE MEASURES IN INDIA** 5.1 Provisions in the Indian Penal Code 5.2 Special enactments	**10**	**20**

Course Outcomes (COs)

CO1	Understand the hierarchy and functioning of criminal courts and prosecuting agencies across jurisdictions.	
CO2	Analyze pre-trial procedures including arrest, rights of the accused, and evidentiary processes.	
CO3	Compare trial procedures under accusatory and inquisitorial systems and evaluate roles of judicial officers.	
CO4	Assess correctional mechanisms and aftercare services with a comparative lens (India vs. other jurisdictions).	
CO5	Evaluate preventive measures in criminal law with reference to special enactments and penal provisions.	
CO6	Apply comparative criminal procedure concepts to real-world criminal justice problems.	

Teaching and Learning Methodology

- Lecture method
- Case study method
- Problem-based learning (PBL)
- Clinical legal education
- Technology integration
- Focus on soft skillss

REFERENCE

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Wilkiris and Cross, Outline of the Law of Evidence
Archbold, Pleading, Evidence and Practice in Criminal Cases Sarkar, Law of Evidence
K.N.ChandrasekharanPlllai (ed.), R.V.Kelkar's Outlines of Criminal Procedure (200), Eastern, Lucknow
Patric Devlin, The Criminal Prosecution in Englands
Americal Series of Foreign Penal Codes Criminal Procedure Code of People's Republic of China
John N. Ferdico, Criminal Procedure (1996), West Sanders & Young, Criminal Justice{1994)
Christina Van Den Wyngart, Criminal PRocedure Systems in European Community,
Joel Sambha, Criminal Procedure(1997), West
Criminal Procedure Code, 1973
The French Code of Criminal Procedure
14 th and 41st Reports of Indian Law Commission

CO–PO–PSO Mapping

CO-PO-PSO MAPPING :												
CO/ PO/PSO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**	**PSO1**	**PSO2**	**PSO3**
CO1: Understand the hierarchy and functioning of criminal courts and prosecuting agencies across jurisdictions.	3	3	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	3	2	2

CO2: Analyze pre-trial procedures including arrest, rights of the accused, and evidentiary processes.	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	3
CO3: Compare trial procedures under accusatory and inquisitorial systems and evaluate roles of judicial officers.	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4: Assess correctional mechanisms and aftercare services with a comparative lens (India vs. other jurisdictions).	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	1	2	3	3
CO5: Evaluate preventive measures in criminal law with reference to special enactments and penal provisions.	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	2
CO6: Apply comparative criminal procedure concepts to real-world criminal justice problems.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

EXPLANATION OF CO PO

CO	EXPLANATION
CO1: Understand the hierarchy and functioning of criminal courts and prosecuting agencies across jurisdictions.	Enables understanding of court systems and prosecuting agencies which directly relates to PO1 (substantive law), PO2 (legal problem solving), and PSO1 (knowledge of criminal law structures).
CO2: Analyze pre-trial procedures including arrest, rights of the accused, and evidentiary processes.	Inculcates deep analysis of arrest rights, due process, and evidence admissibility, aligned with PO3, PO4 (ethics), PO7 (social justice), and PSO2 (forensics, rights).
CO3: Compare trial procedures under accusatory and inquisitorial systems and evaluate roles of judicial officers.	Encourages comparison of trial systems globally, fostering courtroom understanding (PO6, PO9), and correlating with PSO3 (courtroom exposure).
CO4: Assess correctional mechanisms and aftercare services with a comparative lens (India vs. other jurisdictions).	Builds understanding of rehabilitation systems, enabling students to propose reforms and link legal outcomes to societal impacts (PO3, PSO3)..
CO5: Evaluate preventive measures in criminal law with reference to special enactments and penal provisions.	Evaluates preventive aspects and special enactments, key for legal solution development (PO2), social justice (PO7), and policy analysis (PSO1).
CO6: Apply comparative criminal procedure	olistic application of knowledge from all units to address

concepts to real-world criminal justice problems.	comparative legal challenges, reinforcing lifelong learning (PO5), professionalism (PO4), and research (PO8).

JUSTIFICATION OF CURRICULUM RELEVANCE TO LOCAL, NATIONAL, REGIONAL, AND GLOBAL NEEDS

COURSE NAME COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL PROCEDURES

Topic	Local Need	National Need	Regional Need	Global Need
COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL PROCEDURES	Understanding Panchayats, tribal justice systems, and Indian correctional mechanisms addresses immediate community and national justice delivery challenges.	Understanding Panchayats, tribal justice systems, and Indian correctional mechanisms addresses immediate community and national justice delivery challenges..	Addresses comparative systems (e.g., India-France correctional models) which are useful for SAARC, ASEAN regional policy harmonization.	Topics such as plea bargaining, inquisitorial vs accusatorial systems, forensic evidence and international procedural standards align with global legal practices and enable mobility and relevance of legal education worldwide.

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY
	FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME - OFFENCES RELATED TO JUVENILES
	COURSE CODE: - LAW 412ECL
	LL.M SEM –II

COURSE OBJECTIVE

- Understand the legal and constitutional conception of a child and analyze juvenile justice principles under Indian law.
- Examine sociological and psychological factors contributing to juvenile delinquency.
- Study legislative and procedural frameworks governing juveniles, especially the Juvenile Justice Act.
- Evaluate the ground realities of juvenile delinquency in India using statistical, economic, and socio-legal parameters.
- Analyze the role of judiciary, legal profession, and community in juvenile justice and child welfare.

TEACHING SCHEME

TEACHING SCHEME	-			CREDITS	EVALUATION SCHEME		
LECTURES	OTHER	PRACTICAL	TOTAL	-	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	TOTAL MARKS
4	-	-	4	4	-	100	100

Sr No	Course Content	Teaching Hours	Weightage
1	OFFENCES RELATED TO JUVENILES	60	100(%)

LL.M CRIMINAL LAW SEMESTER – II OFFENCES RELATED TO JUVENILES			
UNIT	**CONTENT**	**TEACHING HOURS (60 hrs)**	**WIEGHTAGE 100(%)**
1.	**. THE BASIC CONCEPTS** 1.1 The conception of child in India in Indian Constitution and IPC 1.2 Juvenile conflict with laws 1.3 Neglected Juvenile 1.4 The overall situation of children / young persons in India also with reference to Crime Statistics of crime by and against Children	**10**	**20**
2.	**. DETERMINING FACTORS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY** 2.1 Differential association 2.2 Anomie 2.3 Economic pressure 2.4 Peer group influence 2.5 Gang sub – culture 2.6 Class differentials	**10**	**20**
3.	**LEGISLATIVE APPROACHES** 3.1 Legislative approaches during the late colonial era 3.2 Children's Act 3.3 Legislative position in various States 3.4 The Juvenile Justice Act 3.4.1 Constitutional aspects 3.4.2 Distinction between "Neglected" and "Delinquent" Juveniles 3.4.3 Competent authorities 3.4.4 Processual safeguards for juveniles 3.4.5 Powers given to government 3.4.6 Community participation as envisaged under the Act	**10**	**20**
4.	**INDIAN CONTEXT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY** 4.1 The child population percentage to total sex-ratio, urban/rural/rural – urban 4.2 Neglected – below poverty line, physically and mentally disabled, orphans, destitute, and vagrants. 4.3 Labourers 4.3.1 In organized sector like zari, carpet, bidi, glass 4.3.2 In unorganized sector like domestic servant, shops and establishments, rag-pickers family trade 4.4 Delinquent – number, sex-ration, ratio to adult crime, types of offences committed, recidivism rate of increase background 4.5 Drug addicts 4.6 Victims 4.6.1 Of violence – Sexual abuse, battered, killed by parents 4.6.2 Of criminal activities like bootlegging, drug pollution	**20**	**20**

	as a responses of protective approach		
5.	**JUDICIAL CONTRIBUTION & PREVENTIVE STRATEGIES** 5.1 Social action litigation concerning juvenile justice 5.2 Salient judicial decisions 5.3 Role of legal profession in juvenile justice system 5.4 State welfare programs health, nutrition, ICWS, Grant in Aid 5.5 Compulsory Education 5.6 Role of Community, Family, Voluntary, Bodies, Individuals	**10**	**20**

Course Outcomes (COs)

CO1	Understand the concept of child under Indian law and the constitutional & statutory provisions for juvenile justice.	
CO2	Identify and analyze the sociological and economic determinants of juvenile delinquency..	
CO3	Evaluate the legislative evolution and framework governing juvenile justice in India.	
CO4	Examine the status of juveniles in India using crime statistics and demographic data.	
CO5	Analyze the role of judiciary, legal professionals, and state mechanisms in child protection and juvenile justice.	
CO6	Recommend policy and community-based strategies for juvenile delinquency prevention and child welfare.	

Teaching and Learning Methodology

- Lecture method
- Case study method
- Problem-based learning (PBL)
- Clinical legal education
- Technology integration
- Focus on soft skills

REFERENCE

National Institute of Social Defence, Model Rules under the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 (1986)
K.S.Shukla, Adelescent Offender (1985)
United Nations, Beijing Rules on Treatment of Young Offenders (1985)
Myron weiner, The Child and State in India (1990)
The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Children UNICEF periodic materials.

CO–PO–PSO Mapping

CO-PO-PSO MAPPING												
CO/ PO/PSO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**	**PSO1**	**PSO2**	**PSO3**
CO1: Understand the concept of child under Indian law and the constitutional & statutory provisions for juvenile justice.	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	3	2	2
CO2: Identify and analyze the sociological and economic determinants of juvenile delinquency.	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	3
CO3: Evaluate the legislative evolution and framework governing juvenile justice in India.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3
CO4: Examine the status of juveniles in India using crime statistics and demographic data.	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	2
CO5: Analyze the role of judiciary, legal professionals, and state mechanisms in child protection and juvenile justice.	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO6: Recommend policy and community-based strategies for juvenile delinquency prevention and child welfare.	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3

EXPLANATION OF CO PO

CO	EXPLANATION
CO1: Understand the concept of child under Indian law and the constitutional & statutory provisions for juvenile justice.	Covers constitutional and legal definitions of juveniles, aligning with PO1 (understanding laws), PO6 (specialization in juvenile law), and PSO1 (criminal/constitutional law).
CO2: Identify and analyze the sociological and economic determinants of juvenile delinquency.	The study of causes of delinquency (anomie, gang culture, economic pressure) develops the ability to analyze social problems (PO2, PO7), essential for PSO2 (forensics and criminology).
CO3: Evaluate the legislative evolution	Examining legislation (Children's Acts, JJ Act) fosters legal

and framework governing juvenile justice in India.	literacy and ethical analysis (PO3, PO4, PO6), aligned with PSO1 and PSO3..
CO4: Examine the status of juveniles in India using crime statistics and demographic data.	Using empirical data builds research skills (PO5, PO8) and enhances understanding of policy relevance (PSO2).
CO5: Analyze the role of judiciary, legal professionals, and state mechanisms in child protection and juvenile justice.	Focuses on judicial contributions and professional roles (PO4, PO9) and prepares students for advocacy and judiciary (PSO3).
CO6: Recommend policy and community-based strategies for juvenile delinquency prevention and child welfare.	Encourages students to formulate community-based solutions, integrating values, legal frameworks, and practical engagement (PO3, PO7, PO8, PSO3).

JUSTIFICATION OF CURRICULUM RELEVANCE TO LOCAL, NATIONAL, REGIONAL, AND GLOBAL NEEDS

COURSE NAME OFFENCES RELATED TO JUVENILES

Topic	Local Need	National Need	Regional Need	Global Need
OFFENCES RELATED TO JUVENILES	Focus on child labour, urban poverty, and regional delinquency patterns ensures grounded understanding of Indian juvenile issues. Includes domestic child labour in sectors like zari, bidi, and rag-picking, reflecting real-world social issues in Indian states.	Covers the Juvenile Justice Act, its evolution, and implementation across states—crucial for anyone entering legal or judicial service in India. Addresses issues of neglected children, street children, and children in conflict with the law.	Comparative perspectives are embedded (e.g., statistics, community-based models).	Relevant for policy-making, NGO roles, human rights law, and legal reform at the international level, meeting UNCRC and global juvenile justice goals..

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY
	FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME - CRIMINOLOGY
	COURSE CODE: - LAW 501ECL
	LL.M SEM -III

COURSE OBJECTIVE

- Understand the legal and constitutional conception of a child and analyze juvenile justice principles under Indian law
- Examine sociological and psychological factors contributing to juvenile delinquency.
- Study legislative and procedural frameworks governing juveniles, especially the Juvenile Justice Act.
- Evaluate the ground realities of juvenile delinquency in India using statistical, economic, and socio-legal parameters.
- Analyze the role of judiciary, legal profession, and community in juvenile justice and child welfare.

TEACHING SCHEME

TEACHING SCHEME	-			CREDITS	EVALUATION SCHEME		
LECTURES	OTHER	PRACTICAL	TOTAL	-	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	TOTAL MARKS
4	-	-	4	4	-	100	100

Sr No	Course Content	Teaching Hours	Weightage
1	CRIMINOLOGY	60	100(%)

L.LM CRIMINAL LAW Semester – III CRIMINOLOGY			
UNIT	CONTENT	TEACHING HOURS (60 hrs)	WIEGHTAGE 100(%)

1.	**Criminology- Definition, Nature, Scope and utility** 1.1. Criminology: Definition 1.2. Nature, Scope of Criminology 1.3. Utility of Criminology 1.4. Relation between Crime and Society	**10**	**20**
2.	**Schools of Criminology** 2.1. Introduction 2.2. Pre-classical School of Criminology 2.3. The Classical School of Criminology 2.4. The Neo- Classical School of Criminology - Cesare Lombroso - Enrico Ferri - Raffaele Garofalo - Gabriel Tarde 2.5. Clinical School of Criminology 2.6. Sociological School of Criminology 2.7. The New Criminology	**10**	**20**
3.	**Causation of Crime.** 3.1. Introduction 3.2. Heredity and Crime 3.3. M' Naghten's Rule of Criminal Responsibility 3.4. Bio-physical Factors and Criminology 3.5. American School of Criminal behavior 3.6. Freud's theory of Criminal behavior 3.7. Psychological concept of crime 3.8. Conflict Theory 3.9. Group Theory	**10**	**20**
4.	**Prevention of Crime** 4.1. Introduction 4.2. Identification of Potential Delinquency 4.3. Kinds of Programs 4.4. Attendance Centers 4.5. Vagrancy Laws 4.6. Development in India 4.7. Habitual Offenders 4.8 Coercive Measures	**20**	**20**
5.	**. Developing Trends in Criminology:** 5.1. Phenomenology, 5.2. Postmodernism 5.3. Crime and Feminism such as Voyeurism, Stalking, gang rape etc. 5.4. Victimology: Payment of compensation to victims from accused :Object and reasons 5.5. Organized Crimes, Petty Organized Crimes, Terrorist Act 5.6. Cyber Crimes : Issues and challenges – Indian and Global Scenario	**10**	**20**

Course Outcomes (COs)

CO1	Understand the fundamental concepts, nature, scope, and utility of Criminology and its interrelation with society.	
CO2	Analyze various schools of Criminology and their evolution through historical, psychological, and sociological lenses.	
CO3	Examine multiple theories behind the causation of crime including psychological, biological, and sociological theories.	
CO4	Evaluate crime prevention strategies including delinquency prevention, coercive measures, and legal frameworks in India.	
CO5	Assess emerging trends in Criminology such as postmodernism, feminist criminology, cybercrime, and victimology..	
CO6	Apply criminological knowledge to real-life legal problems and develop research-based solutions in the context of crime control.	

