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.

Curriculum
2022-23
Faculty of Law
Name of the Programme: Bachler of Law (LL.B)
Vision -Institutional
Mission-Institutional

PROGRAMME EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES (PEO):	
PEO 1	**Professional Competence** Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of legal principles, statutes, and case law, and apply them effectively in legal practice, policy-making, and dispute resolution.
PEO 2	**Ethical and Social Responsibility** Uphold the highest standards of professional ethics, integrity, and social responsibility while serving clients, the community, and the justice system.
PEO 3	**Critical Thinking and Problem-Solving** Analyse complex legal problems with logical reasoning, research skills, and sound judgment to propose innovative and lawful solutions.
PEO 4	**Effective Communication and Advocacy** Communicate persuasively and effectively—both orally and in writing—in diverse legal contexts, including court proceedings, negotiations, and advisory roles.

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.

Teaching Scheme Three-Year LL.B (Semester System) Effective from Academic Year 2022-23					
COURSE CODE	**COURSE NAME**	**LECTURES**	**OTHERS**	**TOTAL**	**CREDITS**
Semester I					
CC 101	Law of Tort, including MV Accident And Consumer Protection Laws	4	1	5	5
CC 102	Criminal Law Paper – I (General Principles of Penal Law)	4	1	5	5
CC 103	Criminal Law Paper – II (Specific Offences)	4	1	5	5
CC 104	Law of Contract	4	1	5	5
CC 105	Special Contract	4	1	5	5
FOUNDATION 106 F	Constitutional History of India	2	2	4	4
	TOTAL	**22**	**7**	**29**	**29**
Semester II					
CC 108	Constitutional Law Paper-1	4	1	5	5
CC 109	Constitutional Law Paper-II	4	1	5	5
CC 110	Company Law	4	1	5	5
CC 111	Environmental Law	4	1	5	5
CC 112	Property Law	4	1	5	5
FOUNDATION 113F	Principles of Political Science & Theory	2	2	4	4
	TOTAL	**22**	**7**	**29**	**29**
Semester III					
CC 201	Family Law -1	4	1	5	5
CC 202	Labour & Industrial Law-1	4	1	5	5
CC 203	Principles of Taxation Law	4	1	5	5
CC 204	Administrative Law	4	1	5	5

CC 205	Public International Law	4	1	5	5
FOUNDATION 206 F	Principles of Equity	2	2	4	4
	TOTAL	**22**	**7**	**29**	**29**
Semester IV					
CC 208	Legal Methods & Legal Theories (Jurisprudence)	4	1	5	5
CC 209	Family Law- II	4	1	5	5
CC 210	Interpretation of Statutes and Principles of Legislation	4	1	5	5
CC 211	Labour & Industrial Law -II	4	1	5	5
ELECTIVE C 212 E	Human Rights Law and Practice	4	1	5	5
FOUNDATION 213F	Principles of Banking Laws	2	2	4	4
	TOTAL	**22**	**7**	**29**	**29**
Semester V					
CC 301	Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act	4	1	5	5
CC 302	Criminal Procedure Code	4	1	5	5
CC 303	Law of Evidence	4	1	5	5
ELECTIVE C 304E	Public Interest Lawyering	4	1	5	5
ELECTIVE C 305E	Intellectual Property Law	4	1	5	5
FOUNDATION 306F	Principles of Negotiable Instruments	2	2	4	4
	TOTAL	**22**	**7**	**29**	**29**
Semester VI					
CC 308	Drafting of Pleading and Conveyancing	4	1	5	5
CC 309	Professional Ethics & Professional Accounting System	4	1	5	5
CC 310	Alternative Dispute Resolution	4	1	5	5
CC 311	Moot Court Exercise and Internship	4	1	5	5

CC 312	Legal Language/Legal Writing including General English	4	1	5	5
FOUNDATION 313F	Forensic Science, Law & Crime Detection Methods	2	2	4	4
	TOTAL	**22**	**7**	**29**	**29**

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF LAW
	COUSRE NAME : LAW OF TORT, INCLUDING MV ACCIDENT AND CONSUMER PROTECTION LAWS
	COURSE CODE : CC 101
	LL.B SEM -1

COURSE OBJECTIVE:	
➢	To understand the meaning of tort and its scope.
➢	To differentiate between tort, crime and breach of contract, quasi contract.
➢	To distinguish between vicarious liability, absolute liability and strict liability.
➢	To analyze the features of the Consumer Protection Act and Motor Vehicles Act.

TEACHING SCHEME						
LECTURES	**OTHERS**	**TOTAL**	**CREDITS**	**EVALUATION SCHEME**		
				INTERNAL	**EXTERNAL**	**TOTAL MARKS**
4	1	5	5	-	100	100

Sr No.	**Course Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage (%)**
1	LAW OF TORT, INCLUDING MV ACCIDENT AND CONSUMER PROTECTION LAWS	75	100(%)

LL.B SEM -1 COURSE NAME : LAW OF TORT, INCLUDING MV ACCIDENT AND CONSUMER PROTECTION LAWS			
Unit	**Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage %**
1	**General Principles of Tort** 1.1 Tort : Definition, Distinction from Crime, Breach of Contract etc., Nature, Scope and object of Tort, who may sue? Who may notbe sued? 1.2 Damnum sine Injuria, Injuria Sine Demnumn 1.3 Volenti non fit Injuria, ubi jus ibi remedium 1.4 Vicarious Liability : Basis, scope, Justification, Different types 1.5 Extinguishment of Liability in Tort 1.6 Justification in Tort, defences to the defendants	18	25%
2	**Torts against person, property, Freedom & Reputation** 2.1 Trespass to person : Assault, Battery, Mayhem, False Imprisonment 2.2 Torts affecting Property (Movable & Immovable) : Trespass,Trespass ab initio etc. 2.3 Torts related to Reputation (Defamation) & personal relations 2.4 Torts affecting person & Property : Nuisance, Negligence, Fraud 2.5 Third party liability of owner under the Motor Vehicles Act	19	25%
3	**Principles of Liability in Torts and Legal Remedies** 3.1 Principle of Strict Liability : Ryland V. Fletcher case with exceptions 3.2 Principle of Absolute Liability: Bhopal Gas Disaster case and Shree Ram Food Gas Leakage case 3.3 Remoteness of damage – foresee ability and directness Injunction Specific restitution of property 3.4 Extra–legal remedies – self–help, re-entry on land, re-caption of goods, distress damage feasant	19	25%

4	**Concept of Consumer & Consumer Protection Act** 4.1 Consumer: Definition, 4.2 Services: Types of services, Deficiency- meaning, 4.3 Commercial & Professional Services, Medical Services 4.4 Denial of Services 4.5 Consumer Protection Councils 4.6 Consumer Disputes Redressal Agencies: District Forum, StateCommission & National Commission, Judicial Review	19	25%

COURSE OUTCOME:		
	CO statement	**Unit No.**
CO1	Understand the general principles of tort law, its distinction from other branches of law, and foundational legal maxims.	
CO2	Analyze various torts against person, property, reputation, and understand vicarious and third-party liabilities.	
CO3	Explain and apply principles of strict and absolute liability, remedies, and legal precedents in tort law.	
CO4	Demonstrate understanding of the Consumer Protection Act, its framework, and the role of redressal forums in protecting consumer rights.	

TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODOLOGY :	
1	Lectures & Interactive Discussions
2	Case Study Method
3	Moot Courts & Mock Trials
4	Clinical Legal Education
5	Collaborative & Research-Based Learning

REFRENCE BOOKS	
1	Salmond and Heuston – On the Law of Torts, Universal, Delhi
2	D.D. Basu. The Law of Torts, Kamal , Calcutta. D. M. Gandhi Law of Tort Eastern, Lucknow
3	Ratanlal & Dhirajlal.. The Law of Torts, Universla, Dehi. Winfield and Jolowiz on Torts, Sweet and Maxwell, London
4	Saraf, D. N. Law of Consumer Protection in India, Tripathi, Bomaby.
5	Avtar Singh. The Law of Consumer Protection, Principles and Practice, Eastern Book Co. Lucknow.
6	J. N. Barowalia, Commentary on Consumer Protection Act, 1986, Universal Delhi.
7	P. K. Majundar, The Law of Consumer Protection In India, Orient Publishing Co. New Delhi.
8	R.M. Vats, Consumer and the Law, Universal, Delhi. Winfield and Jolowiz on Tort , Sweet and Maxwell London.
9	Saraf, D. n. Law of Consumer Protection In India, Tripathi, Bombay
10	Avtar Singh, The Law of Consumer Protection Principles and Practice, Eastern Book Co. Lucknow
11	J. N. Barowalia, Commentary on Consumer Protection Act, 2019, Universal Delhi.

CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1 : Understand the general principles of tort law, its distinction from other branches of law, and foundational legal maxims.	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1
CO2: Analyze various torts against person, property, reputation, and understand vicarious and third-party liabilities.	3	3	3	2	2	1	3	2	2
CO3: Explain and apply principles of strict and absolute liability, remedies, and legal precedents in tort law.	3	3	2	2	2	1	3	2	2
CO4: Demonstrate understanding of the Consumer Protection Act, its framework, and the role of redressal forums in protecting consumer rights.	2	2	3	2	3	1	2	1	1

EXPLANATION OF CO-PO MAPPING LOGIC :	
CO	**Explanation**
CO1	PO1, PO2, PO3Builds foundational knowledge of tort law, its scope, and maxims (PO1).Trains students to interpret and analyze legal distinctions between tort, crime, and contract (PO2).Promotes awareness of rights and duties, helping students connect theory with community welfare (PO3).
CO2	PO2, PO3, PO7Encourages analysis of torts against person, property, and reputation, thereby strengthening problem-solving and analytical skills (PO2).Develops ethical awareness and responsibility by studying liability and redressal mechanisms (PO3).Enhances ability to apply existing laws and regulations in resolving disputes (PO7).
CO3	PO1, PO2, PO7Provides doctrinal understanding of strict and absolute liability, strengthening substantive law knowledge (PO1).Trains students to analyze real-life legal issues like industrial accidents and environmental harm (PO2).Builds capacity for effective dispute resolution through judicial precedents and remedies (PO7).
CO4	PO3, PO4, PO5 Reinforces values of consumer rights and community welfare (PO3).Cultivates ethical principles and professional accountability in consumer and service disputes (PO4).Encourages lifelong learning by engaging with evolving consumer protection frameworks (PO5).

COURSE NAME : LAW OF TORT, INCLUDING MV ACCIDENT AND CONSUMER PROTECTION LAWS	
Level	**Statement**
Local Need	Prepares students to handle day-to-day issues like road accidents, consumer fraud, and small business disputes.
Regional Need	Equips students to address cross-border consumer issues and accident liabilities within South Asia where similar frameworks exist.
National Need	Aligns with the Motor Vehicles Act 1988 and Consumer Protection Act 2019, ensuring graduates are ready for Indian courts and tribunals.
Global Need	Covers universal legal doctrines like tort, negligence, and strict liability, enabling adaptability to common law and mixed legal systems worldwide

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME: CRIMINAL LAW PAPER – I (GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF PENAL LAW)
	COURSE CODE: CC 102
	LL.B SEM -1

COURSE OBJECTIVE:	
➢	To understand the concept of crime, morality, offences.
➢	To enumerate the nature of offences under different classes under IPC.
➢	To distinguish between tort and crime, crime and social contract.
➢	To justify the certain exemptions under IPC.
➢	To identify the Offences against Public Tranquility, Offences against human body.

TEACHING SCHEME						
LECTURES	**OTHERS**	**TOTAL**	**CREDITS**	**EVALUATION SCHEME**		
				INTERNAL	**EXTERNAL**	**TOTAL MARKS**
4	1	5	5	-	100	100

Sr No.	**Course Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage (%)**
1	CRIMINAL LAW PAPER – I (GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF PENAL LAW)	75	100(%)

LL.B SEM -1 COUSRE NAME : CRIMINAL LAW PAPER – I (GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF PENAL LAW)			
Unit	**Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage %**
1	**General :** 1.1 Conception of Crime, Stages of Crime, (including Section 511)Mens Rea 1.2 Applicability of the Indian Penal Code : Intra-Territorial Jurisdiction andExtra-Territorial Jurisdiction 1.3 General Explanations: Public Servant, Wrongful Gain, Wrongful Loss, Valuable Security, Harbour 1.4 Group Liability 1.4.1 Common Intention 1.4.2 Criminal Conspiracy 1.5 Abetment	15	20%
2	**Punishments** 2.1 Theories of punishment 2.2 Kinds of Punishment 2.2.1 Death Sentence: Constitutionality & Judicial Approach 2.2.2 Life Imprisonment 2.2.3 Imprisonment: Simple and Rigorous, Solitary Confinement 2.2.4 Forfeiture of Property 2.2.5 Fine : Rules imposing a fine 2.3 Discretion in awarding punishment	15	20%
3	**General Defenses:** 3.1 Mental Incapacity, Minority, involuntary intoxication and Insanity as a defence 3.2 Right of Private Defence : Justification and limits 3.3 When private defence extends to causing of death to protect body and property ? 3.4 Necessity 3.5 Mistake of facts	15	20%
4	**Offences Relating to Public Tranquillity:** 4.1 Unlawful Assembly 4.2 Rioting 4.3 Affray 4.4 Common Object	15	20%

	4.5 Distinction between Common Object & Common Intention		
5	**Offences against State, giving of false evidence, etc. :** 5.1 Offences against State : 5.1.1 Wagging war against the Government of India etc. 5.1.2 Sedition 5.2 Giving/fabricating false evidences : Offences & Punishment 5.3 Offences relating to election 5.4 Offences by or against Public Servants	15	20%

COURSE OUTCOME:		
	CO Statement	**Unit No.**
CO1	Understand the fundamental concepts of crime, mens rea, stages of crime, and jurisdiction under IPC.	
CO2	Explain various forms of punishment, their legal framework, and judicial discretion in awarding punishment.	
CO3	Analyze the general defenses available under the Indian Penal Code and apply them to real-life scenarios.	
CO4	Examine offenses related to public tranquillity and the distinction between common object and common intention.	
CO5	Evaluate offenses against the state and false evidence, including election-related and public servant-related crimes.	

TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODOLOGY :	
1	Lectures & Interactive Discussions
2	Case Study Method
3	Moot Courts & Mock Trials
4	Clinical Legal Education
5	Collaborative & Research-Based Learning

REFRENCE BOOKS	
1	Kenny's Outlines of Criminal Law – Universal Law Publishing Co.
2	Russell on Crime – Universal Law Publishing Co. (2 Volumes)
3	K. D. Gaur, Criminal Law Cases and Materials, Butterworths, India
4	Ratanlal & Dhirajlal's Indian Penal Code Butterworths Wadhwa, Nagpur
5	K. D. Gaur, A text Book on the Indian Penal Code, Universal Delhi.
6	P. S. Achuthan Pillai, Criminal Law Eastern Book Co.,
7	B. M. Gandhi , Indian Penal Code, Eastern Book Co,

CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Understand the fundamental concepts of crime, mens rea, stages of crime, and jurisdiction under IPC.	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	3
CO2: Explain various forms of punishment, their legal framework, and judicial discretion in awarding punishment.	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	1	3
CO3: Analyze the general defenses available under the Indian Penal Code and apply them to real-life scenarios	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	1	3

CO4: Examine offenses related to public tranquillity and the distinction between common object and common intention.	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	1	2
CO5: Evaluate offenses against the state and false evidence, including election-related and public servant-related crimes.	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	1	3

EXPLANATION OF CO-PO MAPPING LOGIC :	
CO	**Explanation**
CO1	**PO1, PO2, PO7, PO9**: Builds foundational understanding of crime definitions, stages, and jurisdiction under IPC. This directly links to substantive/procedural law knowledge (PO1), problem analysis (PO2), dispute resolution (PO7), and preparation for judicial service (PO9).
CO2	**PO3, PO4, PO9**: Relating punishments to justice reinforces values of rights/duties (PO3), professional ethics in sentencing (PO4), and strengthens judicial discretion (PO9).
CO3	**PO2, PO3, PO4, PO7, PO9**: Studying defenses develops analytical and ethical reasoning (PO2, PO3, PO4), equips students for courtroom practice (PO7), and helps in judiciary readiness (PO9).
CO4	**PO2, PO3, PO7**: Understanding group offences like unlawful assembly/rioting promotes legal problem-solving (PO2), duty-awareness (PO3), and redressal of collective disputes (PO7).
CO5	**PO1, PO2, PO3, PO7, PO9**: Evaluating crimes against state and governance enhances legal interpretation (PO1, PO2), community values (PO3), problem resolution (PO7), and judicial preparation (PO9).

COURSE NAME : CRIMINAL LAW PAPER – I (GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF PENAL LAW)	
Level	**Statement**
Local Need	Equips learners to understand and address everyday legal issues like public tranquillity, petty offences, and protection of individual rights, which are vital for ensuring justice at the grassroots level.
Regional Need	Strengthens the capacity to deal with inter-district or state-specific crimes, such as organized offences, communal disturbances, and region-based socio-legal problems, thereby supporting regional peace and governance.
National Need	Provides knowledge of substantive criminal law applicable across India, enabling learners to engage with constitutional mandates, statutory provisions (IPC, CrPC), and judicial precedents essential for justice delivery at the national level.
Global Need	Introduces universal principles of criminal liability (actus reus, mens rea, stages of crime, defences), preparing students for comparative criminal law, transnational crime challenges (cybercrime, terrorism), and participation in international legal discourse.

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME: CRIMINAL LAW PAPER – II (SPECIFIC OFFENCES)
	COURSE CODE: CC 103
	LL.B SEM -1

COURSE OBJECTIVE:	
➢	Develop a deep insight into various categories of offences such as offences against the human body, property, public tranquility, women and children, and public administration.
➢	Analyze the essential ingredients of each offence, with reference to statutory provisions and landmark judicial decisions.
➢	Encourage critical thinking regarding the interpretation and application of criminal law in real-life contexts.
➢	Equip students with the skills to distinguish between different types of offences and understand the legal procedures involved in prosecuting them.
➢	Foster awareness about contemporary issues and reforms in criminal law concerning specific offences.

TEACHING SCHEME						
LECTURES	**OTHERS**	**TOTAL**	**CREDITS**	**EVALUATION SCHEME**		
				INTERNAL	**EXTERNAL**	**TOTAL MARKS**
4	1	5	5	-	100	100

Sr No.	**Course Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage (%)**
1	CRIMINAL LAW PAPER – II (SPECIFIC OFFENCES)	75	100(%)

LL.B SEM -1 COURSE NAME : CRIMINAL LAW PAPER – II (SPECIFIC OFFENCES)			
Unit	**Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage %**
1	**Offences against Human Body - I** 1.1 Culpable Homicide 1.2 Murder : 1.2.1 Ingredients and exceptions 1.2.2 Distinction between Culpable Homicide and Murder 1.3 When Culpable Homicide is Murder ? 1.4 Suicide : Attempt punishable as offence & its Constitutionality	19	25%
2	**Offences against Human Body - II** 2.1 Hurt, Grievous Hurt 2.2 Criminal Force, Wrongful Restraint, Wrongful Confinement 2.3 Kidnapping : Types, Abduction 2.4 Causing death by rash or negligent Act 2.5 Death caused by consent of the deceased – euthanasia and surgicaloperation: Constitutionality	18	25%
3	**Offences against Property, Defamation & Miscellaneous offences :** 3.1 Theft & Extortion, Robbery and Dacoity, Distinction between them, receiving and disposing of Stolen Prooperty & other related offences 3.2 Criminal Misappropriation, Criminal Breach of Trust, Mischief 3.3 Cheating : Types, Forgery and Making false documents 3.4 Defamation : Exceptions 3.5 Criminal Intimidation	19	25%
4	**Offences against Women** 4.1 Rape : Custodial Rape, Relevancy of Consent, 4.2 Intercourse by man with his wife : When	19	25%

	Rape, Un-natural offence 4.3 Dowry Death, Cruelty by Husband or Relatives of Husband 4.4 Offences relating to marriage 4.5 Outraging modesty and annoyance of woman		

COURSE OUTCOME:		
	CO Statement	**Unit No.**
CO1	Understand and differentiate between various offences against the human body, including murder, culpable homicide, and suicide.	
CO2	Analyze bodily offences such as hurt, wrongful restraint, and kidnapping, and evaluate their legal implications.	
CO3	Examine offences against property, defamation, and related offences, and apply the relevant legal provisions.	
CO4	Evaluate offences against women, including rape, dowry death, and marital offences, and discuss gender justice in criminal law.	

TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODOLOGY :	
1	Lectures & Interactive Discussions
2	Case Study Method
3	Moot Courts & Mock Trials
4	Clinical Legal Education
5	Collaborative & Research-Based Learning

REFRENCE BOOKS:	
1	Kenny's Outlines of Criminal Law – Universal Law Publishing Co.
2	Russell on Crime – Universal Law Publishing Co. (2 Volumes)
3	K. D. Gaur, Criminal Law Cases and Materials, Butterworths, India
4	Ratanlal & Dhirajlal's Indian Penal Code Butterworths Wadhwa, Nagpur
5	K. D. Gaur, A text Book on the Indian Penal Code, Universal Delhi.
6	P. S. Achuthan Pillai, Criminal Law Eastern Book Co.,
7	B. M. Gandhi , Indian Penal Code, Eastern Book Co,

CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Understand and differentiate between various offences against the human body, including murder, culpable homicide, and suicide.	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	3
CO2: Analyze bodily offences such as hurt, wrongful restraint, and kidnapping, and evaluate their legal implications..	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	1	3
CO3: Examine offences against property, defamation, and related offences, and apply the relevant legal provisions.	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	1	3
CO4: Evaluate offences against women, including rape, dowry death, and marital offences, and discuss gender justice in criminal law.	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3

EXPLANATION OF CO-PO MAPPING LOGIC :	
CO	**Explanation**
CO1	**PO1, PO2, PO7, PO9**: Strengthens substantive knowledge of serious bodily offences (PO1), promotes critical analysis of crime elements (PO2), develops ability to resolve criminal disputes (PO7), and supports judiciary training (PO9).
CO2	**PO2, PO3, PO7**: Encourages application of IPC provisions on bodily offences, enhancing analytical, ethical, and dispute resolution skills.
CO3	**PO1, PO2, PO3, PO7**: Reinforces knowledge of property crimes and defamation (PO1, PO2), cultivates values of rights/duties in protecting property/reputation (PO3), and builds problem-solving capacity (PO7).
CO4	**PO3, PO4, PO5, PO9**: Promotes gender justice and community welfare values (PO3), strengthens professional ethics in sensitive cases (PO4), encourages lifelong learning regarding evolving gender laws (PO5), and directly supports judicial service preparation (PO9).

COURSE NAME : CRIMINAL LAW PAPER – II (SPECIFIC OFFENCES)	
Level	**Statement**
Local Need	➢ Addresses socially sensitive crimes like dowry deaths, cruelty, and kidnapping, which are prevalent in Indian society. ➢ Enhances awareness of local cultural dynamics affecting crime patterns.
Regional Need	➢ Enables legal professionals to tackle region-specific crimes (e.g., honour killings, caste-based offences) with cultural competence. ➢ Contributes to regional judicial systems and law enforcement efficiency.
National Need	➢ Supports national legal frameworks such as the IPC, CrPC, and constitutional protections. ➢ Promotes uniform application of criminal law across states.
Global Need	➢ Aligns with UN conventions on human rights and global gender justice norms. ➢ Prepares graduates to engage with international criminal law in cross-border offences, trafficking, and human rights litigation.

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME : LAW OF CONTRACT
	COURSE CODE : CC 104
	LL.B SEM -1

COURSE OBJECTIVE:	
➢	Understand the essential elements required to form a valid contract.
➢	Analyze different types of contracts, including void, voidable, and unlawful agreements.
➢	Apply doctrines such as consideration, capacity to contract, free consent, and lawful object.
➢	Examine the legal consequences of breach of contract and available remedies.
➢	Interpret contract clauses and evaluate enforceability in practical scenarios.
➢	Appreciate the role of contract law in commerce and society.

TEACHING SCHEME						
LECTURES	**OTHERS**	**TOTAL**	**CREDITS**	**EVALUATION SCHEME**		
				INTERNAL	**EXTERNAL**	**TOTAL MARKS**
4	1	5	5	-	100	100

Sr No.	**Course Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage (%)**
1	LAW OF CONTRACT	75	100(%)

LL.B SEM -1 COURSE NAME : LAW OF CONTRACT			
Unit	**Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage %**
1	**General Principles of Law of Contract**: 1.1 Agreement and contract definitions, elements and kinds. Proposal, Communication and revocation – proposal and invitation for proposal – floating offers 1.2 Acceptance – their various forms, essential elements 1.3 Consideration –its need, meaning, kinds, essential elements 1.4 Capacity to Contract	19	25%
2	**Capacity to contract & Free Consent :** 2.1 Minor, Age of Majority, Nature of minor's agreement & effects thereof, Accessories supplied to a minor, Agreement beneficial and detrimental to a minor 2.2 Free consent –its need and definition, Effects of force, coercion & undue influence on contract 2.3 Mistake: definition – kinds- fundamental error mistake of law and of fact – their effects 2.4 Legality of objects: 2.4.1 Unlawful Agreements: Kinds and effects thereof 2.4.2 Void Agreements, Uncertain Agreements, Wagering Agreements, Illegal & Void Agreements	19	25%
3	**Discharge of Contract & Quasi-Contracts:** 3.1 Various modes of discharge of contract and effects thereof 3.2 Anticipatory Breach of Contract 3.3 Impossibility of performance – specific grounds of frustration –application to leases- theories of frustration – effect of frustration– frustration and restitution, by period of limitation 3.4 Rescission and alteration – their effect-remission and waiver of performance – extension of time – accord and satisfaction 3.5 Quasi-contracts or certain relations resembling those created by contracts, Quantum Meruit	18	25%
4	**Specific Relief Act**	19	25%

	4.1 Persons against whom specific enforcement can be ordered 4.2 Rescission and cancellation 4.3 Injunction: Temporary and Perpetual 4.4 Declaratory orders 4.5 Discretion and power of court		

COURSE OUTCOME:		
	CO Statement	**Unit No.**
CO1	Understand the foundational principles of contract law including agreements, proposals, acceptances, consideration, and capacity.	
CO2	Analyze and evaluate issues related to capacity to contract, free consent, and legality of object, including minors and void agreements.	
CO3	Apply the legal concepts of discharge of contracts, anticipatory breach, frustration, and quasi-contracts to practical situations.	
CO4	Interpret and apply provisions under the Specific Relief Act including specific performance, injunctions, rescission, and declaratory reliefs.	

TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODOLOGY :	
1	Lectures & Interactive Discussions
2	Case Study Method
3	Moot Courts & Mock Trials
4	Clinical Legal Education
5	Collaborative & Research-Based Learning

REFERENCE BOOKS	
1	Beasten (Ed), Anson's Law of Contract
2	P. S. Atiya, Introduction to the Law of Contract (Claredon Law Series) Avtar Singh, Law of Contract, Eastern Lucknow
3	G. C. Cheshire, and H. S. Fifoot and M. P. Formston Law Contract ELBS with Butterworths.
4	M. Krishnan Nair, Law of Contract,
5	G.H. Trinel , Law of Contract Sweet & Maxwell
6	R.K. Abichandani (ed), Pollock and Mulla on the Indian contract and the Specific Relief Act, Butterworths Publication
7	Benerjee S.C. Law of Specific Relief, Universal Anson, Law of Contract, Universal Dutt on Contract, Universal
8	Anand and Aiyer, Law of Specific Relief, Universal

CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Understand the foundational principles of contract law including agreements, proposals, acceptances, consideration, and capacity.	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1
CO2: Analyze and evaluate issues related to capacity to contract, free consent, and legality of object, including minors and void agreements.	3	3	3	2	2	1	3	2	1
CO3: Apply the legal concepts of discharge of contracts, anticipatory breach, frustration, and quasi-contracts to practical situations.	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2
CO4: Interpret and apply provisions under the Specific Relief Act including specific performance, injunctions, rescission, and declaratory reliefs.	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	3

EXPLANATION OF CO-PO MAPPING LOGIC :	
CO	**Explanation**
CO1	**PO1, PO2, PO7, PO9**: Students gain conceptual clarity of contract formation (PO1), learn to analyze issues of offer, acceptance, and consideration (PO2), build skills for practical dispute resolution (PO7), and develop judicial exam readiness (PO9).
CO2	**PO2, PO3, PO7:** Understanding void/voidable agreements, minors' contracts, and consent issues helps students analyze legal problems (PO2), strengthens values of fairness and justice (PO3), and equips them for redressal of disputes (PO7).
CO3	**PO1, PO2, PO5, PO7**: Applying doctrines of breach, frustration, and quasi-contracts enhances doctrinal knowledge (PO1), improves problem-solving ability (PO2), supports lifelong learning through evolving precedents (PO5), and builds litigation/judicial skills (PO7).
CO4	**PO3, PO4, PO5, PO9**: Engaging with Specific Relief Act remedies builds awareness of rights and duties (PO3), instills professional ethics in equitable remedies (PO4), ensures continuous learning of evolving judicial trends (PO5), and prepares students for judicial decision-making (PO9).

COURSE NAME : LAW OF CONTRACT	
Level	**Statement**
Local Need	Addresses common contractual disputes in everyday transactions (sale agreements, service contracts, tenancy agreements) faced by individuals and businesses in the local community.
Regional Need	Considers regional trade practices and agreements prevalent in different states, especially those influenced by local customs and state amendments.
National Need	Aligns with the Indian Contract Act, 1872 and Specific Relief Act, 1963 — essential for all civil law practice in India.
Global Need	Builds foundation for international contract law principles that align with global trade norms (UNCITRAL model laws, WTO agreements).

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME : SPECIAL CONTRACT
	COURSE CODE : CC 105
	LL.B SEM -1

COURSE OBJECTIVE:	
➢	Introduce students to various types of special contracts, such as contracts of indemnity, guarantee, bailment, pledge, and agency.
➢	Explore the legal intricacies, rights, duties, and liabilities specific to each type of special contract.
➢	Foster analytical skills through examination of judicial interpretations and statutory frameworks governing these contracts.
➢	Provide insight into the rationale and necessity behind statutory provisions that govern certain special contracts.
➢	Enable students to critically assess the application of these special contracts in real-world commercial and legal scenarios.

TEACHING SCHEME						
LECTURES	**OTHERS**	**TOTAL**	**CREDITS**	**EVALUATION SCHEME**		
				INTERNAL	**EXTERNAL**	**TOTAL MARKS**
4	1	5	5	-	100	100

Sr No.	**Course Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage (%)**
1	SPECIAL CONTRACT	75	100(%)

LL.B SEM -1 COURSE NAME : SPECIAL CONTRACT			
Unit	**Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage %**
1	**Indemnity and Guarantee** 1.1 Indemnity: concept, Need for indemnity, definition 1.2 Methods of creating indemnity obligations 1.3 Commencement, Nature and extent of liability of the indemnifier 1.4 Situations of various type of indemnity creations, Documents/ agreements of indemnity, Nature of indemnity clauses 1.5 Guarantee: Concept, essentials for a valid guarantee contract 1.6 Rights & Liabilities of Surety	18	25%
2	**Bailment, Pledge and Agency** : 2.1 Bailment: Essential Features, Rights & duties of Bailor & Bailee 2.2 Pledge: Definition Righes and duties of Pawnee, who can pledge? 2.3 Agency: 2.3.1 Definition, Essentials, kinds of agents, creation of Agency 2.3.2 Relations of Principal and Agent : Rights and duties of Agent 2.3.3 Relations of Principal with Third Parties 2.3.4 Methods of termination of Agency Contract 2.3.5 Liabilities of Principal and Agent before and after termination of Agency Contract	19	25%
3	**Sale of Goods Act:** 3.1 Contract of sale: Concept, Essentials, Implied Terms 3.2 Rule of Caveat Emptor 3.3 Conditions and Warrantees 3.4 Transfer of title and passing of risk 3.5 various rules regarding delivery of goods 3.6 Unpaid Seller and his rights	19	25%
4	**Partnership Act:** 4.1 Partnership: Nature, Scope, Definition, Kinds of Partnership 4.2 Rights and duties of Partners, Liabilities of Partners 4.3 Registration of Firm, Effect of non-Registration 4.4 Dissolution of firm and its effects 4.5 Liability of Partners under the Limited Liability	19	25%

	Partnership Act		

COURSE OUTCOME:		
	CO Statement	**Unit No.**
CO1	Understand the legal concept of indemnity and guarantee along with their creation, rights, and liabilities.	
CO2	Explain and apply the law relating to bailment, pledge, and agency, including creation, rights, duties, and termination.	
CO3	Analyze provisions of the Sale of Goods Act, including concepts like conditions, warranties, transfer of ownership, and rights of unpaid seller.	
CO4	Evaluate legal principles under the Indian Partnership Act and LLP Act, including registration, dissolution, and partner liabilities.	

TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODOLOGY :	
1	Lectures & Interactive Discussions
2	Case Study Method
3	Moot Courts & Mock Trials
4	Clinical Legal Education
5	Collaborative & Research-Based Learning

REFERENCE BOOKS	
1	Beasten (Ed), Anson's Law of Contract
2	P. S. Atiya, Introduction to the Law of Contract (Claredon Law Series) Avtar Singh, Law of Contract, Eastern Lucknow
3	G. C. Cheshire, and H. S. Fifoot and M. P. Formston Law Contract ELBS with Butterworths. M. Krishnan Nair, Law of Contract,
4	G.H. Trinel , Law of Contract Sweet & Maxwell
5	R.K. Abichandani (ed), Pollock and Mulla on the Indian contract and the Specific Relief Act, Butterworths Publication Benerjee S.C. Law of Specific Relief, Universal
6	Anson, Law of Contract, UniversalDutt on Contract, Universal
7	Anand and Aiyer, Law of Specific Relief, Universal.
8	Pollok and Mulla, Partnership Act, Butterworths Publication Mulla on Sale of Goods Act

CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Understand the legal concept of indemnity and guarantee along with their creation, rights, and liabilities.	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1
CO2: Explain and apply the law relating **to** bailment, pledge, and agency, including creation, rights, duties, and termination.	3	3	3	2	2	1	3	2	1
CO3: Analyze provisions of the Sale of Goods Act, including concepts like conditions, warranties, transfer of ownership, and rights of unpaid seller.	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2
CO4: Evaluate legal principles	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	3

under the Indian Partnership Act and LLP Act, including registration, dissolution, and partner liabilities.									

EXPLANATION OF CO-PO MAPPING LOGIC :	
CO	**Explanation**
CO1	**PO1, PO2, PO6**: Builds foundational knowledge of indemnity and guarantee contracts (PO1), helps in analyzing liabilities and rights of parties (PO2), and develops advanced specialization skills in financial/insurance law (PO6).
CO2	**PO2, PO3, PO7**: Enhances analytical and ethical understanding of bailment, pledge, and agency (PO2 & PO3), while preparing students to resolve disputes in commercial contexts (PO7).
CO3	**PO1, PO2, PO7:** Provides doctrinal clarity on the Sale of Goods Act (PO1), develops capacity for problem-solving in trade disputes (PO2), and equips students for judicial or arbitral redressal (PO7).
CO4	**PO3, PO4, PO9:** Promotes understanding of duties, ethics, and liabilities in partnership law (PO3 & PO4), while supporting judicial service preparation (PO9).

COURSE NAME : SPECIAL CONTRACT	
Level	**Statement**
Local Need	Business Transactions: The concepts of indemnity, guarantee, bailment, pledge, and agency are widely applicable to local commercial transactions such as hire-purchase, loans, and goods storage agreements.
Regional Need	Trade Practices: Regional industries (such as agriculture, textiles, and manufacturing) rely heavily on bailment, pledge, and sale of goods contracts.
National Need	Alignment with Indian Statutes: The syllabus covers key provisions from the Indian Contract Act, 1872, Sale of Goods Act, 1930, and Partnership Act, 1932—fundamental to civil and commercial law practice in India.
Global Need	International Trade Readiness: Knowledge of contract, sale of goods, and agency principles aligns with international commercial laws such as the UN Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (CISG).

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME : CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF INDIA
	COURSE CODE : FOUNDATION 106 F
	LL.B SEM -1

COURSE OBJECTIVE:	
➢	Trace the historical background of the Indian Constitution from ancient, medieval, colonial, and modern periods.
➢	Examine the constitutional developments during British rule, including the major Acts such as the Regulating Act, Charter Acts, Government of India Acts, and Indian Councils Acts.
➢	Understand the role of freedom movements and political leadership in shaping constitutional reforms.
➢	Analyze the making of the Indian Constitution, focusing on the Constituent Assembly debates and the influence of various constitutional philosophies.
➢	Assess the impact of colonial constitutional legacies on post-independence constitutional developments in India.

TEACHING SCHEME						
LECTURES	**OTHERS**	**TOTAL**	**CREDITS**	**EVALUATION SCHEME**		
				INTERNAL	**EXTERNAL**	**TOTAL MARKS**
2	2	4	4	-	100	100

Sr No.	**Course Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage (%)**
1	CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF INDIA	60	100(%)

LL.B SEM -1 COURSE NAME : CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF INDIA			
Unit	**Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage %**
1	**Constitutional History of India** 1.1 Fourth Law Commission's Recommendations regarding Independence 1.2 Simon Commission Report 1.3 Motilal Nehru Report on Simon Commission 1.4 Muslim League Demand and Poona Pact, 1932 (Communal Award) 1.5 Government of India Act, 1935 : 1.5.1 Federal Government 1.5.2 Federal Court 1.5.3 Provincial Autonomy 1.5.4 Provincial Government 1.5.5 All India Federation 1.5.6 Dyarchy at the Center 1.5.7 Federal Legislature Provincial Legislature 1.5.8 Distribution of Power between center and provinces 1.5.9 Special Provisions for Minority 1.5.10Abolition of Indian Council	20	33%
2	**Important Constitutional Developments before framing of Constitution of India :** 2.1 Round Table Conferences 2.2 The Cripps Mission, 1942 2.3 Cabinet Mission 2.4 C. Rajagopalachari's Formula, 1944 2.5 Wavell Plan and Simla Conference, 1945 2.6 Attlee's Statement (1947) 2.7 Mountbatten Plan, 1947	20	33%
3	**Committees to draft the Constitution of India** 3.1 Framing of the Constitution of India 3.2 Constituent Assembly, Chairman, members and their contribution 3.3 Drafting Committee, Chairman, members and their contribution, 3.4 Final Draft and adoption of the Constitution of India 3.5 Indian Independence Act, 1947 : Main Features	20	34%

COURSE OUTCOME:		
	CO Statement	**Unit No.**
CO1	Describe the historical evolution of constitutional governance in India from ancient to modern times.	
CO2	Analyze major constitutional documents and enactments during British rule, such as the Regulating Act, Charter Acts, Government of India Acts, and Indian Councils Acts.	
CO3	Evaluate the impact of socio-political movements and nationalist struggles on constitutional developments in India.	
CO4	Understand the formation, functioning, and significance of the Constituent Assembly and the drafting process of the Indian Constitution.	

TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODOLOGY :	
1	Lectures & Interactive Discussions
2	Case Study Method
3	Moot Courts & Mock Trials
4	Clinical Legal Education
5	Collaborative & Research-Based Learning

REFERENCE BOOKS	
1	D. D. Basu : Introduction to the Constitution of India
2	G. N. Singh : Landmark in Indian Constitutional & National Development
3	V. D. Kulshreshtha's Landmarks in Indian Legal & Constitutional History, Eastern Book Co.
4	J. N. Pandey : Constitutional Law of India Keith : Constitutional History
5	M. P. Jain : Indian Constitutional Law
6	M. V. Pylee : Constitutional History of India
7	Shiva Rao : Framing of the Constitution of India (Vols. 1-4)
8	V. N. Shukla : Constitution of India

CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Describe the historical evolution of constitutional governance in India from ancient to modern times.	3	2	2	1	3	2	2	2	1
CO2: Analyze major constitutional documents and enactments during British rule, such as the Regulating Act, Charter Acts, Government of India Acts, and Indian Councils Acts.	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	1
CO3: Evaluate the impact of socio-political movements and nationalist struggles on constitutional developments in India.	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	2
CO4: Understand the formation, functioning, and significance of the Constituent Assembly and the drafting process of the Indian Constitution.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2

EXPLANATION OF CO-PO MAPPING LOGIC :	
CO	**Explanation**
CO1	**PO1, PO2, PO5**: Provides historical foundation of Indian constitutional governance (PO1), supports critical interpretation of socio-legal evolution (PO2), and develops lifelong learning about constitutional heritage (PO5).
CO2	**PO1, PO2, PO7**: Strengthens understanding of statutory frameworks during British rule (PO1), promotes legal problem analysis (PO2), and builds capacity for dispute resolution based on constitutional principles (PO7).
CO3	**PO2, PO3, PO7**: Links freedom movements and socio-political struggles to rights and duties (PO3), deepens analytical capacity (PO2), and develops ability to apply law for social transformation (PO7).
CO4	**PO1, PO3, PO4, PO9**: Provides insight into the making of the Indian Constitution (PO1), fosters ethical values of democracy and duties (PO3, PO4), and equips students for judicial service readiness (PO9).

COURSE NAME : CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF INDIA	
Level	**Statement**
Local Need	Enables students to appreciate the historical constitutional developments that have shaped present-day governance in their own state and region.
Regional Need	Highlights constitutional arrangements that impacted various provinces and princely states, such as Provincial Autonomy and Distribution of Powers**.**
National Need	Aligns with the Bar Council of India's LL.B curriculum framework**,** ensuring professional readiness for law practice in India.
Global Need	Positions India's constitutional journey in the broader context of world history and decolonization movements.

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME: CONSTITUTIONAL LAW PAPER-1

	COURSE CODE : CC 108
	LL.B SEM -2

COURSE OBJECTIVE:	
➢	Trace the development of constitutional governance in India.
➢	Examine the impact of colonial rule on constitutional developments.
➢	Understand key constitutional milestones that shaped modern India.

TEACHING SCHEME						
LECTURES	**OTHERS**	**TOTAL**	**CREDITS**	**EVALUATION SCHEME**		
				INTERNAL	**EXTERNAL**	**TOTAL MARKS**
4	1	5	5	-	100	100

Sr No.	**Course Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage (%)**
1	CONSTITUTIONAL LAW PAPER - 1	75	100(%)

LL.B SEM -2 COURSE NAME : CONSTITUTIONAL LAW PAPER-1			
Unit	**Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage %**
1	**Preamble of the Constitution:** 1.1 Preamble: purpose, objectives importance 1.2 Preamble – Whether a part of the Constitution, Application of Basic Structure Theory to the Preamble 1.3 Amendment made in the Preamble : Effects thereof 1.4 Use of Preamble in Interpretation of Constitutional Provisions 1.6 Salient Features of the Constitution of India 1.7 Citizenship	18	25%
2	**Fundamental Rights - I :** 2.1 Concept of "State" under Article 12 and judicial approach, Meaning of Law under Article 13 2.2 Right to equality and protective discrimination, Equality of opportunity in the matter of Public Employment 2.3 Freedoms guaranteed to citizens of India under Article 19 and reasonable restrictions 2.4 Right against exploitation, Abolition of untouchability and Titles 2.5 Right of Self-incrimination and Principle of Double Jeopardy 2.6 Constitutional Remedy for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights(Writ remedies under Articles 32, Distinction from writs under Article 226)	19	25%
3	**Fundamental Rights – II** 3.1 Right to life and personal liberty, due process of law (Article 21) Right to privacy, right to clean Environment, Right to Shelter, Right to information, Right to Free Legal Aid, Right to live with dignity and other rights covered within ambit of Article 21 3.2 Safeguards against arbitrary Arrest and Detention 3.3 Right to Freedom of Religion & Secularism 3.4 Prohibition of Traffic in Human beings and forced labour 3.5 Prohibition of Employment of Children in factories etc. 3.6 Right to Education (Article 21 and 21-A and its developments)	19	25%

	3.7 Cultural and Educational Rights: Articles 29 & 30 3.8 Article 31-B & Schedule IX,		
4	**Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties** : 4.1 Directive Principles : Nature, ideals, Distinction from Fundamental Rights & Inter-relationship with fundamental rights 4.2 Non-enforceability of Directive Principles before the court 4.3 Classification of Directive Principles, Uniform Civil Code : challenges and adequacy 4.4 Reading Directive Principles into Fundamental Rights by the Apex Court through its decisions 4.5 Fundamental Duties : Concept, significance and nature	19	25%

COURSE OUTCOME:		
	CO Statement	**Unit No.**
CO1	Understand and analyze the Preamble, its significance, role in interpretation, and its position in constitutional jurisprudence.	
CO2	Interpret the Fundamental Rights, especially the scope of equality, freedom, and constitutional remedies, and examine their application through judicial interpretation.	
CO3	Analyze the evolving dimensions of Article 21 and other human rights, including the Right to Privacy**,** Right to Education, and environmental rights.	
CO4	Evaluate the nature and relevance of Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties and their interplay with Fundamental Rights.	

TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODOLOGY :	
1	Lectures & Interactive Discussions
2	Case Study Method
3	Moot Courts & Mock Trials
4	Clinical Legal Education
5	Collaborative & Research-Based Learning

REFERENCE BOOKS	
1	Constitutional Law of India : D. D. Basu Introduction to the Constitution of India D.D.
2	Basu Shorter Constitution of India : Durga Das
3	Basu Constitutional Law of India : V. N. Shukla
4	Constitutional Law of India : M. P. Jain
5	Constitution of India : J. N. Pandey
6	Constitutional Law of India (Vol. 1-3) : H. M. Seervai
7	Constitutional law of India : P. M. Baxi
8	Introduction to the Constitutional Law of India : Narendra Kumar, Allabahad Law Agency

CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Understand and analyze the Preamble, its significance, role in interpretation, and its position in constitutional jurisprudence	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2
CO2: Interpret the Fundamental Rights, especially the scope of equality, freedom, and constitutional remedies, and examine their application through judicial interpretation.	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	1	3
CO3: Analyze the evolving dimensions of Article 21 and other human rights, including the Right to Privacy**,** Right to Education, and environmental rights.	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	1	3
CO4: Evaluate the nature and relevance of Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties and their interplay with Fundamental Rights.	2	2	3	3	2	1	2	1	2

EXPLANATION OF CO-PO MAPPING LOGIC :	
CO	**Explanation**
CO1	**PO1, PO2, PO3**: Builds knowledge of Preamble and salient constitutional features (PO1), strengthens skills in interpreting constitutional provisions (PO2), and develops values of rights and duties (PO3).
CO2	**PO2, PO3, PO7, PO9**: Emphasizes Fundamental Rights and judicial remedies, fostering legal analysis (PO2), community welfare values (PO3), dispute redressal capacity (PO7), and judicial service preparedness (PO9).
CO3	**PO1, PO2, PO3, PO5, PO7:** Focuses on expanding Article 21 rights such as privacy, environment, and education, enhancing doctrinal knowledge (PO1), critical problem analysis (PO2), rights orientation (PO3), lifelong learning through evolving case law (PO5), and dispute settlement (PO7).
CO4	**PO3, PO4, PO5, PO9**: Highlights Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties, which reinforce ethical principles (PO4), lifelong learning of constitutional growth (PO5), and judicial service training (PO9).

COURSE NAME : CONSTITUTIONAL LAW PAPER-1	
Level	**Statement**
Local Need	Addresses constitutional principles relevant to state governance, regional policies, and cultural rights.
Regional Need	Equips students to handle state-level litigation and public interest cases affecting local communities.
National Need	Develops expertise in Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles, and Preamble interpretation, which are essential for nation-building, legislative drafting, and constitutional litigation.
Global Need	Aligns with international human rights principles (e.g., Right to Privacy, Right to Education, Environmental Rights).

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME : CONSTITUTIONAL LAW PAPER-II
	COURSE CODE : CC 109
	LL.B SEM -2

COURSE OBJECTIVE:	
➢	Examine the distribution of legislative, executive, and judicial powers between the Union and the States.
➢	Understand the role and independence of the judiciary, including the powers of judicial review and judicial activism.
➢	Analyze the position and powers of the President, Governor, and Council of Ministers within the parliamentary framework.
➢	Explore the doctrine of separation of powers, checks and balances, and the functioning of constitutional bodies.

TEACHING SCHEME						
LECTURES	**OTHERS**	**TOTAL**	**CREDITS**	**EVALUATION SCHEME**		
				INTERNAL	**EXTERNAL**	**TOTAL MARKS**
4	1	5	5	-	100	100

Sr No.	**Course Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage (%)**
1	CONSTITUTIONAL LAW PAPER-II	75	100(%)

LL.B SEM -2

COURSE NAME : CONSTITUTIONAL LAW PAPER-II			
Unit	**Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage %**
1	**Executive, Legislature and Judiciary**: 1.1 Union Executive: President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, their qualifications, powers and duties, position of the President Vis-à-vis Prime Minister 1.2 State Executive: Governor, Chief Minister, Powers, Council of Ministers 1.3 Union Legislature: Composition of Parliament, Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, Qualifications and Disqualifications of the Member of Parliament, Schedule X, Speaker and Dy. Speaker of both Houses and their powers, Procedure for passing Ordinary Bill & Money Bill, Joint Session of House 1.4 State Legislature: Composition of House, Qualifications and disqualifications of MLAs, Legislative Procedure of State Legislature 1.5 Union Judiciary: Supreme Court Judges & Chief Justice :Procedure for appointment and removal, qualifications, Powers and Jurisdiction of SC : Original, Appellate, Advisory, Article 141, 142, 143 1.6 State Judiciary: Appointment, Transfer and removal procedure of High Court Judges and Chief Justice of High Court, Powers and Jurisdiction of High Courts, Writs : Article 226 and 227, Distinction between them	18	25%
2	**Amendment of the Constitution:** 2.1 Procedure to amend the Constitution under Article 368 2.2 Limited power of the Parliament to amend the provisions of the Constitution 2.3 Judicial Pronouncements of the Supreme Court and relevant Constitutional Amendments 2.4 Basic Structure Doctrine alongwith relevant decisions of the Apex Court	19	25%
3	**Emergency provisions**: 3.1 National Emergency: Grounds, Effects of proclamation of Emergency: Suspension of Fundamental Rights during Emergency, Revocation of Emergency, Judicial approach 3.2 Emergency due to failure of Constitutional Machinery in States : Grounds	19	25%

	3.3 Report of Sarkaria Commission, Guidelines of S. R. Bommai's case, other relevant cases of the Apex Court 3.4 Financial Emergency		
4	**Miscellaneous** 4.1 Right to property (Article 300-A), Doctrine of Pleasure, Constitutional safeguards to Civil Servants, Attorney General, Advocate General, Chief Election Commissioner and Election Commission, Official Language, 4.2 Freedom of Trade, Commerce and Intercourse 4.3 GST Council: Constitution, Functions and Powers 4.4 Relations between Union and State: Legislative, Administrative and Financial, Schedule VII and its Importance 4.5 Consolidated funds, Contingency Funds, CAG, Public Service Commission, Vigilance Commission and other commissions 4.6 Special provisions related to Tribal Areas, Scheduled areas	19	25%

COURSE OUTCOME:		
	CO Statement	**Unit No.**
CO1	Understand the structure, powers, and functions of the Union and State Executive, Legislature, and Judiciary.	
CO2	Analyze the constitutional amendment process and understand the significance of the Basic Structure Doctrine.	
CO3	Evaluate the legal and constitutional implications of emergency provisions, and interpret relevant judicial rulings.	
CO4	Comprehend various constitutional provisions including Right to Property, civil service safeguards, inter-state trade, financial relations, and roles of key constitutional authorities.	

TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODOLOGY :	
1	Lectures & Interactive Discussions
2	Case Study Method
3	Moot Courts & Mock Trials
4	Clinical Legal Education
5	Collaborative & Research-Based Learning

REFERENCE BOOKS	
1	Constitutional Law of India : D. D. Basu
2	Introduction to the Constitution of India : D. D.
3	Basu Shorter Constitution of India : Durga Das
4	Basu Constitutional Law of India : V. N. Shukla
5	Constitutional Law of India : M. P. Jain
6	Constitution of India : J. N. Pandey
7	Constitutional Law of India : H. M. Seervai

CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Understand the structure, powers, and functions of the Union and State Executive, Legislature, and Judiciary.	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	3
CO2: Analyze the constitutional amendment process and understand the significance of the Basic Structure Doctrine.	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	2
CO3: Evaluate the legal and constitutional implications of emergency provisions, and interpret relevant judicial rulings.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2
CO4: Comprehend various constitutional provisions including Right to Property, civil service safeguards, inter-state trade, financial	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2

relations, and roles of key constitutional authorities.									

EXPLANATION OF CO-PO MAPPING LOGIC :	
CO	**Explanation**
CO1	**PO1, PO2, PO7, PO9**: Strengthens foundational understanding of executive, legislature, and judiciary (PO1), promotes analytical interpretation of powers (PO2), develops dispute resolution skills (PO7), and enhances judicial preparation (PO9).
CO2	**PO1, PO2, PO3, PO7:** Examining constitutional amendments deepens knowledge of legislative setup (PO1), enhances problem-solving and analysis (PO2), instills values of rights and duties through Basic Structure Doctrine (PO3), and equips students with legal reasoning for reforms (PO7).
CO3	**PO1, PO2, PO3, PO7, PO9**: Understanding emergency provisions and judicial review cultivates constitutional literacy (PO1), sharpens analytical ability (PO2), fosters democratic duties and rights awareness (PO3), enhances redressal mechanisms (PO7), and prepares for judicial interpretation roles (PO9).
CO4	**PO3, PO4, PO5, PO9**: Engaging with property rights, financial relations, and constitutional bodies builds civic and ethical values (PO3, PO4), encourages lifelong learning of constitutional governance (PO5), and trains graduates for judicial and administrative service (PO9).

COURSE NAME : CONSTITUTIONAL LAW PAPER-II	
Level	**Statement**
Local Need	Equips students to address state–center conflicts, governance issues, and emergency situations.
Regional Need	Helps understand federalism, financial distribution, and autonomy relevant to regional governance.
National Need	Aligns with the Constitution of India by covering powers of legislature, judiciary, and executive.
Global Need	Encourages comparative study of federal structures, checks and balances, and judicial review practiced worldwide.

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME : COMPANY LAW
	COURSE CODE : CC 110
	LL.B SEM -2

COURSE OBJECTIVE:	
➢	To provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the principles and statutory provisions governing corporate entities in India, particularly under the Companies Act, 2013.
➢	To familiarize students with the legal procedures for the incorporation, management, and regulation of various types of companies.
➢	To develop awareness about the rights, duties, and liabilities of key stakeholders such as directors, shareholders, and company officers.
➢	To emphasize the importance of corporate governance, statutory compliance, and ethical corporate behavior.

TEACHING SCHEME						
LECTURES	**OTHERS**	**TOTAL**	**CREDITS**	**EVALUATION SCHEME**		
				INTERNAL	**EXTERNAL**	**TOTAL MARKS**
4	1	5	5	-	100	100

Sr No.	**Course Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage (%)**
1	COMPANY LAW	75	100(%)

LL.B SEM -2 COURSE NAME : COMPANY LAW			
Unit	**Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage %**
1	**Introduction, Memorandum & Article of Association:** 1.1 Company: Definition, Theories of Corporate personality 1.2 Kinds of Companies: Private Companies – nature and advantages – Government Companies-holding and subsidiary companies, 1.3 Registration and Incorporation of company 1.4 Memorandum of Association, Various clauses, Alteration therein, Doctrine of ultra virus, Consequences of ultra-virus transaction 1.5 Articles of Association : binding force, alteration, its relation with Memorandum, doctrine of constructive notice and indoor management	18	25%
2	**Prospectus, Promoters, Shares, Shareholder & Members, Share Capital etc.** 2.1 Prospectus: contents, Shelf Prospectus, Misrepresentation in prospectus, Remedies for misrepresentation and liabilities thereof, Red Herring Prospectus 2.2 Promoters, Shares: General Principles for allotment, statutory restrictions, Share Certificates, Transfer of shares, dematerialized shares (DEMAT) 2.3 Shareholder and members of company: Distinction, Modes of becoming members of company 2.4 Share Capital: Kinds, alteration and reduction of share capital, Buyback of shares	19	25%
3	**Directors, Dividends, Audit, Accounts, Oppression & Mismanagement etc.** 3.1 Directors: Position, appointment, qualifications, vacation of office, removal, resignation, powers and duties of directors, Managing Director 3.2 Dividends, Audits and accounts, Debentures, Fixed and floating charges, kinds of debentures, protection of minority rights 3.3 Prevention of Oppression and Mismanagement	19	25%
4	**Provisions for Reconstruction, Amalgamation & Winding up of company**: 4.1 Reconstruction and Amalgamation of Company	19	25%

	4.2 Types of winding up under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016: Reasons, grounds, who can apply? Procedure, powers of liquidator 4.3 Corporate Social Responsibility, Corporate liability: Civil and Criminal 4.4 National Company Law Tribunal and National Company Law Appellate Tribunal: Jurisdiction, Powers and Functions		

COURSE OUTCOME:		
	CO Statement	**Unit No.**
CO1	Understand the general principles of tort law, its distinction from other branches of law, and foundational legal maxims.	
CO2	Analyze various torts against person, property, reputation, and understand vicarious and third-party liabilities.	
CO3	Explain and apply principles of strict and absolute liability, remedies, and legal precedents in tort law.	
CO4	Demonstrate understanding of the Consumer Protection Act, its framework, and the role of redressal forums in protecting consumer rights.	

TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODOLOGY :	
1	Lectures & Interactive Discussions
2	Case Study Method
3	Moot Courts & Mock Trials
4	Clinical Legal Education
5	Collaborative & Research-Based Learning

REFERENCE BOOKS	
	Note : Provisions of Companies Act, 2013 (with all amendments as well as the amendments which may be carried out in future) and relevant provisions of the insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 shall be in the syllabus
1	Avtar Singh, Introduction to Company Law, Eastern Book Co., Lucknow
2	Avtar Singh, Company Law, Eastern Book Co.
3	L.C.B. Gower, Principles of Modern Company Law, Sweet and Maxwell, London

CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Understand the general principles of tort law, its distinction from other branches of law, and foundational legal maxims.	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	1
CO2: Analyze various torts against person, property, reputation, and understand vicarious and third-party liabilities.	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	1
CO3: Explain and apply principles of strict and absolute liability, remedies, and legal precedents in tort law.	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2
CO4: Demonstrate understanding of the Consumer Protection Act, its framework, and the role of redressal forums in protecting consumer rights.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2

EXPLANATION OF CO-PO MAPPING LOGIC :	
CO	**Explanation**
CO1	PO1, PO6: Students grasp legal frameworks of corporate personality & incorporation (strong theoretical foundation).
CO2	PO2, PO7: Critical analysis of share capital, shareholder rights, and remedies develops analytical & problem-solving skills.
CO3	PO3, PO4, PO7: Understanding directors' duties, corporate governance, and minority rights fosters professional ethics and community welfare.
CO4	PO5, PO8, PO9: Application of amalgamation, winding-up, and tribunal processes prepares students for judiciary & practice, also instills lifelong learning due to evolving corporate law.

COURSE NAME : COMPANY LAW	
Level	**Statement**
Local Need	Prepares graduates to advise SMEs, startups, and local industries in Gujarat/India on company formation, compliance, and dispute resolution.
Regional Need	Supports regional economic growth by equipping students to handle issues of corporate fraud, mismanagement, mergers, and restructuring common in industrial belts.
National Need	Aligns with Companies Act, 2013 & Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, ensuring legal professionals are trained for corporate governance and CSR compliance.
Global Need	Provides insights into comparative corporate practices, international investment, and cross-border mergers; essential for students engaging with MNCs, global trade, and WTO regime.

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME : ENVIRONMENTAL LAW
	COURSE CODE : CC 111
	LL.B SEM -2

COURSE OBJECTIVE:	
➢	Develop knowledge of Indian environmental protection laws and constitutional provisions**.**
➢	Examine key environmental legislation like the Environment Protection Act, Water Act, Air Act, and Wildlife Protection Act.
➢	Analyze the impact of judicial activism**,** landmark environmental judgments, and the evolving role of the Indian judiciary**.**
➢	Understand the principles and implementation of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)**.**
➢	Understand the importance and mechanisms of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in addressing environmental issues.

TEACHING SCHEME						
LECTURES	**OTHERS**	**TOTAL**	**CREDITS**	**EVALUATION SCHEME**		
				INTERNAL	**EXTERNAL**	**TOTAL MARKS**
4	1	5	5	-	100	100

Sr No.	**Course Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage (%)**
1	ENVIRONMENTAL LAW	75	100(%)

LL.B SEM -2 COURSE NAME : ENVIRONMENTAL LAW			
Unit	**Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage %**
1	**Environment & Environmental Pollution** 1.1 Environment: Meaning, Types: Natural & Man-made Environment 1.2 Eco System, Balance of Ecology 1.3 Environmental Pollution: Meaning, causes, Factors & Effects of Environmental Pollution 1.4 Types of Environmental Pollution: Air, Water and Noise Pollution etc.	18	25%
2	**Environment Protection : International Scenario & Constitutional Remedies :** 2.1 International Scenario: Stockholm Conference, Rio de' Janeiro Conference Sustainable Development and subsequent International Developments related to Environment Laws and its implication in India. 2.2 Constitutional perspectives for protection of Environment : right to clean environment as a fundamental right under Article 21, other relevant articles : 48-A, 51-A(g), 32 and 226, 42nd Constitutional Amendment 2.3 Contribution of Judiciary in Environment Protection through PILs, relevant decisions of the Supreme Court 2.4 Public Trust Doctrine, Polluter Pays Principle	19	25%
3	**Legislations for the protection of Environment:** 3.1 Offences, Remedies and Procedure for prevention of Water Pollution under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 3.2 Offences, Remedies and Procedure for prevention of Air Pollution under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 3.3 Noise Pollution: Causes, effects and control measures 3.4 Environment (Protection) Act, 1986: Need to enact this legislation, Powers of the Central Government, Provisions for Prevention, Control and Abatement of Environmental Pollution : Offences & Punishment 3.5 National Green Tribunals Act, 2010 : Objects, reasons and salient features	19	25%
4	**Miscellaneous:**		

	4.1 Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991: Liabilities of owners, Compulsory Insurance & Procedure for payment of compensation, 4.2 Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972: Authorities: Hunting of Wild Animals, Protected Areas, Offences 4.3 Forest Act, 1927: Reserved Forests, Centuries, Powers of Forest Officer 4.4Prevention of Cruelty to the Animals Act: Objects & main features	19	25%

COURSE OUTCOME:		
	CO Statement	**Unit No.**
CO1	Understand the causes and effects of environmental pollution and the types of pollutants.	
CO2	Study constitutional provisions and judicial approaches to environmental protection in India.	
CO3	Examine key environmental legislations, their procedures, and remedies.	
CO4	Analyze international conventions, doctrines, and sustainable development principles.	

TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODOLOGY :	
1	Lectures & Interactive Discussions
2	Case Study Method
3	Moot Courts & Mock Trials
4	Clinical Legal Education
5	Collaborative & Research-Based Learning

REFERENCE BOOKS	
1	The Wa Uer (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
2	The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
3	The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
4	The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991
5	Environmental Law and Policy in India by Armin Rusencranz, Syam Divan Tripathi Publication
6	Lal's Commentaries on Water, Air Pollution and Environment (Protection) Laws by Law Publishers (India) Pvt. Ltd.

7	Environmental Law in India by Jain and Jain (Idnore Law House)
8	Environmental Law by Prof. S. C. Shastri, Eastern Book Co.
9	Environment Law by Sumeet Malik, Edition, Eastern Book Co.

CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Understand the causes and effects of environmental pollution and the types of pollutants.	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1
CO2: Study constitutional provisions and judicial approaches to environmental protection in India.	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	1	2
CO3: Examine key environmental legislations, their procedures, and remedies.	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2
CO4: Analyze international conventions, doctrines, and sustainable development principles.	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	1

EXPLANATION OF CO-PO MAPPING LOGIC :	
CO	**Explanation**
CO1	PO1, PO2, PO3: Understanding pollution aligns with exploring substantive laws (PO1), analyzing social problems like environmental degradation (PO2), and inculcating duties to prevent harm (PO3).
CO2	PO1, PO2, PO3, PO7: Constitutional provisions and judicial activism are central to legislative interpretation (PO1), problem-solving (PO2), rights/duties enforcement (PO3), and judicial redressal (PO7).
CO3	PO1, PO2, PO6, PO7, PO9: Studying statutory laws directly contributes to knowledge acquisition (PO6), equips learners for judicial service (PO9), and prepares them for redressal of environmental disputes (PO7).