Teaching and Learning Methodology

- Lecture method
- Case study method
- Problem-based learning (PBL)
- Clinical legal education
- Technology integration
- Focus on soft skills

REFERENCE

Sutherland: principles of criminology(latest Edition) Garofolo:
Criminology Parts I,II and III (Latest Edition). Taft: Criminology (Latest Edition)Part-I-Ch 1,3 for study.
Pillai: Principles of Criminology lectures 2,3,4,5,6,9,11 and 12. Cavan :
Criminology Part-I Omitting Chapter 2. Part II-full. Lombroso, Casare:
Crime,its cause and remedies. Different Reports published by government of India form time to time. Moral Approach to criminal Law by Radzinowicz and Turner. New Horizons in Criminology by Barnes and Tetters. Pioneers in Criminology edited by Minnhein.
Criminology :ahmad Siddique Criminology and Penology : Prof N.V.Paranjape
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CO–PO–PSO Mapping

CO-PO-PSO MAPPING												
CO/ PO/PSO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**	**PSO1**	**PSO2**	**PSO3**
CO1: Understand the fundamental concepts, nature, scope, and utility of Criminology and its interrelation with society.	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	2	2

CO2: Analyze various schools of Criminology and their evolution through historical, psychological, and sociological lenses.	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2
CO3: Examine multiple theories behind the causation of crime including psychological, biological, and sociological theories.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4: Evaluate crime prevention strategies including delinquency prevention, coercive measures, and legal frameworks in India.	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	3
CO5: Assess emerging trends in Criminology such as postmodernism, feminist criminology, cybercrime, and victimology..	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO6: Apply criminological knowledge to real-life legal problems and develop research-based solutions in the context of crime control.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

EXPLANATION OF CO PO

CO	EXPLANATION
CO1: Understand the fundamental concepts, nature, scope, and utility of Criminology and its interrelation with society.	Introduces students to the basic definitions and utility of criminology. Relates directly to PO1 (understanding substantive law) and PSO1 (criminal law foundation).
CO2: Analyze various schools of Criminology and their evolution through historical, psychological, and sociological lenses.	Explores foundational schools like Classical, Neo-Classical, and Sociological schools, enabling students to trace criminology's evolution. Ties into PO2, PO6, and PSO2..
CO3: Examine multiple theories behind the causation of crime including psychological, biological, and sociological theories.	Covers interdisciplinary causation theories (biological, psychological, sociological), closely linked to PO3, PO5, PO7 and all PSOs.

CO4: Evaluate crime prevention strategies including delinquency prevention, coercive measures, and legal frameworks in India.	Students evaluate prevention measures, habitual offender laws, and policy initiatives which promote PO3 (welfare), PO7 (problem-solving), and PSO3 (practice of law).
CO5 Assess emerging trends in Criminology such as postmodernism, feminist criminology, cybercrime, and victimology..	Introduces emerging areas like postmodern criminology, feminism, cybercrime, and victimology — connecting with global and contemporary criminal justice issues (PO5, PO6, PSO2).
CO6: Apply criminological knowledge to real-life legal problems and develop research-based solutions in the context of crime control.	Involves application of theories and modern criminological knowledge to real legal challenges and research (PO8, PO9, PSO3).

JUSTIFICATION OF CURRICULUM RELEVANCE TO LOCAL, NATIONAL, REGIONAL, AND GLOBAL NEEDS

COURSE NAME CRIMINOLOGY

Topic	Local Need	National Need	Regional Need	Global Need
CRIMINOLOGY	The curriculum addresses juvenile delinquency, habitual offenders, organized and petty crime prevalent in Indian cities and towns. Also aligns with laws like the JJ Act and IPC.	The curriculum addresses juvenile delinquency, habitual offenders, organized and petty crime prevalent in Indian cities and towns. Also aligns with laws like the JJ Act and IPC.	Covers regional trends such as caste-based violence, gang activity, and socio-economic influences in Indian states, helping students understand diverse criminal environments..	Introduces students to global criminological developments like postmodernism, feminism in crime, victimology, and cybercrime, preparing them for international policy, research, or academic roles..

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY
	FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME – LAW OF EVIDENCE
	COURSE CODE: - LAW 502ECL
	LL.M SEM -III

COURSE OBJECTIVE

- Understand the legal and constitutional conception of a child and analyze juvenile justice principles under Indian law.
- Examine sociological and psychological factors contributing to juvenile delinquency.
- Study legislative and procedural frameworks governing juveniles, especially the Juvenile Justice Act.
- Evaluate the ground realities of juvenile delinquency in India using statistical, economic, and socio-legal parameters.
- Analyze the role of judiciary, legal profession, and community in juvenile justice and child welfare.

TEACHING SCHEME

TEACHING SCHEME	-			CREDITS	EVALUATION SCHEME		
LECTURES	OTHER	PRACTICAL	TOTAL	-	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	TOTAL MARKS
4	-	-	4	4	-	100	100

Sr No	Course Content	Teaching Hours	Weightage
1	Law of Evidence	60	100(%)

LL.M CRIMINAL LAW SEMESTER – III LAW OF EVIDENCE			
UNIT	CONTENT	TEACHING HOURS (60 hrs)	WIEGHTAGE 100(%)

1.	**CENTRAL CONCEPTIONS IN LAW OF EVIDENCE** 1.1 Facts: Section 2(1) (a) to (l) definition: distinction - relevant facts/facts in issue (Electronic records, Digital evidence & Social Media Control.) Admissibility of electronic evidence including WhatsApp msg, Email & Social media post. 1.2 Evidence: Oral and documentary 1.3 Circumstantial evidence and direct evidence 1.4 Presumption (Section 2(h)(l)) 1.5 "Proving" "Not providing" and "Disproving" 1.6 Witness 1.7 Appreciation of evidence	**10**	**20**
2.	**ADMISSIONS AND CONFESSIONS:** 2.1 General principals concerning admission (Section 15,21) 2.2 Differences between "admission " and "confession"0 2.3 The problems of non - admissibility of confessions caused by "any inducement, threat of promise " (Section 22(1)) 2.4 Inadmissibility of confession made before a police officer (Section23(1)) 2.5 Admissibility of custodial confessions (Section 23(2)) 2.6 Admissibility of "information" received from accused person in custody with special reference to the problem of discovery based on "Joint statement " (Section 23(3)) 2.7 Confession by co-accused (Section 24) 2.8 The problems with the judicial action based on a "retracted confession	**10**	**20**
3.	**ORAL AND DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE & EXPERTS EVIDENCE:** 3.1 General principles concerning oral evidence (Section 54-55) 3.2 General Principles concerning Documentary Evidence (Section 65-92) 3.3 General Principles Regarding Exclusion of Oral by Documentary 3.4 Evidence Special problems re-hearing evidence 3.5 General Principles 3.6 Types of expert evidence 3.7 Opinion on relationship especially proof of marriage (Section 44) 3.8 The problems of judicial defense to expert testimony 3.9 Dying Declaration	**20**	**20**
4.	**WITNESSES, EXAMINATION AND CROSS EXAMINATION** 4.1 Competency to testify (Section 124) 4.2 State privilege (Section 129) 4.3 Professional Privilege (Section 132,133) 4.4 Approval testimony (Section 138) 4.5 General Principles of examination and cross examination (Section 140-168) 4.6 Leading questions (Section 146(1)-146(4))	**10**	**20**

	4.7 Lawful questions in cross - examination (Section - 149) 4.8 Compulsion to answer questions put to witness 4.9 Hostile witness (Section 157) 4.10 Impeaching of the standing or credit of witness (Section 158)		
5.	**BURDEN OF PROOF:** 5.1 The general conception of onus probandi (Section 104) 5.2 General and special exceptions to onus probandi 5.3 The Justification of presumption and of the doctrine of judicial notice 5.4 Justification as to presumptions as to certain offences (Section 115) 5.5 Presumption as to dowry death (Section 118) 5.6 The Scope of the doctrine of judicial notice (Section 119)	**10**	**20**

Course Outcomes (COs)

CO1	Understand the foundational concepts of facts, evidence, admissibility (including digital evidence), and the relevance of electronic records under Indian Evidence Law.	
CO2	Analyze the legal framework of admissions and confessions, especially issues around police confessions, inducement, custodial statements, and co-accused confessions.	
CO3	Evaluate principles of oral, documentary, and expert evidence including dying declarations and exclusion of oral evidence by documentary evidence.	
CO4	Interpret the procedural aspects of examination, cross-examination, witness competency, and privileges during testimony.	
CO5	Analyze the legal doctrines surrounding the burden of proof, presumptions, judicial notice, and their applicability in criminal and civil proceedings.	
CO6	Apply the rules of evidence practically in court settings and legal drafting through case law interpretation, practical exercises, and moot court sessions.	

Teaching and Learning Methodology

- Lecture method
- Case study method
- Problem-based learning (PBL)
- Clinical legal education
- Technology integration
- Focus on soft skills

REFERENCE

Sarkar and manohar , Sarkar and Evidence (1999) Wadha & Co. Nagpur
Indian Evidence Act, (Amendment up to date)
Rattan Lal, Dhiraj Law Law of Evidence (1994) Wadhwa, Nagpur
Pole in Murphy, Evidence (5th Edn. Reprint 2000) Universal Delhi.

Albert S. Osborn, The Problem of Proof (First Indian Reprint 1998) Universal , Delhi.
Avtar Singh, Principles , of the law of Evidence (1992) , Central Law Agency , New Delhi. Law of Evidence,ACT

CO–PO–PSO Mapping

CO-PO-PSO MAPPING												
CO/ PO/PSO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**	**PSO1**	**PSO2**	**PSO3**
CO1: Understand the foundational concepts of facts, evidence, admissibility (including digital evidence), and the relevance of electronic records under Indian Evidence Law.	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2
CO2: Analyze the legal framework of admissions and confessions, especially issues around police confessions, inducement, custodial statements, and co-accused confessions.	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3
CO3: Evaluate principles of oral, documentary, and expert evidence including dying declarations and exclusion of oral evidence by documentary evidence.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3
CO4: Interpret the procedural aspects of examination, cross-examination, witness competency, and privileges during testimony	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO5:Analyze the legal doctrines surrounding the burden of proof, presumptions, judicial notice, and their applicability in criminal and civil proceedings.	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3

CO6: Apply the rules of evidence practically in court settings and legal drafting through case law interpretation, practical exercises, and moot court sessions.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

EXPLANATION OF CO PO

CO	EXPLANATION
CO1: Understand the foundational concepts of facts, evidence, admissibility (including digital evidence), and the relevance of electronic records under Indian Evidence Law.	Introduces students to foundational concepts of relevance, admissibility, and the shift toward digital evidence. Aligns with PO1 (law comprehension), PO6 (specialization), PSO1 (criminal law).
CO2: Analyze the legal framework of admissions and confessions, especially issues around police confessions, inducement, custodial statements, and co-accused confessions.	Deals with nuanced areas like inadmissibility of confessions, custodial statements, and Section 23 scenarios. Supports PO2, PO4, PO9, and PSO1, PSO3 for judiciary prep.
CO3: Evaluate principles of oral, documentary, and expert evidence including dying declarations and exclusion of oral evidence by documentary evidence.	Deepens understanding of documentary, oral, and expert testimony, vital for PO3, PO5, PO6, PSO2 (research & evidence-based evaluation).
CO4: Interpret the procedural aspects of examination, cross-examination, witness competency, and privileges during testimony	Covers procedures like cross-examination, hostile witnesses, and lawful questioning—enhancing advocacy skills (PO8, PO9, PSO3).
CO5: Analyze the legal doctrines surrounding the burden of proof, presumptions, judicial notice, and their applicability in criminal and civil proceedings.	Explores burden of proof, presumptions, and judicial notice, sharpening analytical skills relevant to litigation and judgment writing (PO2, PO5, PO7).
CO6: Apply the rules of evidence practically in court settings and legal drafting through case law interpretation, practical exercises, and moot court sessions.	Emphasizes practical courtroom application—vital for PO8, PO9, PSO3 (law practice, judiciary, and research readiness).

JUSTIFICATION OF CURRICULUM RELEVANCE TO LOCAL, NATIONAL, REGIONAL, AND GLOBAL NEEDS

COURSE NAME: LAW OF EVIDENCE

Topic	Local Need	National Need	Regional Need	Global Need

Law of Evidence	Incorporates provisions of IPC and aligns with Indian judiciary's procedures on electronic evidence, confessions, and witness handling.	Incorporates provisions of IPC and aligns with Indian judiciary's procedures on electronic evidence, confessions, and witness handling.	Prepares students to handle evidentiary issues in regional/local courts, especially in cases involving dowry death, customary marriage, digital communications (WhatsApp, Email, etc.).	Introduces global concerns like cyber evidence, cross-jurisdictional admissibility, and forensic testimony, aligning with international human rights and legal standards..

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY
	FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME – FORENSIC SCIENCE AND CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION
	COURSE CODE: - LAW 503 ECL
	LL.M SEM -III

COURSE OBJECTIVE

- To explain the role and scope of forensic science in criminal investigation
- To familiarize students with identification techniques of individuals, materials, and documents..
- To analyze methods of crime scene management and scientific evidence classification
- To assess the evidentiary value of forensic expert reports under Indian law, especially CrPC.
- To critically evaluate modern scientific techniques like narco-analysis, polygraph, and brain mapping in light of legal standards.

TEACHING SCHEME

TEACHING SCHEME	-			CREDITS	EVALUATION SCHEME		
LECTURES	OTHER	PRACTICAL	TOTAL	-	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	TOTAL MARKS
4	-	-	4	4	-	100	100

Sr No	Course Content	Teaching Hours	Weightage
1	FORENSIC SCIENCE AND CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION	60	100(%)

LL.M CRIMINAL LAW SEMESTER – III FORENSIC SCIENCE AND CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION			
UNIT	CONTENT	TEACHING HOURS	WIEGHTAGE

		(60 hrs)	**100(%)**
1.	**The role of Forensic Sciences in Criminal Cases.** 1.1. The basic question in investigation-Qui Bono; 1.2. The scene of crime; 1.3. Discovery of traces of physical evidence; 1.4. Classification and reference to classified record: 1.5. Systematization and classification of physical evidence and comparison with suspected material. 1.6. The principles of exchange. 1.7. The principles of heredity, Taxonomy, etc. 1.8 Role of Forensic Experts and evidence collected by them under the CrPC 1.9 Mandatory Forensic Investigation in offences punishable with 7 years or More Imprisonment: CrPC	**10**	**20**
2.	**The Establishment of Identity** 2.1. The Establishment of Identity of Individuals: - Footprints: hair, skin, blood grouping; physical peculiarities. 2.2. The Establishment of the Identity of Physical Objects by shape and size: Identifying marks and impressions made by physical objects; shoe prints: type and tread marks; die and tool marks; rupture of fracture marks. 2.3. The Establishment of the Identity of Physical Objects by Physical and Chemical Analysis: Paints; colored objects: metal; alloys; chain and the earthen wares: cements: Plaster; bricks: dusts; soil minerals; plastics.	**10**	**20**
3.	**Questioned Documents and the Identification of Handwriting:** **3.1** Paper, its types and identification. inks: pencils and writing tools. **3.2**Handwriting habit and flow.: Disguised writing; comparison and points of identity. **3.3**Samples; various types of forgery and their detection; Additions; erasures alterations; seals; rubberstamps; typewriting; printing; blocks.	**10**	**20**
4.	**The Identification of Firearms and Cartridges and Related Problems:** 4.1. Type of firearms and their use; time and range of firing. 4.1.1 Identification of a firearm with a cartridge case and bullet. 4.1.2 Miscellaneous fire-arm problems like origin or direction of fire. 4.2 Injuries to Persons: 4.2.1 Evidentiary value of details of injuries. 4.2.2 Traces left by the weapon used: its range and direction. 4.2.3 Danger to clothing worn by the victim and related problems. 4.2.4 The flow of blood from injuries.	**20**	**20**

	4.2.5 The shape and directions of blood drops and their evidentiary value, the discovery of blood and semen stains on various objects. 4.3Accidental deaths and suicides.		
5.	**Evidentiary value of Physical Evidence as valuated in a Forensic sciences laboratory viz, Evidence with scientific report.** 5.1. Fallibility of eyewitnesses. : The probative value of such evidence. 5.2. Findings of scientific methods of investigation; their probative value. 5.3. Assessment of value from actual cases.: Value to be assigned to the different types of exhibits. : Restoration of numbers. 5.4. Examination of the walking, picture of footprints; clothing; copper wire; pieces of wood etc. 5.5. Modern scientific Techniques: : Modern scientific Techniques of Narco-Analysis Tests, Polygraph test, Brain Mapping Test, hypnotism, Lie Detector Test & others	**10**	**20**

Course Outcomes (COs)

CO1	Understand and explain the significance of forensic science in criminal investigation and justice delivery.	
CO2	Analyze and interpret physical evidence (e.g., fingerprints, blood, weapons) scientifically.	
CO3	Evaluate modern forensic tools and techniques such as DNA profiling, polygraph, and narco-analysis.	
CO4	Identify and assess questioned documents, handwriting, and signatures to detect forgery..	
CO5	Explain firearm examination, injuries, and the scientific method in determining cause of death.	
CO6	Assess the evidentiary value of forensic reports in judicial proceedings.	

Teaching and Learning Methodology

- Lecture method
- Case study method
- Problem-based learning (PBL)
- Clinical legal education
- Technology integration
- Focus on soft skills

REFERENCE

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Forensic Science in criminal Investigation Dr.JaishankarAnd Amin
Fundamentals of Forensic Science by Max M. Houck, Jay Siegel

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Modern Criminal Investigation: Harry Soderman and john J.O.Conell(Published by Funk &WangnallsCo.Inc.,New York)
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CO–PO–PSO Mapping

CO-PO-PSO MAPPING:												
CO/ PO/PSO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**	**PSO1**	**PSO2**	**PSO3**
CO1: Understand and explain the significance of forensic science in criminal investigation and justice delivery.	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	2
CO2: Analyze and interpret physical evidence (e.g., fingerprints, blood, weapons) scientifically.	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
CO3: Evaluate modern forensic tools and techniques such as DNA profiling, polygraph, and narco-analysis.	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4: Identify and assess questioned documents, handwriting, and signatures to detect forgery..	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3
CO5: Explain firearm examination, injuries, and the scientific method in determining cause of death.	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3
CO6: Assess the evidentiary value of forensic reports in judicial proceedings.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

EXPLANATION OF CO PO

CO	**EXPLANATION**
CO1: Understand and explain the significance of forensic science in criminal investigation and justice delivery.	PO1, PO2, PO6, PO7, PO8 and PSO1, PSO2 because these outcomes enable students to understand scientific, legal, and ethical aspects of forensic investigations.

CO2: Analyze and interpret physical evidence (e.g., fingerprints, blood, weapons) scientifically.	PO2, PO3, PO6, PSO1, PSO2, PSO3Learners begin to apply cross-domain knowledge (science + law) to real-world crime scenarios, enhancing integration (PO3) and practical application.
CO3: Evaluate modern forensic tools and techniques such as DNA profiling, polygraph, and narco-analysis.	PO1, PO2, PO6, PO7, PO8 and PSO1, PSO2 because these outcomes enable students to understand scientific, legal, and ethical aspects of forensic investigations
CO4: Identify and assess questioned documents, handwriting, and signatures to detect forgery..	strongly to PO2, PO4, PO8, as handwriting analysis requires legal interpretation, ethical precision, and investigative practice.
CO5: Explain firearm examination, injuries, and the scientific method in determining cause of death.	Reflect advanced application of forensic science, satisfying PO5, PO6, PO7, PO9, and all PSOs as they prepare students for real-world courtroom challenges, judiciary roles, and applied legal research.
CO6: Assess the evidentiary value of forensic reports in judicial proceedings.	Reflect advanced application of forensic science, satisfying PO5, PO6, PO7, PO9, and all PSOs as they prepare students for real-world courtroom challenges, judiciary roles, and applied legal research.

JUSTIFICATION OF CURRICULUM RELEVANCE TO LOCAL, NATIONAL, REGIONAL, AND GLOBAL NEEDS

COURSE NAME FORENSIC SCIENCE AND CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

Topic	Local Need	National Need	Regional Need	Global Need
FORENSIC SCIENCE AND CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION	Addresses growing need for forensic and cybercrime investigation in policing.	As per CRPC mandatory forensic investigation in serious offences reflects direct implementation..	. Equips law students and aspirants of Judicial Services and Law Enforcement roles in states with high crime rates.	ntegrates modern forensic techniques like Narco-analysis, DNA, Brain Mapping — useful for international criminal law and cybercrime investigation.

	**SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY**
	FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME – CYBER CRIMES
	COURSE CODE: - LAW 504 ECL
	LL.M SEM -III

COURSE OBJECTIVE

- To introduce students to the fundamentals of cyber crimes and evolution of cyber law
- To familiarize students with different forms of cybercrime including hacking, phishing, stalking, terrorism, and bullying.
- To study the statutory legal framework of cyber laws in India, including IT Act 2000 and IPC
- To equip students with the knowledge and skills necessary for cybercrime investigation and digital forensics.
- To explore cyber law prevention measures, data safety, and future challenges such as AI-driven cybercrime.

TEACHING SCHEME

TEACHING SCHEME	-			CREDITS	EVALUATION SCHEME		
LECTURES	OTHER	PRACTICAL	TOTAL	-	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	TOTAL MARKS
4	-	-	4	4	-	100	100

Sr No	Course Content	Teaching Hours	Weightage
1	CYBER CRIMES	60	100(%)

LL.M CRIMINAL LAW SEMESTER – III CYBER CRIMES			
UNIT	**CONTENT**	**TEACHING HOURS (60 hrs)**	**WIEGHTAGE 100(%)**
1.	**Introduction to Cyber Laws, Cyber Crimes.** 1.1 Meaning, Definition, Nature of Cyber crimes 1.2 Historical Genesis and Evolution of Cyber Crimes 1.3 International & Indian Laws on Cyber Crimes. 1.4 Computer and Internet basics 1.5 Computer Hardware & Networks: The BIOS and Boot Process - Computer Memory - Hard Disks, Floppy Disks, CD ROMs and DVDs - Networks and Communications - Understanding the Internet: How the Domain Name System works - Email Concepts -World Wide Web concepts - Website Creation Concepts Forms, Interactivity, and Database-Driven Web Sites - Web Commerce.	**10**	**20**
2.	**. Cyber Crimes** 2.1. Cybercrime: Definition – 2.2. Malicious Code - Computer Viruses, Computer Worms, Computer, Trojans 2.3. Web Hacking Foot printing, Port Scanning, E-Shoplifting Web Defacement, Denial of Service Attacks, Manipulating Cookies 2.4. Email Hacking: Email Hacking using Packet Sniffers, Email Hacking & Phishing, Email Frauds & Phishing, Email Bombing 2.5. Email Hijacking - Social Engineering. 2.6. Cyber Stalking, 2.7. Cyber Terrorism, 2.8. Pornography, 2.9. Cyber Bullying, Piracy.	**10**	**20**
3.	**Statutory Laws pertaining to Cyber Crimes in India:** 3.1. Cyber Policing Current statutes in India: 3.2. Penalties & Offences under the Information Technology Act, 2000, 3.3. Offences under the IPC 3.4. Issues relating to investigation and adjudication of cyber crimes in India Digital evidence 3.5. IT act 2000 and other legal provisions	**10**	**20**

4.	**Cyber Crime Investigation** 4.1. Introduction to Cyber Crime Investigation: 4.2. Basic Investigation Techniques First Information Report Initializing a Search and Seizure Operation Tracking & Tracing Emails, Final Form/ Report Computer evidence assessment checklist Computer evidence analysis checklist Computer evidence analysis report Cyber forensics analysis report Recovery of Digital Evidence, 4.3. Setting up a Cyber Crime Investigation Cell Cyber Forensics:	**20**	**20**
5.	**Cyber Law Prevention measures and Data Safety.** 5.1. Cyber Law Prevention measures 5.2. Data Safety, 5.3. Future Challenges like Cyber Crime through Artificial Intelligence, Virtual Rape etc.	**10**	**20**

Course Outcomes (COs)

CO1	Understand the meaning, nature, and evolution of cyber crimes and cyber laws.	
CO2	Analyze various types of cybercrimes including hacking, phishing, cyber bullying, and terrorism.	
CO3	Explain the statutory framework governing cyber crimes in India and the relevant provisions of IT Act 2000.	
CO4	Apply investigation techniques and tools used in cyber crime detection and digital forensics	
CO5	Evaluate the need for cyber law reforms, digital evidence management, and future challenges in cyber law.	

Teaching and Learning Methodology

- Lecture method
- Case study method
- Problem-based learning (PBL)
- Clinical legal education
- Technology integration
- Focus on soft skills

REFERENCE

An Introduction to Cyber vCrime and Cyber Law ;Dr.R.K.Chaubay
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CO–PO–PSO Mapping

CO-PO-PSO MAPPING :												
CO/ PO/PSO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**	**PSO1**	**PSO2**	**PSO3**
CO1: Understand the meaning, nature, and evolution of cyber crimes and cyber laws.	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	2	1
CO2: Analyze various types of cybercrimes including hacking, phishing, cyber bullying, and terrorism.	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	2
CO3: Explain the statutory framework governing cyber crimes in India and the relevant provisions of IT Act 2000.	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	2
CO4: Apply investigation techniques and tools used in cyber crime detection and digital forensics	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3

CO5: Evaluate the need for cyber law reforms, digital evidence management, and future challenges in cyber law.	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3

EXPLANATION OF CO PO

CO	EXPLANATION
CO1: Understand the meaning, nature, and evolution of cyber crimes and cyber laws.	PO1 (3): Deep understanding of substantial laws like IT Act, 2000.PSO1 (3): Builds foundational knowledge in Indian and international legal systems.
CO2: Analyze various types of cybercrimes including hacking, phishing, cyberbullying, and terrorism.	PO2 (3): Students critically analyze crimes like phishing, hacking, etc.PSO2 (3): Applies legal theory to cybercrime and digital forensics.
CO3: Explain the statutory framework governing cyber crimes in India and the relevant provisions of IT Act 2000.	PO4 (3): Encourages application of ethical and professional legal conduct.PSO1 (3): Links national cybercrime laws with international contexts.
CO4: Apply investigation techniques and tools used in cyber crime detection and digital forensics	PO8 (3): Involves practical components like FIR, digital evidence analysis.PSO3 (3): Trains students in field research, cyber forensics, and courtroom-readiness.
CO5: Evaluate the need for cyber law reforms, digital evidence management, and future challenges in cyber law.	PO5 (3): Encourages lifelong learning in evolving cybercrime scenarios like AI threats.SPSO3 (3): Prepares students for futuristic legal challenges and innovation in justice delivery.

JUSTIFICATION OF CURRICULUM RELEVANCE TO LOCAL, NATIONAL, REGIONAL, AND GLOBAL NEEDS

COURSE NAME CYBER CRIMES

Topic	Local Need	National Need	Regional Need	Global Need

CYBER CRIMES	Trains students in legal provisions under IT Act 2000 and Indian Penal Code. Encourages investigation and resolution of cyber crimes affecting local communities.	Supports Digital India initiatives. Addresses rising issues of national concern such as cyberterrorism, e-commerce fraud, and online harassment.	Enhances capacity of law enforcement and judiciary in regional languages and contexts.	Prepares students for international cooperation, extradition, and tackling transnational cybercrime

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY
	FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME – HUMAN RIGHTS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM
	COURSE CODE: - LAW 505 ECL
	LL.M SEM -III

COURSE OBJECTIVE

- To understand the concept, origin, and international development of Human Rights including UN initiatives..
- To examine India's constitutional and legal framework for human rights, including Fundamental Rights, Duties, and enforcement mechanisms.
- To analyze the intersection of crime, criminal liability, and human rights of vulnerable groups
- To critically study the protection of human rights within the criminal justice system (fair trial, speedy trial, legal aid, etc.).
- To assess the role of domestic and international agencies/institutions in protecting human rights.

TEACHING SCHEME

TEACHING SCHEME	**-**			**CREDITS**	**EVALUATION SCHEME**		
LECTURES	**OTHER**	**PRACTICAL**	**TOTAL**	**-**	**INTERNAL**	**EXTERNAL**	**TOTAL**

							MARKS
4	**-**	**-**	**4**	**4**	**-**	**100**	**100**

Sr No	Course Content	Teaching Hours	Weightage
1	**HUMAN RIGHTS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM**	**60**	**100(%)**

LL.M CRIMINAL LAW SEMESTER – III HUMAN RIGHTS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM			
UNIT	**CONTENT**	**TEACHING HOURS (60 hrs)**	**WIEGHTAGE 100(%)**
1.	**The Concept, History and Development of human Rights.** Human Rights and the United Nations Charter: Normative and Institutional Framework of the UN Role of the permanent organs of the UN, Human Rights Commissions, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Universal Declaration on Human Rights: History of the Declaration Structure of the Declaration Legal Significance International Covenants: ICCPR and ICESCR Nature and Characteristic Optional Protocols Regional Instruments European Convention on Human Rights American Convention on Human Rights African Charter on Human and People's Rights Asia and Human Rights **In India** History and Development of Human Rights in Indian Constitution. 1.2.1. Constitutional Philosophy. 1.2.2. Preamble 1.2.3. Fundamental Rights. Right to Equality: Gender Justice and Empowerment of Women. Special provisions for Weaker Sections of society Reservation Policy under the Constitution. Freedom of Speech and Expression. Freedom of Press. Limitations, Right to Information. Right to Life and Personal Liberty. New Dimension. Judicial approach. Right to Freedom of Religion. Secularism. Protection to	**20**	**20**

	Minorities under the Constitution. Implementation and Enforcement Mechanism of Human Rights in India. Remedies provided by the Judiciary and National Human Rights Commission. 1.2.4. Fundamental Duties. Article 51-A of the Constitution concept and need of Fundamental Duties. Enforcement and Effectuation of Fundamental Duties		
2.	**Concept of Crime and Criminal Liability and Human Rights of Vulnerable Groups.** 2.1. Concept of Crime and Criminal Liability. 2.2. Role of the courts in dispensing criminal justice. 2.3. Human Rights Problems requiring the need of criminal justice - namely police atrocities, violence against women & children, 2.4. communal and caste violence, 2.5. terrorism and insurgency	**10**	**20**
3.	**Protection of Human Rights in Criminal Justice Administration** 3.1. Protection from double jeopardy 3.2. self- incrimination 3.3. production before magistrate from police custody, 3.4. fair trial 3.5. speedy trial 3.6. representation 3.7. appeal 3.8. protection from expost facto laws 3.9. legal aid 3.10. compensation, rehabilitation.	**10**	**20**
4.	**Administration of criminal Justice –** 4.1. Ordinary Courts Special Courts, 4.2. District & State Human Rights Courts, 4.3. International Criminal Court, 4.4. International norms on administration of criminal justice – 4.5. U.N. General Assembly Resolutions	**10**	**20**
5.	**Role of various Protection Agencies/Institutions** 5.1. Perpetrators and Victims of Human Rights. 5.2. National Human Rights Commission 5.3. State Human Rights Commissions. 5.4. Human Rights Courts 5.5. Other Commissions. 5.6. Emerging regime of new human rights in India. 5.7. Taking guidance from Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties. New Approach.	**10**	**20**

Course Outcomes (COs)

CO1	Understand the concept, historical evolution, and global development of human rights	

	through international charters.	
CO2	Analyze the role and structure of the UN and its bodies in promoting and protecting human rights.	
CO3	Examine the constitutional framework of human rights in India including Fundamental Rights and Duties.	
CO4	Apply legal and constitutional principles to understand the protection of rights of vulnerable groups in India.	
CO5	Evaluate the criminal justice system and its alignment with human rights standards nationally and internationally..	