CO4	PO5, PO6, PO8: International conventions and sustainable development inculcate lifelong learning (PO5), provide advanced global perspectives (PO6), and promote research-based learning (PO8).

COURSE NAME : ENVIRONMENTAL LAW	
Level	**Statement**
Local Need	Prepares students to tackle environmental problems at grassroots (pollution control, forest protection, wildlife issues, industrial emissions).
Regional Need	Focuses on state-level issues like deforestation, industrial waste management, water and air pollution, ensuring trained legal professionals for regional tribunals and boards.
National Need	Provides legal expertise on implementation of Indian legislations like Environment Protection Act, NGT Act, Wildlife Act, etc., which are vital for India's sustainable development.
Global Need	Familiarizes students with international conferences (Stockholm, Rio), doctrines, and global environmental law, enabling them to contribute to international climate change and environmental governance debates.

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME : PROPERTY LAW
	COURSE CODE : CC 112
	LL.B SEM -2

COURSE OBJECTIVE:	
➢	Familiarize students with the concepts of environment and ecological balance, including causes and types of environmental pollution.
➢	Introduce major international developments and constitutional provisions related to environmental protection in India.
➢	Examine key environmental legislation in India, including the Water Act**,** Air Act**,** Environment Protection Act**,** and National Green Tribunal Act**.**
➢	Promote understanding of doctrines like Polluter Pays and Public Trust, and analyze the role of the judiciary in advancing environmental justice.

TEACHING SCHEME						
LECTURES	**OTHERS**	**TOTAL**	**CREDITS**	**EVALUATION SCHEME**		
				INTERNAL	**EXTERNAL**	**TOTAL MARKS**
4	1	5	5	-	100	100

Sr No.	**Course Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage (%)**
1	PROPERTY LAW	75	100(%)

LL.B SEM -2 COURSE NAME : PROPERTY LAW			
Unit	**Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage %**
1	**General Principles of Transfer of Property – I** 1.1 Kinds of property: Movable, Immovable, Tangible and non-tangible property, Intellectual Property 1.2 Which properties may be transferred? – Competency of person to transfer : Transfer for the benefit of unborn child 1.3 Rule against perpetuity 1.4 Vested Interest and Contingent Interest	18	25%
2	**General Principles of Transfer of Property – II** 2.1 Doctrine of Election 2.2 Lis Pendens : Principle, Salient Features, application in India, Essential Requirements, Exceptions 2.3 Fraudulent Transfer : Essential Requirements, Exceptions 2.4 Doctrine of Part-performance : Essentials and Exceptions	19	25%
3	**Specific Transfers** 3.1 Sale: Essentials, Rights & Liabilities of Buyer and Seller 3.2 Mortgage & Charge : Definition, Kinds of Mortgage, Rights & Liabilities of Mortgager – Mortgagee, Redemption-Clog on Redemption 3.3 Lease: Definition, Essentials, Rights & Liabilities of Lessor and Lessee 3.4 Gift: Definition, Essential requirements, Kinds of Gift, Onerous Gifts, Universal Donee, Exchange: Definition & Features 3.5 Actionable Claim : Definition & transfer of Actionable Claims	19	25%
4	**Easements**: 4.1 Easements: Meaning, Nature, Essentials and Characteristics 4.2 Kinds of Easements, Incidents of Easements, Creation of Easement	19	25%

	4.3 Various Easementary Rights :Right of Way, Right of Air, Right of support, Right of water etc. 4.4 Extinction, Suspension and Revival of Easements, 4.5 Licenses : Meaning, elements, Grant and Revocation of Licenses		

COURSE OUTCOME:		
	CO Statement	**Unit No.**
CO1	Understand the concept, classification, and essential principles relating to the transferability of property and interests therein.	
CO2	Analyze various legal doctrines such as election, lis pendens, fraudulent transfer, and part-performance, and their application under Indian law.	
CO3	Explain the nature, features, and legal consequences of specific property transfers like sale, mortgage, lease, gift, and actionable claims.	
CO4	Examine the concept of easements and licenses, including their types, rights, limitations, and legal effects of their suspension or revocation.	

TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODOLOGY :	
1	Lectures & Interactive Discussions
2	Case Study Method
3	Moot Courts & Mock Trials
4	Clinical Legal Education
5	Collaborative & Research-Based Learning

REFERENCE BOOKS	
1	Mulla, Transfer of Property Act, Universal Delhi
2	Subbarao, Transfer of Property Act, C. Subbiah Chetty, Madras
3	B. Sivaramayya, The equalities and the Law, Eastern Book Co. Lucknow.
4	P.C. Sen. The General Principles of Hindu, Jurisprudence (reprint) Allahabad Law Agency.
5	B.H. Baden- Powell, Land Systems of British India, Vol. 1 to 3 (1892),
6	Oxford V. P. Sarthy, Transfer of Property, Eastern Book Company,
7	Lucknow. Vepa P. Sarathi : Law of Transfer of Property, Eastern Book
8	Company T. R. Desai : The Indian Easements Act, 1982

9	B. B. Katiyar : Easements and Licences, Universal Law Publishing Co. Sanjiva Row : The Indian Easements Act
10	K. Joshi : Easements and Licences Peacock : The Law relating to Easements

CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Understand the concept, classification, and essential principles relating to the transferability of property and interests therein.	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
CO2: Analyze various legal doctrines such as election, lis pendens, fraudulent transfer, and part-performance, and their application under Indian law.	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2
CO3: Explain the nature, features, and legal consequences of specific property transfers like sale, mortgage, lease, gift, and actionable claims.	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2
CO4: Examine the concept of easements and licenses, including their types, rights, limitations, and legal effects of their suspension or revocation.	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2

EXPLANATION OF CO-PO MAPPING LOGIC :	
CO	**Explanation**
CO1	PO1, PO2, PO6: Students gain understanding of fundamental principles of property transfer, which builds legislative knowledge and analytical ability for judicial service.

CO2	PO2, PO3, PO6, PO7: Legal doctrines (lis pendens, fraudulent transfer, part-performance) develop problem-solving, critical reasoning, and rights-based legal values.
CO3	PO1, PO2, PO3, PO4, PO6, PO7: Study of sales, mortgages, leases, gifts, and actionable claims enhances both theoretical and practical knowledge, relevant for courts, practice, and ethics.
CO4	PO1, PO2, PO5, PO7: Learning easements and licenses builds ability to interpret day-to-day legal issues, enhances lifelong learning, and supports regional/local legal problem resolution.

COURSE NAME : PROPERTY LAW	
Level	**Statement**
Local Need	Property disputes (land transfers, leases, mortgages, easements) are among the most common legal issues at the local level. This course prepares students to address these effectively.
Regional Need	Particularly relevant for states with high agricultural land transfers, tenancy issues, and urban property development, equipping lawyers to handle local variations.
National Need	Provides a strong foundation in Transfer of Property Act, 1882, which is central to litigation, conveyancing, and judiciary functions across India.
Global Need	Comparative knowledge of doctrines like part-performance and property rights equips students to engage with cross-border property transactions and international investment law.

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME : PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE & THEORY
	COURSE CODE : FOUNDATION 113F
	LL.B SEM -2

COURSE OBJECTIVE:	
➢	Understand the nature, scope, and significance of Political Science.
➢	Analyze the concepts of State, Government, and Sovereignty**.**
➢	Examine the nature and interrelationship of Rights, Duties, Law, Liberty, and Equality**.**
➢	Understand key political ideologies and theories influencing global and domestic political systems.
➢	Study the structure and functions of political institutions like legislature, executive, and judiciary.
➢	Evaluate the role of political science in addressing contemporary issues such as governance, justice, and global challenges.

TEACHING SCHEME						
LECTURES	**OTHERS**	**TOTAL**	**CREDITS**	**EVALUATION SCHEME**		
				INTERNAL	**EXTERNAL**	**TOTAL MARKS**
2	2	4	4	-	100	100

Sr No.	**Course Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage (%)**

1	PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE & THEORY	75	100(%)

LL.B SEM -2 COURSE NAME : PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE & THEORY			
Unit	**Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage %**
1	**Concept of Citizenship, and Federalism**: 1.1 Citizenship: Definition under the Constitution of India 1.2 State-Citizen : Inter-relationship, Rights-Duties towards each other 1.3 Federalism: Unitary and Federal System: Distinction, True Federalism and Quasi-Federalism – meaning, distinction, Merits & Demerits of Quasi Federalism 1.4 Coalition Government : Concept and Adequacy, Anti-Defection Law 1.5 Federalism : Basic Structure of the Constitution, Golaknath's case and Kesavananda Bharti's case and other relevant cases for reference 1.6 Doctrine of Judicial Review : Meaning, need and importance in democratic system	25	33%
2	**Meaning of "State" under Article 12 and its Significance and other Constitutional Principles:** 2.1 Definition of "State|" under Article 12 of the Constitution of India 2.2 Changing notion of "State" under Article 12 of the Constitution of India through Judicial Pronouncements 2.3 Change of trend in the Definition of State in the era of Liberalization 2.4 Change in the Judicial Trend in interpreting the definition of State after the year 2002 2.5 Sovereignty: Definition, concept, characteristics, Austin's theory on sovereignty	25	33%

	2.6 Supremacy of the Constitution: Meaning and importance along with the Supreme Court decisions		
3	**Democratic Systems and Constitutional Doctrines**: 3.1 Democracy: Parliamentary Democratic System vis-à-vis Presidential Democratic System, Merits & Demerits 3.2 Doctrine of Separation of Powers: Legislature, Judiciary & Executive 3.3 Doctrine of Eclipse: Application and Importance 3.4 Doctrine of Waiver of Fundamental Rights : Circumstances 3.5 Principle of Rule of Law, application in India and other countries, importance, 3.6 Procedure established by law (under Article 21) : Meaning, interpretation by the Judiciary and its importance	25	34%

COURSE OUTCOME:		
	CO Statement	**Unit No.**
CO1	Explain the nature, scope, and relevance of Political Science and its relationship with other disciplines.	
CO2	Analyze core concepts such as State, Government, Sovereignty, Rights, Duties, Liberty, Law, and Equality.	
CO3	Interpret major political ideologies and theories including Democracy, Liberalism, Marxism, and Socialism.	
CO4	Evaluate the structure and function of political institutions and foundational principles like Rule of Law and Separation of Powers.	
CO5	Assess the relevance of political science in contemporary national and global issues.	

TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODOLOGY :	
1	Lectures & Interactive Discussions
2	Case Study Method
3	Moot Courts & Mock Trials
4	Clinical Legal Education
5	Collaborative & Research-Based Learning

REFERENCE BOOKS	
1	L. S. Rathore & S.A.H. Haqqi : Principles of Political Theory and Organisation, Eastern Book Co.
2	Gilchrist, R. N. : Principles of Political Science
3	Laski, Harold J. : The State in Theory & Practice Fairlie J. A. : Separation of Powers
4	Lindasay A. D. : Essentials of Democracy
5	Constitutional Law of India : D. D. Basu
6	Constitutional Law of India : V. N. Shukla
7	Constitutional Law of India : M. P. Jain
8	Constitution of India : J. N. Pandey
9	Constitution of India : P. M. Baxi
10	Constitution of India : Kailas Rai

CO-PO MAPPING :

CO/ PO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9
CO1: Explain the nature, scope, and relevance of Political Science and its relationship with other disciplines.	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1
CO2: Analyze core concepts such as State, Government, Sovereignty, Rights, Duties, Liberty, Law, and Equality.	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	1
CO3: Interpret major political ideologies and theories including Democracy, Liberalism, Marxism, and Socialism.	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	1

CO4: Evaluate the structure and function of political institutions and foundational principles like Rule of Law and Separation of Powers.	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2
CO5: Assess the relevance of political science in contemporary national and global issues.	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2

EXPLANATION OF CO-PO MAPPING LOGIC :	
CO	**Explanation**
CO1	PO1, PO2, PO3: Students learn the foundational nature and scope of Political Science, linking it with lawmaking and governance (PO1), analyzing social–legal relations (PO2), and recognizing the balance of rights–duties (PO3).
CO2	PO2, PO3, PO7: By analyzing State, Sovereignty, Liberty, Equality, Rights & Duties, students develop critical thinking to apply concepts in real-life legal and political contexts (PO2, PO7) while internalizing values of citizenship and welfare (PO3).
CO3	PO6, PO7: Understanding political ideologies (Democracy, Liberalism, Marxism, Socialism) enhances higher-order legal-political knowledge (PO6) and application to socio-legal issues (PO7).
CO4	PO1, PO4, PO9: Critical evaluation of institutions (Legislature, Executive, Judiciary) and doctrines like Rule of Law, Separation of Powers directly supports interpretation of laws (PO1), commitment to ethics (PO4), and judiciary-related professional skills (PO9).
CO5	PO5, PO8: Relating Political Science to contemporary national and global issues encourages lifelong learning (PO5) and strengthens empirical research ability through political-legal data analysis (PO8).