Teaching and Learning Methodology

- Lecture method
- Case study method
- Problem-based learning (PBL)
- Clinical legal education
- Technology integration
- Focus on soft skills

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CO–PO–PSO Mapping

CO-PO-PSO MAPPING :												
CO/ PO/PSO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**	**PSO1**	**PSO2**	**PSO3**
CO1: Understand the concept, historical evolution, and global	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	2	1

development of human rights through international charters.												
CO2: Analyze the role and structure of the UN and its bodies in promoting and protecting human rights.	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2
CO3: Examine the constitutional framework of human rights in India including Fundamental Rights and Duties.	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	3
CO4: Apply legal and constitutional principles to understand the protection of rights of vulnerable groups in India.	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3
CO5: Evaluate the criminal justice system and its alignment with human rights standards nationally and internationally	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

EXPLANATION OF CO PO

CO	EXPLANATION
CO1: Understand the concept, historical evolution, and global development of human rights through international charters.	PO1, PO5, PO6: Builds foundational understanding of international human rights laws.PSO1: Strong grounding in global legal frameworks like the UDHR, ICCPR, ICESCR.
CO2: Analyze the role and structure of the UN and its bodies in promoting and protecting human rights.	PO2, PO7: Helps students analyze the mechanisms through which human rights are protected internationally.PSO2: Learners use institutional frameworks to understand enforcement of rights.
CO3: Examine the constitutional framework of human rights in India including Fundamental Rights and Duties..	PO1, PO3, PO5, PO6: Critical understanding of Preamble, FRs, FDs, and Directive Principles.PSO1 & PSO3: Correlates constitutional duties and values with advocacy and public service.
CO4: Apply legal and constitutional	PO3, PO4, PO7, PO9: Application of legal protection for

principles to understand the protection of rights of vulnerable groups in India.	women, children, minorities, and victims.PSO2 & PSO3: Practical implications in criminology, penology, and advocacy.
CO5: Evaluate the criminal justice system and its alignment with human rights standards nationally and internationally	All POs: Includes legal protections like fair trial, legal aid, NHRC, and human rights courts.All PSOs: Comprehensive understanding of criminal law and justice, supported by courtroom learning, and international norms.

JUSTIFICATION OF CURRICULUM RELEVANCE TO LOCAL, NATIONAL, REGIONAL, AND GLOBAL NEEDS

COURSE NAME HUMAN RIGHTS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Topic	Local Need	National Need	Regional Need	Global Need
HUMAN RIGHTS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	Empowers students to work with human rights issues like domestic violence, police atrocities, and minority rights in their communities.	Aligns with constitutional mandates (FRs, FDs, DPSPs), National Human Rights Commission, and contemporary issues like caste and communal violence.	Supports awareness about Asia's human rights mechanisms, comparative understanding with Europe/Africa/Americas, and South Asian legal collaboration..	Based on international instruments like UDHR, ICCPR, ICESCR, promotes a global perspective in policy advocacy, research, and UN partnerships.

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY
	FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME :POLICE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM
	COURSE CODE: - LAW 506 ECL
	LL.M SEM -III

COURSE OBJECTIVE

- To provide a foundational understanding of the evolution and structure of the police system in India and Gujarat.
- To examine the role and functions of the police in a democratic society and under new legal frameworks like IPC..
- To critically evaluate the challenges such as politicization and criminalization of the police
- To analyze police reforms through major committee recommendations and reports
- To understand the powers, duties, and legal framework governing police conduct and their interaction with prosecution and the public.

TEACHING SCHEME

TEACHING SCHEME	-			CREDITS	EVALUATION SCHEME		
LECTURES	OTHER	PRACTICAL	TOTAL	-	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	TOTAL MARKS
4	-	-	4	4	-	100	100

Sr No	Course Content	Teaching Hours	Weightage
1	**POLICE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM**	**60**	**100(%)**

LL.M CRIMINAL LAW SEMESTER – III POLICE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM			
UNIT	**CONTENT**	**TEACHING HOURS (60 hrs)**	**WIEGHTAGE 100(%)**
1.	**. The Police System** 1.1. History of Modern Police in India 1.2. Structural organization at the Centre 1.3. Structural organization in Gujarat State. 1.4. Role of Police under CrPC	**15**	**20**
2.	**Role of Police in Democratic Society**. 2.1. Role of Police in Democratic Society. 2.2. Crime investigation, Concepts of Zero FIR, E-FIR 2.3. Law and Order Management 2.4. Criminalisation of Police. 2.5. Politicisation of Police.	**10**	**20**
3.	**Police Reforms** 3.1 Selected Aspects of National Police Commissions Reports 3.2. Justice Malimath Committee Report 3.3. Mulla Report	**10**	**20**
4.	**. Powers and Duties of Police** 4.1. Powers and duties under Police Acts (Indian Police Act & Gujarat Police Act), 4.2. IPC 1860 4.3. CrPC 4.5. Indian Evidence Law and others.	**15**	**20**
5.	**Relationship between Police, Prosecution and Public** 5.1. Relationship between Police and Prosecution 5.2. Police Public Relationship	**10**	**20**

Course Outcomes (COs)f

CO1	Understand the historical evolution and structural organization of the police system in	

	India and Gujarat.	
CO2	Analyze the role and functions of police in a democratic society, especially in crime investigation and law enforcement.	
CO3	Evaluate the need for police reforms based on key reports and recommendations of various committees.	
CO4	Explain the legal powers and duties of the police under various statutes including the CrPC, IPC, and Police Acts.	
CO5	Assess the relationship between police, prosecution, and the public in effective criminal justice administration.	

Teaching and Learning Methodology

- Lecture method
- Case study method
- Problem-based learning (PBL)
- Clinical legal education
- Technology integration
- Focus on soft skills

REFERENCE

Indian Police Act.
Bombay Police Act
Govt. of India, Ministry of Home affairs, National Crime Records Bureau, Crime in India 2003, p. 5
Rao. S. Venu Gopal, Criminal Justice: Problems and Perspectives in India, Delhi, Konark, 1991
Government Of India, National Police Commission Reports,

CO–PO–PSO Mapping

CO-PO-PSO MAPPING												
CO/ PO/PSO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**	**PSO1**	**PSO2**	**PSO3**
CO1: Understand the historical evolution and structural organization of the police system in India and Gujarat.	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	2	1
CO2: Analyze the role and functions of police in a democratic society, especially in crime investigation and law enforcement	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	2
CO3: Evaluate the need for police reforms based on key reports and	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3

recommendations of various committees.												
CO4: Explain the legal powers and duties of the police under various statutes including the CrPC, IPC, and Police Acts	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3
CO5: Assess the relationship between police, prosecution, and the public in effective criminal justice administration.	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3

EXPLANATION OF CO PO

CO	**EXPLANATION**
CO1:Understand the historical evolution and structural organization of the police system in India and Gujarat	PO1: Strongly aligns with understanding legislative setup and institutional structure.PSO1: Provides contextual understanding of policing as part of the criminal justice system.
CO2: Analyze the role and functions of police in a democratic society, especially in crime investigation and law enforcement	PO2, PO3, PO7: Enables students to analyze real-world law enforcement issues like FIRs, politicization, etc.PSO2: Applies legal reasoning and methods to real-world crime management.
CO3: Evaluate the need for police reforms based on key reports and recommendations of various committees.	PO3, PO4, PO6: Encourages critical analysis of Malimath, Mulla, and NPC reports.PSO2 & PSO3: Contributes to reform-based thinking in policing and legal practice.
CO4: Explain the legal powers and duties of the police under various statutes including the CrPC, IPC, and Police Acts	PO1, PO4, PO7: Strong link with legal interpretation, ethics, and procedures.PSO1 & PSO3: Trains students in interpreting police conduct through laws like CrPC, IPC, Evidence Act.
CO5: Assess the relationship between police, prosecution, and the public in effective criminal justice administration.	PO3, PO8, PO9: Focuses on public interaction, ethical behavior, and judiciary collaboration.PSO3: Encourages courtroom and field readiness in criminal justice administration.

JUSTIFICATION OF CURRICULUM RELEVANCE TO LOCAL, NATIONAL, REGIONAL, AND GLOBAL NEEDS

COURSE NAME POLICE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Topic	Local Need	National Need	Regional Need	Global Need
POLICE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	Equips students to understand and work with state-level policing systems like Gujarat Police, police-public interfaces.	Trains future lawyers/activists to engage in police reform debates, human rights policing, and prosecution collaboration.	Supports efforts in federal-state cooperation, law enforcement administration, and public legal education campaigns..	Encourages comparative analysis with global best practices in policing, transparency, accountability, and UN standards on law enforcement ethics.

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY
	FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME :CLASSROOM TEACHING
	COURSE CODE: - LAW 507PR
	LL.M SEM -IV

COURSE OBJECTIVE

- To develop students' practical teaching skills through preparation and delivery of classroom sessions on law topics.
- To develop students' practical teaching skills through preparation and delivery of classroom sessions on law topics.
- To build confidence, communication, and performance assessment skills in a teaching environment

TEACHING SCHEME

TEACHING SCHEME	-			CREDITS	EVALUATION SCHEME		
LECTURES	OTHER	PRACTICAL	TOTAL	-	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	TOTAL MARKS
4	-	-	4	4	-	100	100

Sr No	Course Content	Teaching Hours	Weightage
1	Classroom Teaching	60	100(%)

Course Outcomes (COs)

CO1	Understand the fundamental principles of teaching and learning in legal education.	
CO2	Develop effective communication and presentation skills for law classroom settings.	
CO3	Apply legal concepts and knowledge in delivering curriculum-based classroom content.	
CO4	Demonstrate teaching methods such as case law analysis, Socratic questioning, and interactive legal pedagogy.	
CO5	Engage in reflective and ethical teaching practices aligned with professional responsibilities.	

Teaching and Learning Methodology

- Lecture method
- Case study method
- Problem-based learning (PBL)
- Clinical legal education
- Technology integration
- Focus on soft skills

CO–PO–PSO Mapping

CO-PO-PSO MAPPING												
CO/ PO/PSO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**	**PSO1**	**PSO2**	**PSO3**
CO1: Understand the fundamental principles of teaching and learning in legal education.	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	1	2	2	3
CO2: Develop effective communication and presentation skills for law classroom settings.	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	3
CO3: Apply legal concepts and knowledge in delivering curriculum-based classroom content.	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
CO4: Demonstrate teaching methods such as case law analysis, Socratic questioning, and interactive legal pedagogy.	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	3

CO5: Engage in reflective and ethical teaching practices aligned with professional responsibilities.	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3

EXPLANATION OF CO PO

CO	EXPLANATION
CO1 Understand the fundamental principles of teaching and learning in legal education.	PO1, PO5, PO8: Builds foundational knowledge of law teaching aligned with legal structure and educational theory.PSO3: Prepares students for roles in academia and teaching.
CO2 : Develop effective communication and presentation skills for law classroom settings.	PO4, PO8: Supports professionalism and interactive teaching approaches.PSO3: Important for courtroom advocacy and legal instruction.
CO3 Apply legal concepts and knowledge in delivering curriculum-based classroom content.	PO1, PO2, PO3, PO6, PO7: Demonstrates ability to teach legal doctrine and facilitate applied learning. PSO1 & PSO2: Reinforces legal systems and analytical frameworks.
CO4 : Demonstrate teaching methods such as case law analysis, Socratic questioning, and interactive legal pedagogy.	PO2, PO3, PO4, PO5, PO8: Focuses on innovative, student-centered approaches in law.PSO2 & PSO3: Encourages use of case analysis, legal research, and clinical methods.
CO5 :Engage in reflective and ethical teaching practices aligned with professional responsibilities.	PO3, PO4, PO5: Emphasizes ethical responsibilities in legal education and continuous self-improvement. PSO3: Aligns with academic integrity and responsible legal instruction.

JUSTIFICATION OF CURRICULUM RELEVANCE TO LOCAL, NATIONAL, REGIONAL, AND GLOBAL NEEDS

COURSE NAME :CLASSROOM TEACHING

Topic	Local Need	National Need	Regional Need	Global Need

Classroom Teaching	Equips law graduates to serve as legal educators in local colleges or coaching institutions.	Supports UGC and BCI objectives of quality legal education, promoting legal awareness and capacity building.	Encourages regional legal education outreach, including legal aid clinics, awareness camps, and training for rural youth.	Aligns with global trends in legal pedagogy, including experiential learning, digital classrooms, and legal MOOCS.

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY
	FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME DOCTRINAL RESEARCH
	COURSE CODE: - LAW 508PR
	LL.M SEM -IV

COURSE OBJECTIVE

- To develop students' ability to systematically study and analyze legal texts, statutes, and case laws.
- To enhance skills in interpreting, clarifying, and organizing legal doctrines.
- To prepare students for rigorous legal scholarship and research practice based on doctrinal methods.

TEACHING SCHEME

TEACHING SCHEME	**-**			**CREDITS**	**EVALUATION SCHEME**		
LECTURES	**OTHER**	**PRACTICAL**	**TOTAL**	**-**	**INTERNAL**	**EXTERNAL**	**TOTAL MARKS**
4	**-**	**-**	**4**	**4**	**-**	**100**	**100**

Sr No	Course Content	Teaching Hours	Weightage
1	Doctrinal Research	60	100(%)

Course Outcomes (COs)

CO1	Understand the concept, scope, and significance of doctrinal research in legal studies.
CO2	Identify and analyze relevant legal materials such as statutes, case laws, commentaries, and legal maxims.
CO3	Apply appropriate research methods and citation styles in doctrinal legal research.
CO4	Develop structured legal arguments through doctrinal methodology.
CO5	Evaluate the impact of doctrinal research in legal reforms, policy development, and judicial reasoning.

Teaching and Learning Methodology

- Lecture method
- Case study method
- Problem-based learning (PBL)
- Clinical legal education
- Technology integration
- Focus on soft skills

CO–PO–PSO Mapping

CO-PO-PSO MAPPING												
CO/ PO/PSO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**	**PSO1**	**PSO2**	**PSO3**
CO1: Understand the concept, scope, and significance of doctrinal research in legal studies.	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	3	2
CO2: Identify and analyze relevant legal materials such as statutes, case laws, commentaries, and legal maxims.	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2
CO3: Apply appropriate research methods and citation styles in	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3

doctrinal legal research.												
CO4: Develop structured legal arguments through doctrinal methodology**.**	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
CO5: Evaluate the impact of doctrinal research in legal reforms, policy development, and judicial reasoning.	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3

EXPLANATION OF CO PO

CO	EXPLANATION
CO1 : Understand the concept, scope, and significance of doctrinal research in legal studies.	Aligns with PO1, PO5, and PO8 as students learn how doctrinal research supports understanding of law and lifelong learning habits through legal analysis.
CO2 : Identify and analyze relevant legal materials such as statutes, case laws, commentaries, and legal maxims.	Strongly relates to PO1, PO2, PO6, and PO7 by teaching students to identify and interpret complex legal materials and judicial decisions.
CO3 : Apply appropriate research methods and citation styles in doctrinal legal research.	PO4 and PO5 are addressed as students learn research ethics, citation, and analysis—core to ethical legal practice and academic rigor.
CO4: Develop structured legal arguments through doctrinal methodology.	Connects with almost all POs as students begin to formulate legal reasoning and structure arguments applicable in judiciary, advocacy, and academia.
CO5: Evaluate the impact of doctrinal research in legal reforms, policy development, and judicial reasoning.	Links well with PO2, PO3, PO6, and PO9 since students understand how doctrinal research affects legal policy and reform and contributes to judgments in courts.

JUSTIFICATION OF CURRICULUM RELEVANCE TO LOCAL, NATIONAL, REGIONAL, AND GLOBAL NEEDS

COURSE NAME: DOCTRINAL RESEARCH

Topic	Local Need	National Need	Regional Need	Global Need
Doctrinal Research	Enables students to contribute to local legal aid clinics, grassroots law awareness, and drafting legal	Fulfills the Bar Council of India's emphasis on doctrinal research as part of legal education and	Helps generate region-specific legal scholarship on socio-legal issues like caste, gender, land rights, etc.	Supports participation in international journals, comparative legal research, and contributes to global debates on

	opinions.	profession..		law reforms and legal theory.

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY
	FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME NON-DOCTRINAL RESEARCH
	COURSE CODE: - LAW 509PR
	LL.M SEM -IV

COURSE OBJECTIVE

- To equip students with skills to design and conduct empirical legal research using qualitative and quantitative methods
- To develop the ability to analyze data and interpret findings in the socio-legal context
- To foster critical understanding of the relationship between law and society through empirical evidence.

TEACHING SCHEME

TEACHING SCHEME	-			CREDITS	EVALUATION SCHEME		
LECTURES	OTHER	PRACTICAL	TOTAL	-	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	TOTAL MARKS
4	-	-	4	4	-	100	100

Sr No	Course Content	Teaching Hours	Weightage
1	Non-Doctrinal Research	60	100(%)

Course Outcomes (COs)

CO1	Understand the concept, scope, and methodology of non-doctrinal (empirical) legal research.
CO2	Identify appropriate socio-legal issues for field-based research and prepare relevant research tools.
CO3	Collect, organize, and analyze empirical data using statistical and analytical tools.
CO4	Evaluate the relationship between law and society using real-world data and case studies.
CO5	Design and conduct original non-doctrinal research contributing to legal reform, policy-making, and community needs.

Teaching and Learning Methodology

- Lecture method
- Case study method
- Problem-based learning (PBL)
- Clinical legal education
- Technology integration
- Focus on soft skills

CO–PO–PSO Mapping

CO-PO-PSO MAPPING												
CO/ PO/PSO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1: Understand the concept, scope, and methodology of non-doctrinal (empirical) legal research.	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	1	2	3	2

CO2: Identify appropriate socio-legal issues for field-based research and prepare relevant research tools.	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	1	2	3	3
CO3: Collect, organize, and analyze empirical data using statistical and analytical tools.	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	1	2	3	3
CO4: Evaluate the relationship between law and society using real-world data and case studies.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
CO5: Design and conduct original non-doctrinal research contributing to legal reform, policy-making, and community needs.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3

EXPLANATION OF CO PO

CO	EXPLANATION
CO1 : Understand the concept, scope, and methodology of non-doctrinal (empirical) legal research.	Aligns with PO5 (lifelong learning) and PO8 (empirical research); introduces non-doctrinal methods essential for research scholars and academicians.
CO2 Identify appropriate socio-legal issues for field-based research and prepare relevant research tools.	Connects with PO2, PO3, PO7, PO8 as students learn to identify real-world problems and create field-research instruments.
CO3 : Collect, organize, and analyze empirical data using statistical and analytical tools.	Relates to PO4, PO5, PO6, PO8 through data handling, ethics in research, and use of analytical techniques.
CO4 : Evaluate the relationship between law and society using real-world data and case studies.	Strong alignment with PO1, PO2, PO3, PO6, PO7, PO8 as students understand the law-society interface via empirical findings.
CO5 : Design and conduct original non-doctrinal research contributing to legal reform, policy-making, and community needs.	Connects with almost all POs; especially PO3, PO5, PO6, PO8 through field research, report writing, and solution-based legal research..

JUSTIFICATION OF CURRICULUM RELEVANCE TO LOCAL, NATIONAL, REGIONAL, AND GLOBAL NEEDS

COURSE NAME NON-DOCTRINAL RESEARCH

Topic	Local Need	National Need	Regional Need	Global Need
Non-Doctrinal Research	Empowers students to conduct socio-legal research on issues affecting their own communities, e.g., dowry, land disputes, caste injustice..	Aligns with national legal education policies (UGC, BCI) that promote empirical and clinical legal education.	Helps in documenting and researching region-specific problems such as tribal rights, labor conditions, and local governance.	Prepares students to contribute to cross-cultural, cross-national empirical legal studies and participate in international policy research.

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY
	FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME :CLINICAL RESEARCH REPORT
	COURSE CODE: - LAW 510PR
	LL.M SEM -IV

COURSE OBJECTIVE

- To develop students' ability to plan and conduct clinical research related to law
- To train students in organizing, analyzing, and presenting research data in report form
- To enhance critical thinking and academic writing skills specific to clinical legal research

TEACHING SCHEME

TEACHING SCHEME	-			CREDITS	EVALUATION SCHEME		
LECTURES	OTHER	PRACTICAL	TOTAL	-	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	TOTAL MARKS
4	-	-	4	4	-	100	100

Sr No	Course Content	Teaching Hours	Weightage
1	Clinical Research Report	60	100(%)

Course Outcomes (COs)

CO1	Understand the structure, functioning, and procedures of courts, tribunals, and legal institutions.
CO2	Prepare clinical research reports based on court visits, client interviews, and legal aid clinic participation.
CO3	Analyze real-world legal issues and connect them with statutory and case law frameworks.
CO4	Apply ethical, professional, and procedural standards during clinical legal education and reporting.
CO5	Promote social justice by engaging with underprivileged communities through legal aid and outreach activities.

Teaching and Learning Methodology

- Lecture method
- Case study method
- Problem-based learning (PBL)
- Clinical legal education
- Technology integration
- Focus on soft skills

CO–PO–PSO Mapping

CO-PO-PSO MAPPING												
CO/ PO/PSO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1: Understand the structure, functioning, and procedures of courts, tribunals, and legal institutions.	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3
CO2: Prepare clinical research reports based on court visits, client interviews, and legal aid	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	3

clinic participation.												
CO3: Analyze real-world legal issues and connect them with statutory and case law frameworks.	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	3
CO4; Apply ethical, professional, and procedural standards during clinical legal education and reporting.	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	3
CO5: Promote social justice by engaging with underprivileged communities through legal aid and outreach activities.	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	3

EXPLANATION OF CO PO

CO	EXPLANATION
CO1: Understand the structure, functioning, and procedures of courts, tribunals, and legal institutions.	Directly aligns with PO1 (law structure), PO8 (practical component), and PO9 (judicial training) through exposure to courts and legal institutions.
CO2 : Prepare clinical research reports based on court visits, client interviews, and legal aid clinic participation.	Strongly supports PO2, PO3, PO4, PO7, PO8 as students draft detailed clinical reports based on legal practice and aid services.
CO3 : Analyze real-world legal issues and connect them with statutory and case law frameworks.	Helps achieve PO1, PO2, PO6, PO7 by linking real-life legal problems with theoretical understanding.
CO4 : Apply ethical, professional, and procedural standards during clinical legal education and reporting.	Enforces PO4 (ethics), PO8 (practical application), and PO9 (judicial behavior) through field-based experiences.
CO5 : Promote social justice by engaging with underprivileged communities through legal aid and outreach activities.	Reflects PO3, PO5, PO7, PO8, PO9, promoting community engagement and justice through legal aid and outreach.

JUSTIFICATION OF CURRICULUM RELEVANCE TO LOCAL, NATIONAL, REGIONAL, AND GLOBAL NEEDS

COURSE NAME :CLINICAL RESEARCH REPORT

Topic	Local Need	National Need	Regional Need	Global Need

Clinical Research Report	Empowers students to assist in resolving community-specific legal issues, especially for the marginalized.	Complies with BCI/UGC clinical legal education mandates, addressing access to justice and legal literacy.	Documents regional legal problems (e.g., caste, land, labor, migration) through field-based reporting.	Encourages comparative analysis of legal systems and justice delivery, critical for global legal research..

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY
	FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME :DISSERTATION AND SUBMISSION OF THESIS
	COURSE CODE: - LAW 511PT
	LL.M SEM -IV

COURSE OBJECTIVE

- To enable students to undertake independent, in-depth research on a relevant legal issue
- To apply doctrinal or non-doctrinal research methods effectively.
- To develop advanced skills in legal analysis, critical thinking, and academic writing..
- To present findings in a structured, scholarly dissertation that meets academic standards.

TEACHING SCHEME

TEACHING SCHEME	-			CREDITS	EVALUATION SCHEME		
LECTURES	OTHER	PRACTICAL	TOTAL	-	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	TOTAL MARKS
-	-	8	8	8	-	200	200

Sr No	Course Content	Teaching Hours	Weightage
1	Dissertation and Submission of Thesis	60	100(%)

DISSERTATION

The dissertation work will be undertaken throughout the LL.M. program. It must be completed and submitted at the end of the academic year. The written dissertation will be evaluated by external examiners and will carry 150 marks, while the Viva-Voce examination will carry 50 marks.

Dissertation Guidelines: All Master of Law students must submit a dissertation in their area of specialization, in consultation with the subject faculty, with a minimum length of 200 pages. Upon acceptance, a Viva-Voce examination will follow. The dissertation aims to assess students' research and writing abilities while fostering creative legal scholarship. It also encourages students to explore career opportunities, as the dissertation process sharpens skills valuable for academic, professional, or publishing pursuits. Well-developed dissertations may later be refined for publication or serve as the foundation for further research.

Topic selection: The Research Supervisors will ask student

Students must submit a skeletal outline of the issues they intend to explore, along with a preliminary list of references. They are encouraged to consult external scholars or practitioners with relevant expertise. The due date for submitting the dissertation proposal will be notified by the Institute. Proposals submitted after the deadline will not be accepted.

Plagiarism of more than 10% will not be accepted.

Preparatory tasks, format and length of dissertations:

After the preliminary work, the responsibility is on the students to maintain regular contact with the respective faculty members. Supervisors may ask students to engage in several tasks such as preparing notes on the research problem, generating a survey of literature and making short presentations before faculty

members from time to time. In particular, students should make full use of the library resources. It is always worthwhile to periodically show rough drafts to the supervisors. It is advisable for students to meet their supervisors at least once every week. The dissertation should be in the following format:

Cover Page	Introduction
Declaration by student	Research Methodology
Certificate by Research Supervisor	Hypothesis`
List of statutes,	Research Questions
cases,	Plan of Study
Abbreviations etc.	Conclusions and Suggestions
Table of Contents Synopsis	Bibliography

Course Outcome (COs)

CO1	Develop a research problem and formulate objectives and hypothesis aligned with legal, constitutional, or societal issues.
CO2	Demonstrate the ability to apply doctrinal and non-doctrinal legal research methodologies effectively.
CO3	Analyze primary and secondary sources of law including case laws, statutes, and scholarly articles.
CO4	Produce a structured dissertation with proper citation, referencing, and adherence to academic integrity norms.
CO5	Defend legal arguments and conclusions through a formal presentation and viva-voce examination.

Teaching and Learning Methodology

- Lecture method
- Case study method
- Problem-based learning (PBL)
- Clinical legal education
- Technology integration
- Focus on soft skills

CO–PO–PSO MAPPING

CO-PO-PSO MAPPING OF DISSERTATION AND SUBMISSION OF THESIS												
CO/ PO/PSO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**	**PSO1**	**PSO2**	**PSO3**
CO1: Develop a research problem and formulate objectives and hypothesis aligned with legal, constitutional, or societal issues.	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2

CO2: Demonstrate the ability to apply doctrinal and non-doctrinal legal research methodologies effectively.	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3
CO3: Analyze primary and secondary sources of law including case laws, statutes, and scholarly articles.	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	2
CO4: Produce a structured dissertation with proper citation, referencing, and adherence to academic integrity norms.	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	1	2	3	2
CO5: Defend legal arguments and conclusions through a formal presentation and viva-voce examination.	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	1	2	3	3

EXPLANATION OF CO PO

CO	EXPLANATION
CO1 Develop a research problem and formulate objectives and hypothesis aligned with legal, constitutional, or societal issues.	Builds a foundation in PO1 (understanding legal frameworks), PO2 (analyzing problems), PO5 (independent learning), and PO6–PO8 (research focus).
CO2 Demonstrate the ability to apply doctrinal and non-doctrinal legal research methodologies effectively.	Integrates PO2, PO6, PO7, PO8 by engaging in doctrinal and empirical research techniques essential in advanced legal inquiry.
CO3. Analyze primary and secondary sources of law including case laws, statutes, and scholarly articles.	Strengthens PO1, PO2, PO6, PO8 through deep engagement with legal texts, judgments, and academic literature.
CO4 Produce a structured dissertation with proper citation, referencing, and adherence to academic integrity norms.	Reinforces PO4 (ethics), PO5 (lifelong learning), PO6 (specialized knowledge), and PO8 (research application) via academic writing.
CO5 Defend legal arguments and conclusions through a formal presentation and viva-voce examination.	Aligns with PO2, PO4, PO5, PO7, PO8, especially in articulating legal arguments and responding to peer and faculty critiques during defense.

JUSTIFICATION OF CURRICULUM RELEVANCE TO LOCAL, NATIONAL, REGIONAL, AND GLOBAL NEEDS

COURSE NAME DISSERTATION AND SUBMISSION OF THESIS

Topic	Local Need	National Need	Regional Need	Global Need
Dissertation and Submission of Thesis	Encourages research on community-specific legal challenges (e.g., land rights, access to justice).	Contributes to policy-level discourse by identifying legal gaps or implementation issues in Indian law.	. Enables comparative studies on state-level governance, policing, judicial systems etc.	Provides exposure to international human rights, environmental, trade, and criminal law frameworks. Encourages students to contribute to global legal scholarship.

SUMMARY OF ALL COURSES OUTCOMES			
COURSE CODE	**COURSE NAME**	**CO. NO.**	**COURSE OUTCOMES**
LAW401	Legal Theories	1	Understand the fundamentals of Analytical Legal Positivism and distinguish it from other schools
		2	Analyze Kelsen's Pure Theory and its impact on legal reasoning
		3	Evaluate the sociological approach and its implication on law and society
		4	Identify the practical influence of American Realism on the interpretation of laws.
		5	Trace the development of Natural Law from

			Greek to modern times and its revival.
LAW402	Indian Constitutional Law: The New Challenges	1	Critically examine the need to widen the definition of "State" in light of liberalization and privatization.
		2	Analyze the impact of privatization on affirmative action and the right to equality.
		3	Evaluate freedom of press and speech in the context of modern scientific and digital advancements..
		4	Interpret emerging rights through the lens of Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties within Fundamental Rights.
		5	Assess the role of secularism, religious freedom, and federalism in the distribution of resources and Centre-State relations.
		6	Explore tensions in the separation of powers through judicial activism, PIL, tribunalization, and judicial accountability.
LAW403	Public International Law	1	Understand the nature, basis, evolution, and codification of Public International Law.
		2	Identify and evaluate the sources of international law including treaties, customs, general principles, and judicial decisions.
		3	Examine the relationship between international law and municipal (domestic) law through various theoretical approaches.
		4	Analyze the role of various subjects of international law, including states, individuals, and international organizations.
		5	Understand and interpret the process, implications, and modifications involved in the law and practice of treaties.
LAW404ECL	Penology: Treatment And Correctional Philosophy Of Offenders &	1	Understand the meaning, scope, and significance of penology and correctional philosophy in the treatment of offenders.
		2	Critically evaluate the major theories of

	Collective Violence		punishment including deterrence, rehabilitation, retribution, and incapacitation.
		3	Analyze sentencing trends, capital punishment jurisprudence, rights of prisoners, and correctional alternatives like parole and probation.
		4	Assess the concept and legal implications of collective violence, institutional violence, terrorism, and organized crimes.
		5	Examine the causes, control mechanisms, and constitutional concerns related to communal violence and violence against the State.
LAW405ECL	Priviledged Class Deviance	1	Understand the conceptual framework and socio-legal significance of privileged class deviance in the Indian context.
		2	Analyze various forms of deviance committed by legislators, bureaucrats, professionals, and institutions in power.
		3	Critically evaluate case studies and commission reports on official, police, and professional deviance.
		4	Assess the constitutional and legal restraints on police powers and analyze reforms proposed by various national commissions.
		5	Examine institutional mechanisms like Vigilance Commission, Ombudsman, and anti-corruption laws as responses to privileged class deviance.
LAW406ECL	Drug Addiction	1	Understand the basic concepts related to drug addiction, narcotics, psychotropic substances, and patterns of use..
		2	Analyze socio-demographic data and research methods used to study drug addiction and abuse.
		3	Examine the international legal framework for drug regulation and India's participation in international treaties.
		4	Evaluate Indian legal mechanisms dealing with drug trafficking, sentencing, and rehabilitation

			under laws such as NDPS Act, 1985.
		5	Critically assess the role of community, educational institutions, and media in prevention, de-addiction, and rehabilitation efforts.
SEM-2 LAW407	Judicial Process	1	Explain the nature and significance of judicial process in social and legal ordering..
		2	Analyze the tools and techniques of judicial creativity, including precedent and legal reasoning.
		3	Evaluate the special dimensions of judicial process in constitutional adjudication and policy-making.
		4	Examine the Indian judicial process with respect to judicial activism, accountability, and independence.
		5	Interpret various theories of justice (Indian and Western) and their connection to legal development.
		6	Critically assess the relationship between law and justice with reference to constitutional jurisprudence.
LAW408	Law and Social Transformation of India	1	Understand the role of law as an instrument of social change and how traditional and colonial influences shaped Indian legal institutions.
		2	Analyze the interaction of law with religion, language, community, and regionalism and the legal mechanisms to address their divisive effects.
		3	Critically evaluate legal protections for women and children, including constitutional and statutory safeguards.
		4	Assess the impact of modernization on Indian legal and social institutions and evaluate reforms in courts, prisons, agriculture, industry, and governance.

		5	Explore alternative approaches to law including Gandhian, Marxist, and socialist jurisprudence, and understand their role in Indian legal development.
LAW409	Legal Research Methodology	1	Understand the nature, scope, and types of legal research including socio-legal, doctrinal, and empirical research.
		2	Identify and define a research problem using literature review, case law analysis, juristic writings, and legislative materials.
		3	Design a detailed legal research plan including formulation of hypothesis, methodology, sampling, and data collection tools.
		4	Classify, tabulate, and analyze legal data using both traditional and modern (e.g., jurimetrics) techniques.
		5	Use computerized legal research tools (e.g., LexisNexis, Westlaw) for conducting legal research efficiently and effectively.
LAW 410 ECL	Principles of Criminal Law	1	Understand the historical development and scope of the IPCand the foundational concepts of crime, distinguishing crime from tort and morality.
		2	Analyze the fundamental elements of crime — mens rea, actus reus, injury, good faith, and statutory interpretation under IPC
		3	Identify and critically evaluate the stages in the commission of a crime, including attempt and preparation, with reference to Sections 62 and 109 IPC
		4	Examine the concept of constructive joint criminality including common intention, common object, and its application to organized crime and terrorism.
		5	Evaluate abetment and criminal conspiracy under Indian and English law, their ingredients, differences, and punishment under IPC
LAW 411	Comparative Criminal	1	Understand the hierarchy and functioning of

ECL	Procedures		criminal courts and prosecuting agencies across jurisdictions.
		2	Analyze pre-trial procedures including arrest, rights of the accused, and evidentiary processes.
		3	Compare trial procedures under accusatory and inquisitorial systems and evaluate roles of judicial officers.
		4	Assess correctional mechanisms and aftercare services with a comparative lens (India vs. other jurisdictions).
		5	Evaluate preventive measures in criminal law with reference to special enactments and penal provisions.
		6	Apply comparative criminal procedure concepts to real-world criminal justice problems.
LAW 412 ECL	Offences Related To Juveniles	1	Understand the nature, scope, types, and basic principles of insurance contracts (e.g., utmost good faith, indemnity, insurable interest).
		2	Analyze the historical development and regulatory framework of Indian insurance law including the Insurance Act, 1938 and IRDA Act, 2000.
		3	Interpret and evaluate different types of insurance (life, third party, liability, health, fire, professional negligence).
		4	Understand the legal implications of life insurance contracts including event, claim settlement, beneficiaries, and recoverable amounts..
		5	Critically examine third-party risk insurance, especially under the Motor Vehicles Act, including the claims tribunal system and public liability insurance.
SEM-3 LAW501 ECL	Criminology	1	Understand the fundamental concepts, nature, scope, and utility of Criminology and its interrelation with society.
		2	Analyze various schools of Criminology and their evolution through historical,

			psychological, and sociological lenses.
		3	Examine multiple theories behind the causation of crime including psychological, biological, and sociological theories.
		4	Evaluate crime prevention strategies including delinquency prevention, coercive measures, and legal frameworks in India.
		5	Assess emerging trends in Criminology such as postmodernism, feminist criminology, cybercrime, and victimology.
		6	Apply criminological knowledge to real-life legal problems and develop research-based solutions in the context of crime control.
LAW 502 ECL	Law of Evidence	1	Understand the foundational concepts of facts, evidence, admissibility (including digital evidence), and the relevance of electronic records under Indian Evidence Law.
		2	Analyze the legal framework of admissions and confessions, especially issues around police confessions, inducement, custodial statements, and co-accused confessions.
		3	Evaluate principles of oral, documentary, and expert evidence including dying declarations and exclusion of oral evidence by documentary evidence.
		4	Interpret the procedural aspects of examination, cross-examination, witness competency, and privileges during testimony.
		5	Analyze the legal doctrines surrounding the burden of proof, presumptions, judicial notice, and their applicability in criminal and civil proceedings.
		6	Apply the rules of evidence practically in court settings and legal drafting through case law interpretation, practical exercises, and moot court sessions.
LAW 503	Forensic Science And	1	Critically evaluate deregulation of essential commodities through developmental lens vs.

ECL	Criminal Investigation		social consequences..
		2	Understand regulatory frameworks governing MSMEs, money laundering, and benami property transactions in India.
		3	Analyze legal accountability of hazardous industries, environmental safeguards, and disaster liability.
		4	Examine the legal infrastructure and governance of Special Economic Zones (SEZs), including GIFT City and regulatory authorities.
		5	Assess laws surrounding multinational enterprises, including technology transfer, foreign direct investment, and overseas investments.
LAW 504 ECL	Cyber Crime	1	Understand the meaning, nature, and evolution of cyber crimes and cyber laws.
		2	Analyze various types of cybercrimes including hacking, phishing, cyber bullying, and terrorism.
		3	Explain the statutory framework governing cyber crimes in India and the relevant provisions of IT Act 2000.
		4	Apply investigation techniques and tools used in cyber crime detection and digital forensics
		5	Evaluate the need for cyber law reforms, digital evidence management, and future challenges in cyber law.
LAW 505 ECL	Human Rights In Criminal Justice System	1	Understand the concept, historical evolution, and global development of human rights through international charters.
		2	Analyze the role and structure of the UN and its bodies in promoting and protecting human rights.
		3	Examine the constitutional framework of human rights in India including Fundamental Rights and Duties.
		4	Apply legal and constitutional principles to understand the protection of rights of vulnerable

			groups in India.
		5	Evaluate the criminal justice system and its alignment with human rights standards nationally and internationally..
LAW 506 ECL	Police And Criminal Justice System	1	Understand the historical evolution and structural organization of the police system in India and Gujarat.
		2	Analyze the role and functions of police in a democratic society, especially in crime investigation and law enforcement.
		3	Evaluate the need for police reforms based on key reports and recommendations of various committees.
		4	Explain the legal powers and duties of the police under various statutes including the CrPC, IPC, and Police Acts.
		5	Assess the relationship between police, prosecution, and the public in effective criminal justice administration.
SEM-4 LAW 507PR	Class Room Teaching	1	Understand the fundamental principles of teaching and learning in legal education.
		2	Develop effective communication and presentation skills for law classroom settings.
		3	Apply legal concepts and knowledge in delivering curriculum-based classroom content.
		4	Demonstrate teaching methods such as case law analysis, Socratic questioning, and interactive legal pedagogy.
		5	Engage in reflective and ethical teaching practices aligned with professional responsibilities
LAW 508 PR	Doctrinal Research	1	Understand the concept, scope, and significance of doctrinal research in legal studies.
		2	Identify and analyze relevant legal materials such as statutes, case laws, commentaries, and legal maxims.
		3	Apply appropriate research methods and citation

			styles in doctrinal legal research.
		4	Develop structured legal arguments through doctrinal methodology.
		5	Evaluate the impact of doctrinal research in legal reforms, policy development, and judicial reasoning.
LAW 509 PR	Non-Doctrinal Research	1	Understand the concept, scope, and methodology of non-doctrinal (empirical) legal research.
		2	Identify appropriate socio-legal issues for field-based research and prepare relevant research tools.
		3	Collect, organize, and analyze empirical data using statistical and analytical tools.
		4	Evaluate the relationship between law and society using real-world data and case studies.
		5	Design and conduct original non-doctrinal research contributing to legal reform, policy-making, and community needs.
LAW 510PT	Clinical Research Report	1	Understand the structure, functioning, and procedures of courts, tribunals, and legal institutions.
		2	Prepare clinical research reports based on court visits, client interviews, and legal aid clinic participation.
		3	Analyze real-world legal issues and connect them with statutory and case law frameworks.
		4	Apply ethical, professional, and procedural standards during clinical legal education and reporting.
		5	Promote social justice by engaging with underprivileged communities through legal aid and outreach activities.
LAW 511PT	Dissertation and Submission of Thesis	1	Develop a research problem and formulate objectives and hypothesis aligned with legal, constitutional, or societal issues.

		2	Demonstrate the ability to apply doctrinal and non-doctrinal legal research methodologies effectively.
		3	Analyze primary and secondary sources of law including case laws, statutes, and scholarly articles.
		4	Produce a structured dissertation with proper citation, referencing, and adherence to academic integrity norms.
		5	Defend legal arguments and conclusions through a formal presentation and viva-voce examination.

Sr. No	Course Name	Local	Regional	National	Global	Course Objectives	Course Outcomes	PO Mapping
1	Legal Theories	YES	YES	YES	YES	To study Analytical Legal Positivism through Bentham and Austin's views on sovereignty, command, and law–morality separation.	Understand the fundamentals of Analytical Legal Positivism and distinguish it from other schools	
						To examine Kelsen's Pure Theory of Law, focusing on the Grundnorm, legal hierarchy, and law as a normative system.	Analyze Kelsen's Pure Theory and its impact on legal reasoning	
						To explore the Sociological School, focusing on law's social origins, its impact on society, and Roscoe Pound's theory of social engineering.	Evaluate the sociological approach and its implication on law and society	
						To analyze American Realism through the practical legal views of Justice Holmes and Carl N. Llewellyn.	Identify the practical influence of American Realism on the interpretation of laws.	
						To trace the evolution of Natural Law from ancient to modern times, highlighting its moral basis and impact on today's law.	Trace the development of Natural Law from Greek to modern times and its revival.	
2	Indian Constitutional Law: The New Challenges	YES	YES	YES	YES	To examine the expanded definition of 'State' under Article 12 amid liberalization and its impact on fundamental rights.	Critically examine the need to widen the definition of "State" in light of liberalization and privatization.	
						To assess the impact of privatization on equality and affirmative action, focusing	Analyze the impact of privatization on affirmative action	

						on the transformation of public duties in private domains.	and the right to equality.	
						To evaluate how new technologies impact freedom of speech, access to information, and collective actions like strikes and bandhs.	Evaluate freedom of press and speech in the context of modern scientific and digital advancements..	
						To explore new rights and remedies like compensation and education in relation to Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties.	Interpret emerging rights through the lens of Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties within Fundamental Rights.	
						To examine secularism, federalism, and centre-state tensions, including resource sharing and special status of tribal and scheduled areas	Assess the role of secularism, religious freedom, and federalism in the distribution of resources and Centre-State relations.	
						To understand separation of powers through judicial activism, PIL, independence, accountability, and tribunals.	Explore tensions in the separation of powers through judicial activism, PIL, tribunalization, and judicial accountability.	
3	Public International Law	YES	YES	YES	YES	Understand the nature, basis, and historical development of Public International Law.	Understand the nature, basis, evolution, and codification of Public International Law.	
						Identify and critically analyze	Identify and	

						the primary sources of international law, including treaties, customs, judicial decisions, and general legal principles.	evaluate the sources of international law including treaties, customs, general principles, and judicial decisions.	
						Evaluate the relationship and theoretical underpinnings between international law and municipal (domestic) law.	Examine the relationship between international law and municipal (domestic) law through various theoretical approaches.	
						Explain the legal status and roles of various subjects of international law, including states, international organizations, and individuals.	Analyze the role of various subjects of international law, including states, individuals, and international organizations.	
						Apply international legal principles to real-world scenarios and case law, enhancing their ability to engage with legal materials and global legal issues.	Understand and interpret the process, implications, and modifications involved in the law and practice of treaties.	
4	Penology: Treatment And Correctional Philosophy Of Offen	YES	YES	YES	YES	Define penology and explain the correctional philosophy related to offenders.	Understand the meaning, scope, and significance of penology and correctional philosophy in the treatment of offenders.	
						Understand and critically analyze various theories of	Critically evaluate the major theories	

	ders & Collective Violence					punishment	of punishment including deterrence, rehabilitation, retribution, and incapacitation.	
						Examine sentencing principles and challenges related to capital punishment	Analyze sentencing trends, capital punishment jurisprudence, rights of prisoners, and correctional alternatives like parole and probation.	
						Analyze the concept and types of collective violence	Assess the concept and legal implications of collective violence, institutional violence, terrorism, and organized crimes.	
						Understand communal violence and violence against the state	Examine the causes, control mechanisms, and constitutional concerns related to communal violence and violence against the State.	
5	Privileged Class Deviance	YES	YES	YES	YES	To understand the concept of privileged class deviance and its implications on Indian socio-economic and political development.	Understand the conceptual framework and socio-legal significance of privileged class deviance in the Indian context.	
						To explore the Indian approaches to socio-	Analyze various forms of deviance	

						economic offences and analyze their effectiveness in addressing elite misconduct..	committed by legislators, bureaucrats, professionals, and institutions in power.	
						To examine the typical forms of deviance committed by members of the privileged class,	Critically evaluate case studies and commission reports on official, police, and professional deviance.	
						To analyze the structure and limits of police powers, and examine cases of custodial violence, encounter killings, and gender-based aggression by law enforcement.	Assess the constitutional and legal restraints on police powers and analyze reforms proposed by various national commissions.	
						To evaluate professional misconduct and unethical practices in fields such as law, journalism, and medicine.	Examine institutional mechanisms like Vigilance Commission, Ombudsman, and anti-corruption laws as responses to privileged class deviance.	
						To assess the response of the Indian legal system to elite deviance		
6	Drug Addiction	YES	YES	YES	YES	To introduce students to the fundamental concepts related to drug abuse, including definitions of narcotics, psychotropic substances, dependence, addiction, and trafficking	Understand the basic concepts related to drug addiction, narcotics, psychotropic substances, and patterns of use..	
						To enable learners to explore and evaluate various research methods used to study drug	Analyze socio-demographic data and research	

						addiction and abuse, such as self-reporting and victim studies, while understanding the challenges in comparative analysis.	methods used to study drug addiction and abuse.	
						To examine the demographic, psychological, and social characteristics of drug users in order to understand patterns of drug use and the consequences on individuals' health and society.	Examine the international legal framework for drug regulation and India's participation in international treaties.	
						To analyze the structure and limits of police powers, and examine cases of custodial violence, encounter killings, and gender-based aggression by law enforcement	Evaluate Indian legal mechanisms dealing with drug trafficking, sentencing, and rehabilitation under laws such as NDPS Act, 1985.	
						To assess the effectiveness of community-level responses, legal reforms, and institutional frameworks in combating drug addiction through education, rehabilitation, media, and professional engagement..	Critically assess the role of community, educational institutions, and media in prevention, de-addiction, and rehabilitation efforts.	
7	Judicial Process	YES	YES	YES	YES	To understand the judicial process as an instrument of social ordering and law development.	Explain the nature and significance of judicial process in social and legal ordering..	
						To analyze judicial creativity, reasoning, and the role of precedent in both common law and codified systems.	Analyze the tools and techniques of judicial creativity, including precedent and legal reasoning.	

						To explore special dimensions of judicial process in constitutional adjudication, including judicial activism.	Evaluate the special dimensions of judicial process in constitutional adjudication and policy-making.	
						To critically examine the Indian judicial system focusing on judicial independence, activism, and constitutional challenges.	Examine the Indian judicial process with respect to judicial activism, accountability, and independence.	
						To understand concepts of justice in Indian and Western thought and the relationship between law and justice.	Interpret various theories of justice (Indian and Western) and their connection to legal development.	
						To understand the judicial process as an instrument of social ordering and law development.	Critically assess the relationship between law and justice with reference to constitutional jurisprudence.	
8	Law and Social Transformation of India	YES	YES	YES	YES	Understand law as both a driver and product of social change, with historical insight into colonization and legal evolution.	Understand the role of law as an instrument of social change and how traditional and colonial influences shaped Indian legal institutions.	
						Analyze the interaction of law with religion, language, community, and regionalism, and how law responds to social divisions.	Analyze the interaction of law with religion, language, community, and regionalism and the legal mechanisms to address their	

							divisive effects.	
						Examine legal mechanisms for protecting and empowering women and children.	Critically evaluate legal protections for women and children, including constitutional and statutory safeguards.	
						Evaluate the role of law in modernization and reform of legal, economic, and social institutions..	Assess the impact of modernization on Indian legal and social institutions and evaluate reforms in courts, prisons, agriculture, industry, and governance.	
						Explore alternative and indigenous approaches to law such as Gandhian, socialist, and Marxist perspectives.	Explore alternative approaches to law including Gandhian, Marxist, and socialist jurisprudence, and understand their role in Indian legal development.	
9	Legal Research Methodology	YES	YES	YES	YES	Understand different research approaches, including doctrinal, non-doctrinal, and socio-legal.	Understand the nature, scope, and types of legal research including socio-legal, doctrinal, and empirical research.	
						Identify and frame research problems through literature, case law, legislation, and juristic review	Identify and define a research problem using literature review, case law analysis, juristic writings, and legislative	

							materials.	
						Develop research design, methodology, tools, and sampling techniques relevant to legal research.	Design a detailed legal research plan including formulation of hypothesis, methodology, sampling, and data collection tools.	
						Apply techniques for data classification, tabulation, and analysis in legal research	Classify, tabulate, and analyze legal data using both traditional and modern (e.g., jurimetrics) techniques.	
						Understand and use computerized legal research tools such as Lexis and Westlaw.	Use computerized legal research tools (e.g., LexisNexis, Westlaw) for conducting legal research efficiently and effectively.	
10	Principles of Criminal Law	YES	YES	YES	YES	Understand the historical foundations, extent, and key concepts of crime and criminal liability under the IPC.	Understand the historical development and scope of the IPCand the foundational concepts of crime, distinguishing crime from tort and morality.	
						Analyze the fundamental elements of crime—mens rea, actus reus, and injury—with reference to statutory provisions.	Analyze the fundamental elements of crime — mens rea, actus reus, injury, good faith, and statutory interpretation under	

							IPC	
						Explain the stages in the commission of a crime and distinguish between attempt, preparation, and intention.	Identify and critically evaluate the stages in the commission of a crime, including attempt and preparation, with reference to Sections 62 and 109 IPC	
						Evaluate principles of joint liability, organized crime, terrorism, and mob lynching under the IPC.	Examine the concept of constructive joint criminality including common intention, common object, and its application to organized crime and terrorism.	
						Understand the legal concepts of abetment and criminal conspiracy under Indian and English criminal law.	Evaluate abetment and criminal conspiracy under Indian and English law, their ingredients, differences, and punishment under IPC	
11	Comparative Criminal Procedures	YES.	YES	YES	YES	To understand the structure and jurisdiction of criminal courts	Understand the hierarchy and functioning of criminal courts and prosecuting agencies across jurisdictions.	
						To analyze the organization of prosecuting agencies and their procedural roles in	Analyze pre-trial procedures including arrest, rights of the	

						criminal justice.	accused, and evidentiary processes.	
						To examine pre-trial and trial procedures, evidentiary rules, and legal safeguards for the accused.	Compare trial procedures under accusatory and inquisitorial systems and evaluate roles of judicial officers.	
						To study correctional systems, institutional aftercare, and the role of courts in rehabilitation.	Assess correctional mechanisms and aftercare services with a comparative lens (India vs. other jurisdictions).	
						To evaluate preventive provisions under CrPC and special enactments aimed at crime control.	Evaluate preventive measures in criminal law with reference to special enactments and penal provisions.	
							Apply comparative criminal procedure concepts to real-world criminal justice problems.	
12	Offences Related to Juveniles	YES	YES	YES	YES	Understand the legal and constitutional conception of a child and analyze juvenile justice principles under Indian law.	Understand the concept of child under Indian law and the constitutional & statutory provisions for juvenile justic	
						Examine sociological and psychological factors contributing to juvenile delinquency.	Identify and analyze the sociological and economic determinants of	

							juvenile delinquency.	
						Study legislative and procedural frameworks governing juveniles, especially the Juvenile Justice Act.	Evaluate the legislative evolution and framework governing juvenile justice in India.	
						Evaluate the ground realities of juvenile delinquency in India using statistical, economic, and socio-legal parameters.	Examine the status of juveniles in India using crime statistics and demographic data.	
						Analyze the role of judiciary, legal profession, and community in juvenile justice and child welfare	Analyze the role of judiciary, legal professionals, and state mechanisms in child protection and juvenile justice.	
13	Criminology	YES	YES	YES	YES	Understand the legal and constitutional conception of a child and analyze juvenile justice principles under Indian law	Understand the fundamental concepts, nature, scope, and utility of Criminology and its interrelation with society	
						Examine sociological and psychological factors contributing to juvenile delinquency.	Analyze various schools of Criminology and their evolution through historical, psychological, and sociological lenses	
						Study legislative and procedural frameworks governing juveniles, especially the Juvenile Justice Act.	Examine multiple theories behind the causation of crime including psychological, biological, and	

							sociological theories.	
						Evaluate the ground realities of juvenile delinquency in India using statistical, economic, and socio-legal parameters.	Evaluate crime prevention strategies including delinquency prevention, coercive measures, and legal frameworks in India.	
							Assess emerging trends in Criminology such as postmodernism, feminist criminology, cybercrime, and victimology..	
						Understand the legal and constitutional conception of a child and analyze juvenile justice principles under Indian law		
							Apply criminological knowledge to real-life legal problems and develop research-based solutions in the context of crime control	
14	Law of Evidence	YES	Y.ES	YES	YES	Understand the legal and constitutional conception of a child and analyze juvenile justice principles under Indian law.	Understand the foundational concepts of facts, evidence, admissibility (including digital evidence), and the relevance of electronic records under Indian Evidence Law.	
						Examine sociological and psychological factors	Analyze the legal framework of	

						contributing to juvenile delinquency.	admissions and confessions, especially issues around police confessions, inducement, custodial statements, and co-accused confessions.	
						Study legislative and procedural frameworks governing juveniles, especially the Juvenile Justice Act.	Evaluate principles of oral, documentary, and expert evidence including dying declarations and exclusion of oral evidence by documentary evidence.	
						Evaluate the ground realities of juvenile delinquency in India using statistical, economic, and socio-legal parameters.	Interpret the procedural aspects of examination, cross-examination, witness competency, and privileges during testimony.	
						Analyze the role of judiciary, legal profession, and community in juvenile justice and child welfare.	Analyze the legal doctrines surrounding the burden of proof, presumptions, judicial notice, and their applicability in criminal and civil proceedings.	
							Apply the rules of evidence practically in court settings and legal	

							drafting through case law interpretation, practical exercises, and moot court sessions.	
15	Forensic Science And Criminal Investigation	YES	Y ES	YES..	YES	To explain the role and scope of forensic science in criminal investigation	Understand and explain the significance of forensic science in criminal investigation and justice delivery.	
						To familiarize students with identification techniques of individuals, materials, and documents..	Analyze and interpret physical evidence (e.g., fingerprints, blood, weapons) scientifically.	
						To analyze methods of crime scene management and scientific evidence classification	Evaluate modern forensic tools and techniques such as DNA profiling, polygraph, and narco-analysis.	
						To assess the evidentiary value of forensic expert reports under Indian law, especially CrPC.	Identify and assess questioned documents, handwriting, and signatures to detect forgery..	
						To critically evaluate modern scientific techniques like narco-analysis, polygraph, and brain mapping in light of legal standards	Explain firearm examination, injuries, and the scientific method in determining cause of death.	
							Assess the evidentiary value of forensic reports in judicial	

							proceedings	
16	Cyber Crime	YES	YES	YES.	YES	To introduce students to the fundamentals of cyber crimes and evolution of cyber law	Understand the meaning, nature, and evolution of cyber crimes and cyber laws.	
						To familiarize students with different forms of cybercrime including hacking, phishing, stalking, terrorism, and bullying.	Analyze various types of cybercrimes including hacking, phishing, cyber bullying, and terrorism.	
						To study the statutory legal framework of cyber laws in India, including IT Act 2000 and IPC	Explain the statutory framework governing cyber crimes in India and the relevant provisions of IT Act 2000.	
						To equip students with the knowledge and skills necessary for cybercrime investigation and digital forensics.	Apply investigation techniques and tools used in cyber crime detection and digital forensics	
						To explore cyber law prevention measures, data safety, and future challenges such a AI-driven cybercrime.	Evaluate the need for cyber law reforms, digital evidence management, and future challenges in cyber law.	
17	Human Rights In Crimi	YES	YES	YES	YES	To understand the concept, origin, and international development of Human Rights including UN initiatives..	Understand the concept, historical evolution, and global development of human rights	

	nal Justice Syste m						through international charters.	
						To examine India's constitutional and legal framework for human rights, including Fundamental Rights, Duties, and enforcement mechanisms.	Analyze the role and structure of the UN and its bodies in promoting and protecting human rights.Ss	
						To analyze the intersection of crime, criminal liability, and human rights of vulnerable groups	Examine the constitutional framework of human rights in India including Fundamental Rights and Duties.	
						To critically study the protection of human rights within the criminal justice system (fair trial, speedy trial, legal aid, etc.).	Apply legal and constitutional principles to understand the protection of rights of vulnerable groups in India.	
						To assess the role of domestic and international agencies/institutions in protecting human rights.	Evaluate the criminal justice system and its alignment with human rights standards nationally and internationally..	
18	Police And Crimi nal Justice Syste m	YES	YES	YES.. .	YES	To provide a foundational understanding of the evolution and structure of the police system in India and Gujarat	Understand the historical evolution and structural organization of the police system in India and Gujarat.	
						To examine the role and functions of the police in a democratic society and under new legal frameworks like	Analyze the role and functions of police in a democratic society,	

						IPC...	especially in crime investigation and law enforcement	
						To critically evaluate the challenges such as politicization and criminalization of the police	Evaluate the need for police reforms based on key reports and recommendations of various committees.	
						To analyze police reforms through major committee recommendations and reports	Explain the legal powers and duties of the police under various statutes including the CrPC, IPC, and Police Acts.	
						To understand the powers, duties, and legal framework governing police conduct and their interaction with prosecution and the public.	Assess the relationship between police, prosecution, and the public in effective criminal justice administration.	
19	Classroom Teaching	YES	YES	YES	YES	To develop students' practical teaching skills through preparation and delivery of classroom sessions on law topics.	Understand the fundamental principles of teaching and learning in legal education.	
						To develop students' practical teaching skills through preparation and delivery of classroom sessions on law topics.	Develop effective communication and presentation skills for law classroom settings.	
						To build confidence, communication, and performance assessment skills in a teaching	Apply legal concepts and knowledge in delivering curriculum-based	

						environment	classroom content.	
							Demonstrate teaching methods such as case law analysis, Socratic questioning, and interactive legal pedagogy.	
							Engage in reflective and ethical teaching practices aligned with professional responsibilities.	
20	Doctrinal Research	YES	YES	YES	YES	To develop students' ability to systematically study and analyze legal texts, statutes, and case laws.	Understand the concept, scope, and significance of doctrinal research in legal studies.	
						To enhance skills in interpreting, clarifying, and organizing legal doctrines.	Identify and analyze relevant legal materials such as statutes, case laws, commentaries, and legal maxims.	
						To prepare students for rigorous legal scholarship and research practice based on doctrinal methods.	Apply appropriate research methods and citation styles in doctrinal legal research.	
							Develop structured legal arguments through doctrinal methodology.	

							Evaluate the impact of doctrinal research in legal reforms, policy development, and judicial reasoning.	
21	Non-Doctrinal Research	YES	YES	YES	YES	To equip students with skills to design and conduct empirical legal research using qualitative and quantitative methods	Understand the concept, scope, and methodology of non-doctrinal (empirical) legal research.	
						To develop the ability to analyze data and interpret findings in the socio-legal context	Identify appropriate socio-legal issues for field-based research and prepare relevant research tools.	
						To foster critical understanding of the relationship between law and society through empirical evidence.	Collect, organize, and analyze empirical data using statistical and analytical tools.	
							Evaluate the relationship between law and society using real-world data and case studies.	
							Design and conduct original non-doctrinal research contributing to legal reform, policy-making, and community needs.	
22	Clinical Resear	YES	YES	YES	YES	To develop students' ability to plan and conduct clinical research related to law	Understand the structure, functioning, and	

	ch Report						procedures of courts, tribunals, and legal institutions.	
						To train students in organizing, analyzing, and presenting research data in report form	Prepare clinical research reports based on court visits, client interviews, and legal aid clinic participation.	
						To enhance critical thinking and academic writing skills specific to clinical legal research	Analyze real-world legal issues and connect them with statutory and case law frameworks.	
							Apply ethical, professional, and procedural standards during clinical legal education and reporting.	
							Promote social justice by engaging with underprivileged communities through legal aid and outreach activities.	
23	Dissertation and Submission of Thesis	YES	YES	YES	YES	To enable students to undertake independent, in-depth research on a relevant legal issue	Develop a research problem and formulate objectives and hypothesis aligned with legal, constitutional, or societal issues.	
						To apply doctrinal or non-doctrinal research methods effectively.	Demonstrate the ability to apply doctrinal and non-doctrinal legal	

							research methodologies effectively.	
						To develop advanced skills in legal analysis, critical thinking, and academic writing..	Analyze primary and secondary sources of law including case laws, statutes, and scholarly articles.	
						To present findings in a structured, scholarly dissertation that meets academic standards.	Produce a structured dissertation with proper citation, referencing, and adherence to academic integrity norms.	
							Defend legal arguments and conclusions through a formal presentation and viva-voce examination.	

CO-PO-PSO MAPPING OF LEGAL THEORIES												
CO/ PO/PSO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**	**PSO1**	**PSO2**	**PSO3**
CO1: : Understand the fundamentals of Analytical Legal Positivism and distinguish it from other schools	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	2	1
CO2: Analyze Kelsen's Pure Theory and its impact on legal reasoning	3	3	2	1	2	3	3	1	1	3	3	2
CO3: Evaluate the sociological approach and its implication on law and society	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	1	3	3	3
CO4: Identify the practical influence of American Realism on the interpretation of laws	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	3
CO5: Trace the development of Natural Law from Greek to modern times and its revival	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2

CO-PO-PSO MAPPING OF INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW: THE NEW CHALLENGES												
CO/ PO/PSO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**	**PSO1**	**PSO2**	**PSO3**
CO1: Critically examine the need to widen the definition of "State" in light of liberalization and privatization.	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2

CO2: Analyze the impact of privatization on affirmative action and the right to equality.	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	3
CO3: Evaluate freedom of press and speech in the context of modern scientific and digital advancements.	2	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	1	2	3	2
CO4: Interpret emerging rights through the lens of Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties within Fundamental Rights	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	3
CO5: Assess the role of secularism, religious freedom, and federalism in the distribution of resources and Centre-State relations.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	3
CO6: Explore tensions in the separation of powers through judicial activism, PIL, tribunalization, and judicial accountability.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3

CO-PO-PSO MAPPING OF -PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW												
CO/ PO/PSO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**	**PSO1**	**PSO2**	**PSO3**
CO1: Understand the nature, basis, evolution, and codification of Public International Law.	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	2	1

CO2:Identify and evaluate the sources of international law including treaties, customs, general principles, and judicial decisions.	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	2
CO3: Examine the relationship between international law and municipal (domestic) law through various theoretical approaches.	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2
CO4: Analyze the role of various subjects of international law, including states, individuals, and international organizations.	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2
CO5: Understand and interpret the process, implications, and modifications involved in the law and practice of treaties.	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	1	3	2	2

CO-PO-PSO MAPPING OF PENOLOGY: TREATMENT AND CORRECTIONAL PHILOSOPHY OF OFFENDERS & COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE												
CO/ PO/PSO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**	**PSO1**	**PSO2**	**PSO3**
CO1: Understand the meaning, scope, and significance of penology and correctional philosophy in the treatment of offenders.	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2
CO2: Critically evaluate the major theories of punishment including	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3

deterrence, rehabilitation, retribution, and incapacitation.												
CO3: Analyze sentencing trends, capital punishment jurisprudence, rights of prisoners, and correctional alternatives like parole and probation.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4: Assess the concept and legal implications of collective violence, institutional violence, terrorism, and organized crimes.	2	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	2
CO5: Examine the causes, control mechanisms, and constitutional concerns related to communal violence and violence against the State.	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3

CO-PO-PSO MAPPING OF PRIVILEDGED CLASS DEVIANCE												
CO/ PO/PSO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**	**PSO1**	**PSO2**	**PSO3**
CO1: Understand the conceptual framework and socio-legal significance of privileged class deviance in the Indian context.	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2
CO2: Analyze various forms of deviance	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	2

committed by legislators, bureaucrats, professionals, and institutions in power.												
CO3: Critically evaluate case studies and commission reports on official, police, and professional deviance.	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4: Assess the constitutional and legal restraints on police powers and analyze reforms proposed by various national commissions.	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	3
CO5: Examine institutional mechanisms like Vigilance Commission, Ombudsman, and anti-corruption laws as responses to privileged class deviance	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

CO-PO-PSO MAPPING OF DRUG ADDICTION												
CO/ PO/PSO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**	**PSO1**	**PSO2**	**PSO3**
CO1: Understand the basic concepts related to drug addiction, narcotics, psychotropic substances, and patterns of use.	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	2
CO2: Analyze socio-demographic data and research methods used to study drug addiction	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2

and abuse.												
CO3: Examine the international legal framework for drug regulation and India's participation in international treaties.	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	3
CO4: Evaluate Indian legal mechanisms dealing with drug trafficking, sentencing, and rehabilitation under laws such as NDPS Act, 1985.	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO5: Critically assess the role of community, educational institutions, and media in prevention, de-addiction, and rehabilitation efforts.	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	3

CO-PO-PSO MAPPING OF JUDICIAL PROCESS												
CO/ PO/PSO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**	**PSO1**	**PSO2**	**PSO3**
CO1: Explain the nature and significance of judicial process in social and legal ordering..	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	1	2	3	2	2
CO2: Analyze the tools and techniques of judicial creativity, including precedent and legal reasoning.	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	2
CO3: Evaluate the special dimensions of judicial process in constitutional adjudication and policy-	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3

making.												
CO4: Examine the Indian judicial process with respect to judicial activism, accountability, and independence.	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO5: Interpret various theories of justice (Indian and Western) and their connection to legal development.	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2
CO6: Critically assess the relationship between law and justice with reference to constitutional jurisprudence.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3

CO-PO-PSO MAPPING OF LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION OF INDIA												
CO/ PO/PSO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**	**PSO1**	**PSO2**	**PSO3**
CO1 :Understand the role of law as an instrument of social change and how traditional and colonial influences shaped Indian legal institutions	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	2
CO2: Analyze the interaction of law with religion, language, community, and regionalism and the legal mechanisms to address their divisive effects.	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	1	3	2	2

CO3: Critically evaluate legal protections for women and children, including constitutional and statutory safeguards.	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	3
CO4: Assess the impact of modernization on Indian legal and social institutions and evaluate reforms in courts, prisons, agriculture, industry, and governance.	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
CO5: Explore alternative approaches to law including Gandhian, Marxist, and socialist jurisprudence, and understand their role in Indian legal development.	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	1	3	2	3

CO-PO-PSO MAPPING OF LEGAL RESEARCH METHODOLOGY												
CO/ PO/PSO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**	**PSO1**	**PSO2**	**PSO3**
CO1: Understand the nature, scope, and types of legal research including socio-legal, doctrinal, and empirical research.	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	2
CO2: Identify and define a research problem using literature review, case law analysis, juristic writings, and legislative materials.	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2

CO3: Design a detailed legal research plan including formulation of hypothesis, methodology, sampling, and data collection tools.	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
CO4: Classify, tabulate, and analyze legal data using both traditional and modern (e.g., jurimetrics) techniques.	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3
CO5: Use computerized legal research tools (e.g., LexisNexis, Westlaw) for conducting legal research efficiently and effectively.	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	3

CO-PO-PSO MAPPING OF PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINAL LAW												
CO/ PO/PSO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**	**PSO1**	**PSO2**	**PSO3**
CO1: Understand the historical development and scope of the IPCand the foundational concepts of crime, distinguishing crime from tort and morality.	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	3	2	1
CO2: Analyze the fundamental elements of crime — mens rea, actus reus, injury, good faith, and statutory interpretation under IPC,	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2
CO3: Identify and critically evaluate the stages in the commission of a crime, including attempt and preparation,	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3

with reference to Sections 62 and 109 IPC												
CO4: Examine the concept of constructive joint criminality including common intention, common object, and its application to organized crime and terrorism.	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3
CO5: Evaluate abetment and criminal conspiracy under Indian and English law, their ingredients, differences, and punishment under IPC	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

CO-PO-PSO MAPPING OF COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL PROCEDURES												
CO/ PO/PSO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**	**PSO1**	**PSO2**	**PSO3**
CO1: Understand the hierarchy and functioning of criminal courts and prosecuting agencies across jurisdictions.	3	3	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	3	2	2
CO2: Analyze pre-trial procedures including arrest, rights of the accused, and evidentiary processes.	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	3
CO3: Compare trial procedures under accusatory and inquisitorial systems and evaluate roles of judicial officers.	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

CO4: Assess correctional mechanisms and aftercare services with a comparative lens (India vs. other jurisdictions).	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	1	2	3	3
CO5: Evaluate preventive measures in criminal law with reference to special enactments and penal provisions.	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	2
CO6: Apply comparative criminal procedure concepts to real-world criminal justice problems.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

CO-PO-PSO MAPPING OF OFFENCES RELATED TO JUVENILES												
CO/ PO/PSO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**	**PSO1**	**PSO2**	**PSO3**
CO1: Understand the concept of child under Indian law and the constitutional & statutory provisions for juvenile justice.	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	3	2	2
CO2: Identify and analyze the sociological and economic determinants of juvenile delinquency.	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	3
CO3: Evaluate the legislative evolution and framework governing juvenile justice in India.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3
CO4: Examine the status of juveniles in	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	2

India using crime statistics and demographic data.												
CO5: Analyze the role of judiciary, legal professionals, and state mechanisms in child protection and juvenile justice.	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO6: Recommend policy and community-based strategies for juvenile delinquency prevention and child welfare.	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3

CO-PO-PSO MAPPING OF CRIMINOLOGY												
CO/ PO/PSO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**	**PSO1**	**PSO2**	**PSO3**
CO1: Understand the fundamental concepts, nature, scope, and utility of Criminology and its interrelation with society.	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	2	2
CO2: Analyze various schools of Criminology and their evolution through historical, psychological, and sociological lenses.	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2
CO3: Examine multiple theories behind the causation of crime including psychological, biological, and sociological theories.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

CO4: Evaluate crime prevention strategies including delinquency prevention, coercive measures, and legal frameworks in India.	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	3
CO5: Assess emerging trends in Criminology such as postmodernism, feminist criminology, cybercrime, and victimology..	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO6: Apply criminological knowledge to real-life legal problems and develop research-based solutions in the context of crime control.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

CO-PO-PSO MAPPING OF LAW OF EVIDENCE												
CO/ PO/PSO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**	**PSO1**	**PSO2**	**PSO3**
CO1: Understand the foundational concepts of facts, evidence, admissibility (including digital evidence), and the relevance of electronic records under Indian Evidence Law.	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2
CO2: Analyze the legal framework of admissions and confessions, especially issues around police confessions, inducement, custodial statements, and co-	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3

accused confessions.												
CO3: Evaluate principles of oral, documentary, and expert evidence including dying declarations and exclusion of oral evidence by documentary evidence.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3
CO4: Interpret the procedural aspects of examination, cross-examination, witness competency, and privileges during testimony	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO5:Analyze the legal doctrines surrounding the burden of proof, presumptions, judicial notice, and their applicability in criminal and civil proceedings.	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3
CO6: Apply the rules of evidence practically in court settings and legal drafting through case law interpretation, practical exercises, and moot court sessions.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

CO-PO-PSO MAPPING OF FORENSIC SCIENCE AND CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION												
CO/ PO/PSO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**	**PSO1**	**PSO2**	**PSO3**
CO1 :Understand and explain the significance of forensic science in criminal investigation	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	2

and justice delivery.												
CO2: Analyze and interpret physical evidence (e.g., fingerprints, blood, weapons) scientifically.	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
CO3: Evaluate modern forensic tools and techniques such as DNA profiling, polygraph, and narco-analysis.	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4: Identify and assess questioned documents, handwriting, and signatures to detect forgery..	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3
CO5: Explain firearm examination, injuries, and the scientific method in determining cause of death.	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3
CO6: Assess the evidentiary value of forensic reports in judicial proceedings.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

CO-PO-PSO MAPPING OF CYBER CRIMES												
CO/ PO/PSO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**	**PSO1**	**PSO2**	**PSO3**
CO1: Understand the meaning, nature, and evolution of cyber crimes and cyber laws.	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	2	1
CO2: Analyze various types of cybercrimes including hacking, phishing, cyber bullying,	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	2

and terrorism.												
CO3: Explain the statutory framework governing cyber crimes in India and the relevant provisions of IT Act 2000.	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	2
CO4: Apply investigation techniques and tools used in cyber crime detection and digital forensics	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
CO5: Evaluate the need for cyber law reforms, digital evidence management, and future challenges in cyber law.	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3

CO-PO-PSO MAPPING OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM												
CO/ PO/PSO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**	**PSO1**	**PSO2**	**PSO3**
CO1: Understand the concept, historical evolution, and global development of human rights through international charters.	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	2	1
CO2: Analyze the role and structure of the UN and its bodies in promoting and protecting human rights.	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2
CO3: Examine the constitutional framework of human	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	3

rights in India including Fundamental Rights and Duties.												
CO4: Apply legal and constitutional principles to understand the protection of rights of vulnerable groups in India.	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3
CO5: Evaluate the criminal justice system and its alignment with human rights standards nationally and internationally	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

CO-PO-PSO MAPPING OF POLICE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM												
CO/ PO/PSO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**	**PSO1**	**PSO2**	**PSO3**
CO1: Understand the historical evolution and structural organization of the police system in India and Gujarat.	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	2	1
CO2: Analyze the role and functions of police in a democratic society, especially in crime investigation and law enforcement	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	2
CO3: Evaluate the need for police reforms based on key reports and recommendations of various committees.	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3
CO4: Explain the legal powers and duties of the police under various statutes including the	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3

CrPC, IPC, and Police Acts												
CO5: Assess the relationship between police, prosecution, and the public in effective criminal justice administration.	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3

CO-PO-PSO MAPPING OF CLASSROOM TEACHING												
CO/ PO/PSO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**	**PSO1**	**PSO2**	**PSO3**
CO1: Understand the fundamental principles of teaching and learning in legal education.	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	1	2	2	3
CO2: Develop effective communication and presentation skills for law classroom settings.	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	3
CO3: Apply legal concepts and knowledge in delivering curriculum-based classroom content.	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
CO4: Demonstrate teaching methods such as case law analysis, Socratic questioning, and interactive legal pedagogy.	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	3
CO5: Engage in reflective and ethical teaching practices aligned with professional responsibilities.	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3

CO-PO-PSO MAPPING OF DOCTRINAL RESEARCH												
CO/ PO/PSO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**	**PSO1**	**PSO2**	**PSO3**
CO1: Understand the concept, scope, and significance of doctrinal research in legal studies.	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	3	2
CO2: Identify and analyze relevant legal materials such as statutes, case laws, commentaries, and legal maxims.	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2
CO3: Apply appropriate research methods and citation styles in doctrinal legal research.	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3
CO4: Develop structured legal arguments through doctrinal methodology**.**	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
CO5: Evaluate the impact of doctrinal research in legal reforms, policy development, and judicial reasoning.	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3

CO-PO-PSO MAPPING OF NON-DOCTRINAL RESEARCH												
CO/ PO/PSO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**	**PSO1**	**PSO2**	**PSO3**
CO1: Understand the concept, scope, and methodology of non-doctrinal (empirical) legal research.	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	1	2	3	2
CO2: Identify appropriate socio-legal issues for field-based	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	1	2	3	3

research and prepare relevant research tools.												
CO3: Collect, organize, and analyze empirical data using statistical and analytical tools.	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	1	2	3	3
CO4: Evaluate the relationship between law and society using real-world data and case studies.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
CO5: Design and conduct original non-doctrinal research contributing to legal reform, policy-making, and community needs.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3

CO-PO-PSO MAPPING OF CLINICAL RESEARCH REPORT												
CO/ PO/PSO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**	**PSO1**	**PSO2**	**PSO3**
CO1: Understand the structure, functioning, and procedures of courts, tribunals, and legal institutions.	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3
CO2: Prepare clinical research reports based on court visits, client interviews, and legal aid clinic participation.	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	3
CO3: Analyze real-world legal issues and connect them with statutory and case law frameworks.	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	3

CO4: Apply ethical, professional, and procedural standards during clinical legal education and reporting.	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	3
CO5: Promote social justice by engaging with underprivileged communities through legal aid and outreach activities.	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	3

CO-PO-PSO MAPPING OF DISSERTATION AND SUBMISSION OF THESIS												
CO/ PO/PSO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**	**PSO1**	**PSO2**	**PSO3**
CO1: Develop a research problem and formulate objectives and hypothesis aligned with legal, constitutional, or societal issues.	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2
CO2: Demonstrate the ability to apply doctrinal and non-doctrinal legal research methodologies effectively.	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3
CO3: Analyze primary and secondary sources of law including case laws, statutes, and scholarly articles.	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	2
CO4: Produce a structured dissertation with proper citation, referencing, and adherence to academic integrity norms.	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	1	2	3	2

CO5: Defend legal arguments and conclusions through a formal presentation and viva-voce examination.	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	1	2	3	3