COURSE NAME : PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE & THEORY	
Level	**Statement**
Local Need	Helps students understand Indian democracy, federalism, coalition politics, and constitutional doctrines—essential for Indian governance and practice.
Regional Need	Addresses issues of federalism, decentralization, and local self-governance, which are vital in a diverse, multi-level governance system like India.
National Need	Supports preparation for judiciary, civil services, and legal practice where understanding of State, Sovereignty, and Rule of Law is crucial.

Global Need	Political ideologies, democracy, sovereignty, and judicial review are universal principles shaping global governance and international law, equipping students with comparative perspectives.

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME : FAMILY LAW -1
	COURSE CODE : CC 201
	LL.B SEM -3

COURSE OBJECTIVE:	
➢	Understand the Structure and Sources of Family Law
➢	Examine the Institution of Marriage Across Religions
➢	Analyze Matrimonial Disputes and Legal Remedies
➢	Explore Guardianship, Adoption, Maintenance, and Alimony

TEACHING SCHEME						
LECTURES	**OTHERS**	**TOTAL**	**CREDITS**	**EVALUATION SCHEME**		
				INTERNAL	**EXTERNAL**	**TOTAL MARKS**
4	1	5	5	-	100	100

Sr No.	**Course Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage (%)**

1	FAMILY LAW -1	75	100(%)

LL.B SEM -3 COURSE NAME : FAMILY LAW -1			
Unit	**Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage %**
1	**General:** 1.1 Concept of Family and Development of Family System, Types of Family 1.2 Sources of Family Law 1.3 Schools of Family Law 1.4 Uniform Civil Code : Concept, reasons, Need to enact, problems, relevant Constitutional provisions, Judicial pronouncements	18	25%
2	**Marriage:** 2.1 Concept of Marriage, Essentials of valid Marriage under Different lawsHindu, Muslim, Parsi, Christian laws and Special Marriage Act, 2.2 Emerging concepts : Maitri Sambandh (Live-in Relationship) and divided home 2.3 Regular, irregular and void marriages under different family laws and effects thereof 2.4 Iddat and its types under Muslim Law 2.5 State Regulations over customary practices like Polygamy, Concubine, Child Marriage, Dowry, Sati System etc. by different legislations 2.6 Guardianship in Marriage (Jabar) and option of puberty under Muslim law	19	25%
3	**Matrimonial Disputes and Remedies:** 3.1 Non-judicial resolution of marital conflicts.	19	25%

	3.2 Matrimonial Remedies: Restitution of Conjugal Rights, Judicial Separation and Dissolution of Marriage 3.3 Dissolution of Marriage; 3.3.1 Customary dissolution of marriage 3.3.2 Unilateral divorce 3.3.3 Divorce by mutual consent 3.3.4 Other modes of dissolution of marriage like cruelty, desertion, adultery etc. 3.4 Emerging concept: Irretrievably breakdown Theory for granting divorce and Judicial pronouncements 3.5 Divorce under Muslim personal law – 3.5.1 Talak and its kinds, Talaq-e-tafweez, Kinds of divorce 3.5.2 Grounds for Divorce under the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939 3.5.3 Judicial Approach on Triple Talaq 3.6 Re-marriage under different Family Laws 3.7 Judicial resolution of marital conflicts		
4	**Guardianship, Adoption, Alimony Andmaintenance:** 4.1 Guardianship under different family laws 4.2 Provisions for adoption under various family laws and CARA Guidelines for Adoption 4.3 Maintenance and alimony under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 and various Family Laws: 4.3.1 Maintenance of neglected wives and divorced wives 4.3.2 Maintenance of children : disabled, legitimate and illegitimate 4.3.3 Maintenance of Parents and Grand Parents 4.3.4 Alimony and maintenance as an independent remedy: a review under different personal laws - need for reforming the law, Alimony and maintenance as an ancillary relief 4.3.5 Maintenance of divorced Muslim women under the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986: a crtica1 review, Latest Judicial pronouncements on the issue including Shah Banoo's case, Danial Litfi v. Union of India's case, Sayara Banoo case and other relevant cases of the Apex Court	19	25%

COURSE OUTCOME:		
	CO Statement	**Unit No.**
CO1	Understand the concept and evolution of family systems, sources, schools of family law, and critically evaluate the debate around the Uniform Civil Code and judicial perspectives.	
CO2	Analyze the institution of marriage across different personal laws, including its essentials, emerging trends like live-in relationships, and state intervention in harmful customary practices.	
CO3	Examine the legal mechanisms for the resolution of marital disputes and understand the various modes of divorce and remarriage under diverse personal laws, including recent judicial developments.	
CO4	Interpret legal provisions related to guardianship, adoption, maintenance, and alimony under personal laws and statutory reforms, including a critical study of judicial pronouncements.	

TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODOLOGY :	
1	Lectures & Interactive Discussions
2	Case Study Method
3	Moot Courts & Mock Trials
4	Clinical Legal Education
5	Collaborative & Research-Based Learning

REFERENCE BOOKS	
1	Paras Diwan, Law of Interstate and Testamentary Succession, Universal
2	Basu, N.D. Law of Succession, Universal
3	Kusern, Marriage and Divorce Law Manual, Universal
4	Machanda S. C. Law and Practice of Divorce in India, Universal
5	P.V. Kane, History of Dharmasastras Vol.2 Pl.1 at 624-632
6	A. Kuppuswami (ed) Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage Ch.4
7	B. Sivaramayys, Inequalities and the Law
8	K.C. Daiya, "Population control through family planning in India" Indian Journal of Legal Studies,
9	J.D.M. Derrett, Hidnu Law Past and Present
10	J.D.M. Death of Marriage Law
11	A.A.A. Fyzee, Outline of Muhammadan Law, Alladi Kuppuswami, Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage J.D.M. Derret, A Critique of Modern Hindu Law
12	Paras Diwan, Hindu Law

13	Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 : Bare Act (Adoption related provisions)
14	Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (maintenance Provisions : Sec. 144-147)

CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Understand the concept and evolution of family systems, sources, schools of family law, and critically evaluate the debate around the Uniform Civil Code and judicial perspectives.	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
CO2: Analyze the institution of marriage across different personal laws, including its essentials, emerging trends like live-in relationships, and state intervention in harmful customary practices.	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	1	2
CO3: Examine the legal mechanisms for the resolution of marital disputes and understand the various modes of divorce and remarriage under diverse personal laws,	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	3

including recent judicial developments.									
CO4: Interpret legal provisions related to guardianship, adoption, maintenance, and alimony under personal laws and statutory reforms, including a critical study of judicial pronouncements.	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	1

EXPLANATION OF CO-PO MAPPING LOGIC :	
CO	**Explanation**
CO1	PO1, PO2, PO3, PO5: Students gain knowledge of sources and schools of family law, critically evaluating the UCC, which develops constitutional and social awareness.
CO2	PO1, PO2, PO3, PO7, PO9: Understanding marriage across personal laws builds comparative legal knowledge (PO1), strengthens problem-solving (PO2, PO7), fosters respect for rights/duties (PO3), and prepares students for judicial reasoning (PO9).
CO3	PO1, PO2, PO6, PO7, PO9: Study of divorce/remarriage and emerging doctrines improves legislative knowledge (PO1), problem analysis (PO2), specialization (PO6), judicial application (PO7), and prepares for judiciary (PO9).
CO4	PO1, PO2, PO3, PO6, PO8: Guardianship, adoption, and maintenance laws ensure strong legislative knowledge (PO1), social problem-solving (PO2), inculcation of duties (PO3), advanced knowledge in personal law (PO6), and research through case analysis (PO8).

COURSE NAME : FAMILY LAW -1	
Level	**Statement**
Local Need	Addresses customary practices like child marriage, dowry, polygamy, and sati which affect local communities.
Regional Need	Focuses on diverse family structures, guardianship practices, and adoption issues relevant to Indian states.
National Need	Connects with constitutional debates (Art. 44 – Uniform Civil Code).
Global Need	Incorporates comparative perspectives (e.g., live-in relationships, alimony reforms, guardianship/adoption trends).

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME : LABOUR & INDUSTRIAL LAW-1
	COURSE CODE : CC 202
	LL.B SEM -3

COURSE OBJECTIVE:	
➢	Develop Understanding of Labour Jurisprudence and Constitutional Framework
➢	Introduce Key Labour Legislations
➢	Analyze Industrial Relations Mechanisms
➢	Understand Worker Rights and Employer Obligations
➢	Foster Practical Legal Skills in Labour Law Context

TEACHING SCHEME						
LECTURES	**OTHERS**	**TOTAL**	**CREDITS**	**EVALUATION SCHEME**		
				INTERNAL	**EXTERNAL**	**TOTAL MARKS**

4	1	5	5	-	100	100

Sr No.	Course Content	Teaching Hours	Weightage (%)
1	LABOUR & INDUSTRIAL LAW-1	75	100(%)

LL.B SEM -3 COURSE NAME : LABOUR & INDUSTRIAL LAW-1			
Unit	**Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage %**
1	**The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947**: 1.1 Scope, objects and main features of the Act, Definitions: Industry, Industrial Dispute (Individual and Collective), Workman etc. and Judicial Pronouncements 1.2 Authorities under the Act: Works Committee, Conciliation Officer, Boards of conciliation, Courts of Inquiry, Labour Court, Tribunals 1.3 Procedure, powers and duties of the Authorities 1.4 Strikes and Lock-outs, Lay-off and Retrenchment 1.5 Unfair Labour Practices	18	25%
2	**The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946** 2.1 Application of the Act 2.2 Standing Orders. Model Standing Orders, 2.3 Certification and Cancellation of Standing Orders 2.4 Provisions of Appeal	19	25%

	2.5 Disciplinary Procedures: Departmental Enquiries and relevant decisions of the Apex Court		
3	**Trade Unions Act, 1926** 3.1 History and Development of Trade Unionism in India 3.2 Registration of Trade Union: Procedure 3.3 Rights and Liabilities of Registered Trade Unions 3.4 Privileges of Registered Trade Unions	19	25%
4	**Gujarat Industrial Relations Act, 1946 (former BIR Act) & Collective Bargaining**: 4.1 Important definitions: Industry, Workman, Employee, Wage Board, 4.2 Classification of Unions: Primary Union, Qualified Union, Representative Union 4.3 Rights, duties and privileges of the Representative Union 4.4 Notice of Change 4.5 Concept and importance of Principle of Collective Bargaining	19	25%

COURSE OUTCOME:		
	CO Statement	**Unit No.**
CO1	Explain the objectives, scope, and essential definitions under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and analyze the structure and functioning of dispute resolution authorities.	
CO2	Demonstrate an understanding of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, including the procedure for certification, application of model standing orders, and departmental disciplinary processes.	
CO3	Trace the historical development of trade unionism in India and evaluate the rights, liabilities, and privileges of registered trade unions under the Trade Unions Act, 1926.	
CO4	Analyze the key provisions of the Gujarat Industrial Relations Act, 1946, including union classification, notice of change, and the principle of collective bargaining, and assess its practical application in industrial relations.	

TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODOLOGY :	
1	Lectures & Interactive Discussions

2	Case Study Method
3	Moot Courts & Mock Trials
4	Clinical Legal Education
5	Collaborative & Research-Based Learning

REFERENCE BOOKS	
1	John Bowers and Simon Honeyball, Tex Book on Labour Law, Blackstone, London.
2	Srivastava K. D. Commentaries on payment of Wages Act, 1936, Eastern, Lucknow.
3	Srivastava K. D. Commentaries on Minimum Wages Act, 1948, Easteron, Lucknow.
4	Rao S. B. Law and Practice on Minimum Wage, Law Publishing House, Allahabad.
5	Sheth D. D. Commentaries on industrial Disputes Act, 1947, Law Publishing House,Allahabad.
6	Srivastava K. D. Disciplinary Action against Industrial Employees and its Remedies,
7	Eastern, Lucknow. Srivastava K. D. Commentaries on Factories Act, 1948, Eastern, Lucknow.
8	R. C. Saxena, Labour Problems and Social Welfare Chapter 1.5 and V. V. Giri, Labour Problems in Indian Industry Chs. 1 and 15
9	Indian Law Institute, Labour Law and Labour Relation, Cochin University law Review, Vol. 6 app. 153-210
10	Report of the National Commission o n Labour Ch. 14-17, 22, 23, and 24
11	O. P. Malhotra, The Law of Industrial Dispute, Universal, Delhi.
12	S.C. Srivastava, Social Security and Labour Laws, Universal Delhi.
13	S.C. Srivastava, Commentary on the Factories Act, 1948, Universal , Delhi.

CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Explain the objectives, scope, and essential definitions under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and analyze the structure and functioning of dispute resolution authorities.	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	2
CO2: Demonstrate an understanding of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, including the procedure for certification, application of model standing orders, and departmental disciplinary processes.	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2
CO3: Trace the historical development of trade unionism in India and evaluate the rights, liabilities, and privileges of registered trade unions under the Trade Unions Act, 1926.	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2
CO4: Analyze the key provisions of the Gujarat Industrial Relations Act, 1946, including union classification, notice of change, and the principle of collective bargaining, and assess its practical application in industrial relations.	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2

EXPLANATION OF CO-PO MAPPING LOGIC :	
CO	**Explanation**

CO1	PO1, PO2, PO7, PO9: Builds knowledge of statutory definitions and authorities (PO1), develops analytical ability to resolve disputes (PO2), prepares for redressal of labour conflicts (PO7), and trains for judicial service (PO9).
CO2	PO1, PO2, PO6, PO8: Enhances understanding of certification of standing orders and departmental enquiries (PO1, PO6), applies problem-solving skills (PO2), and develops research/practical skills through case law analysis (PO8).
CO3	PO1, PO2, PO3, PO7: Traces development of trade unionism, linking rights and duties of workers (PO3), strengthens dispute resolution knowledge (PO7), and builds interpretative skills (PO1, PO2).
CO4	PO1, PO2, PO3, PO6, PO7: Focuses on collective bargaining, strengthening advanced knowledge (PO6), emphasizes rights/duties in industrial relations (PO3), and equips students with tools for dispute redressal (PO7).

COURSE NAME : LABOUR & INDUSTRIAL LAW-1	
Level	**Statement**
Local Need	Addresses grassroots labour issues like strikes, lockouts, retrenchment, unfair labour practices.
Regional Need	Incorporates the Gujarat Industrial Relations Act, 1946 (BIR Act), addressing the state-specific labour dispute resolution framework.
National Need	Provides in-depth knowledge of major legislative like the Industrial Disputes Act, Standing Orders Act, Trade Unions Act, which are central to India's industrial relations system.
Global Need	Builds awareness of international labour standards (ILO Conventions) that influence Indian labour law.

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME : PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION LAW
	COURSE CODE : CC 203
	LL.B SEM -3

COURSE OBJECTIVE:	
➢	Understand the concept and rationale of taxation.
➢	Examine the constitutional framework governing taxation in India.
➢	Analyze the different types of taxes, including direct and indirect taxes.
➢	Explore the Goods and Services Tax (GST) framework and its implementation.
➢	Understand the structure of tax administration and the roles of various tax authorities.
➢	Analyze important judicial pronouncements and case laws relevant to taxation.

TEACHING SCHEME				
LECTURES	**OTHERS**	**TOTAL**	**CREDITS**	**EVALUATION SCHEME**

				INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	TOTAL MARKS
4	1	5	5	-	100	100

Sr No.	Course Content	Teaching Hours	Weightage (%)
1	PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION LAW	75	100(%)

LL.B SEM -3 COURSE NAME : PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION LAW			
Unit	**Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage %**
1	**Part A** : **2. Gujarat Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017** 2.1 Concept, Object and Reasons of Gujarat Goods and Service Tax Act : Minimal interface between Tax Payer and Authorities, Defects of structure of old Indirect Tax Provisions in India, Goods and Service Tax : meaning, advantages- benefits of GST – Prevention of evasion of tax- frauds 2.2 Important Definitions of the Gujarat GST Act and Central GST Act : Adjudicating Authority, Aggregate Turnover, Appellate Authority, Appellate Tribunal, Assessment, Business, Business Vertical, Capital Goods, Casual Taxable Person, Composite Supply, Continuous Supply of Goods, Continuous supply of Services, Drawback (Rebate of Duty), Exempt Supply, Input Service Distributor, Input Tax, Output Tax, Outward Supply, Place of Business, Recipient, Turnover in State, Works Contract	25	34%

	2.3 Input Tax Credit, Levy and Exemption of Input Tax Credit : Conditions, Registration – Persons liable and not liable for registration, Procedure, Deemed Registration, Cancellation and Revocation of Registration 2.4 Payment of Tax, interest, penalty etc., Tax Deduction at Source and Collection of Tax at source, filing of various returns : Monthly, Quarterly, annually, Refund of Tax, interest on delayed refunds, Consumer Welfare Fund 2.5 Assessment: self and provisional, Scrunity of returns, Audit , Powers of Inspection, Search, Seizure and Arrest, Provisions relating to Appeal and Reasons, ADR Mechanism 2.6 Offences and Penalties under the Gujarat GST Act.		
2	**Part: B** **3. Central Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017 and Service Tax Act** 3.1 Central Goods and Service Tax Act and Service Tax Act 3.1.1 Salient features, objects, reasons, and Importance of Central GST Act 3.1.2 Application of Central GST Act: with reference to Levy and Collection of Service Act 3.2 Salient Constitutional Perspectives related to GST: 3.2.1 Article 279-A of the Constitution of India: Goods and Service Tax Council : Constitution, functions and powers	25	33%
3	**Section III. Inter State Goods and Service Tax** **4... Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017** 4.1 Salient Features, Object and Reasons of IGST Act, 2017 4.2 Application of IGST Act, 2017 4.3 Goods and Services: Place of supply –Imported into or Exported from India, Location of Supplier/recipient is in India or outside India 4.4 Refund, apportionment of tax and settlement of fund, Transfer of Input Tax Credit	25	33%

COURSE OUTCOME:		
	CO Statement	**Unit No.**

CO1	Understand the foundational concepts, objectives, and definitions under the Gujarat GST Act, including the structure of indirect taxation and benefits of GST.	
CO2	Explain the provisions relating to Input Tax Credit, tax payment procedures, registration, filing of returns, refunds, assessments, and penalties under the Gujarat GST Act.	
CO3	Analyze the structure and application of the Central GST Act and Service Tax Act, along with the constitutional provisions relating to the GST Council.	
CO4	Evaluate the key aspects of the Integrated GST Act, including inter-state supply, place of supply, and the mechanisms of refund, apportionment, and settlement of tax.	

TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODOLOGY :	
1	Lectures & Interactive Discussions
2	Case Study Method
3	Moot Courts & Mock Trials
4	Clinical Legal Education
5	Collaborative & Research-Based Learning

REFERENCE BOOKS	
1	Ramesh Sharma, Supreme Court on Direct Taxes, Bharath Law House, New Delhi.
2	Sampath Lyengar, Law of Income Tax, Bharath Law House, New Delhi
3	Diwan B. K. and Sanjay Mehttani, Formation, Taxation, and Assessment Charitable and Religious Trusts, Bharath law House, New Delhi.
4	Kanga and Palkiwala. The Law and Practic e of Income Tax, Wadha, Nagpur
5	K. Parameswaran, Power of Taxation under the Constitution , Eastern Lucknow
6	V. Ramachandran & T.A. Ramakrishnan (eds) A. N. Aiyar's Indian aTax Lws, Company Law Institute of India Pvt. Ltd. Chennai.
7	S. Bhattacharya & H. R. . Garg, Hbandbook of Direct Taxes. Eastern Law House, Calcutta.
8	V. Ramachandran & T.A. Ramakrishnan (eds) A. N. Aiyar's Indian Tax Laws (2000) Company Law Institute of India Pvt. Ltd. Chennai.

9	S. Bhattacharya & H. R. . Garg, Hbandbook of Direct Taxes (1990) Eastern Law House, Calcutta.
10	Bhalla Monish, Commercial's GST DECODED (2017) Commercial Law Publishers (India) Pvt. Ltd. Bharat's GST Manual, 2017
11	V. S. Datey, TAXMANN'S GST Ready Reckoner, (2017)
12	Garg Rakesh, Garg Sandeep, GST Laws Manual (2017), Bloomsbury Publishers, New Delhi
13	Bare Act : Gujarat Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017
14	Bare Act : Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017
15	Bare Act : Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017
16	Constitution of India (122nd Amendment) Act, 2016
17	Constitution of India : Baxi P M, Eastern Book Company 2017 Edi..,
18	Constitution of India : Basu D.D., Eastern Book Co.
19	Constitution of India : Shukla V.N., Eastern Book Co.
20	Constitution of India : Jain M. P. Eastern Book

CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Understand the foundational concepts, objectives, and definitions under the Gujarat GST Act, including the structure of indirect taxation and benefits of GST.	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
CO2: Explain the provisions relating to Input Tax Credit, tax payment procedures, registration, filing of returns, refunds, assessments, and penalties under the Gujarat GST Act.	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2
CO3: Analyze the structure and application of the Central GST Act and Service Tax Act, along with the constitutional provisions relating to the GST Council.	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2

CO4: Evaluate the key aspects of the Integrated GST Act, including inter-state supply, place of supply, and the mechanisms of refund, apportionment, and settlement of tax.	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2

EXPLANATION OF CO-PO MAPPING LOGIC :	
CO	**Explanation**
CO1	**PO1, PO2, PO6**: Students grasp legislative framework (PO1), interpret taxation issues (PO2), and acquire specialization in indirect tax law (PO6).
CO2	**PO1, PO2, PO6, PO7, PO8:** Learning practical aspects of GST compliance (returns, penalties) enhances interpretative and problem-solving skills (PO2, PO7), develops specialized knowledge (PO6), and fosters applied learning through practical components (PO8).
CO3	**PO1, PO2, PO5, PO6, PO7**: Constitutional framework and GST Council provisions link taxation law with governance (PO1, PO2), encourage lifelong learning due to evolving tax regime (PO5), and prepare for legal redressal mechanisms (PO7).
CO4	**PO1, PO2, PO6, PO7**: Understanding interstate GST ensures deeper knowledge of advanced taxation (PO6), enhances ability to resolve taxation disputes (PO7), and applies legislative interpretation (PO1, PO2).

COURSE NAME : PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION LAW	
Level	**Statement**
Local Need	Prepares students to deal with state-level taxation disputes under the Gujarat GST Act.
Regional Need	Focus on Gujarat-specific provisions equips students to handle cases in regional courts, tax tribunals, and advisory roles.
National Need	Develops understanding of the Central GST Act and Service Tax Act, critical to the uniform tax system across India.
Global Need	GST aligns India with global best practices in indirect taxation.

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME : ADMINISTRATIVE LAW
	COURSE CODE : CC 204
	LL.B SEM -3

COURSE OBJECTIVE:	
➢	Explain the nature, scope, and development of administrative law.
➢	Examine the structure and powers of administrative authorities.
➢	Understand the concept of rule of law, separation of powers, and principles of natural justice.
➢	Analyze the judicial and other controls on administrative action including tribunals, writs, and the doctrine of ultra vires.
➢	Explore the role of delegated legislation and the importance of administrative discretion.

TEACHING SCHEME						
LECTURES	**OTHERS**	**TOTAL**	**CREDITS**	**EVALUATION SCHEME**		
				INTERNAL	**EXTERNAL**	**TOTAL MARKS**
4	1	5	5	-	100	100

Sr No.	Course Content	Teaching Hours	Weightage (%)
1	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW	75	100(%)

LL.B SEM -3 COURSE NAME : ADMINISTRATIVE LAW			
Unit	**Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage %**
1	**Introduction and Basic Constitutional Principles:** 1.1 Administrative Law: Definition, Nature, Scope Reasons for its growth 1.2 Development of Administrative Law, its relation with Constitutional law 1.3 Basic Constitutional Principles: 1.3.1 Rule of Law 1.3.2 Doctrine of Separation of Powers 1.3.3 Principles of Natural Justice, relevant statutory provisions, Natural Justice Principle as accepted in India, Judicial approach and important cases 1.4 Classification of Administrative actions, Administrative functions, Judicial Functions and Quasi-Judicial functions	18	25%
2	**Delegated Legislation and Quasi-Judicial Functions:**	19	25%

	2.1 Delegated Legislation : Definition, Reasons of its growth 2.2 Delegated Legislation in USA and in India 2.3 Functions which can be and cannot be delegated, Conditional Legislation, Sub delegation, General Principles for delegated legislations 2.4 Controls and Safeguards over Delegated Legislation : Purpose 2.5 Judicial, Legislative and other controls over Delegated Legislation 2.6 Quasi-judicial functions : Definition, distinction from Administrative functions		
3	**Judicial Review of Administrative Discretion and Remedies**: 3.1 Administrative Discretion, Judicial Review Definition 3.2 Judicial Review of Administrative Discretion: 3.2.1 Failure to exercise discretion 3.2.2 Excess or abuse of discretion 3.3 Judicial and other remedies: 3.3.1 Writ remedies, Kinds of writs, jurisdiction, powers, against whom writ to be issued, relevant constitutional provisions 3.3.2 Statutory remedies: Civil Suits, Appeals to Courts, Appeal to tribunals, Appeal before the Supreme Court, SLP, Public Interest Litigation 3.3.3 Other remedies like Council de Etat, Ombudsman, Lokpal & Lokayukt, self- help etc. 3.4 Administrative Tribunals: Definition, Origin, Nature, Scope, reasons for its growth, 3.5 Characteristics of Administrative Tribunals, Distinction from courts, Kinds of Administrative Tribunals, relevant Constitutional provisions and amendmentseffects thereof, Important judicial pronouncements: Case of Sampat Kumar, L. Chandrakumar	19	25%
4	**Miscellaneous**: 4.1 Liability of the Government 4.1.1 Contractual Liability 4.1.2 Tortuous liability, Doctrine of Estoppel, Crown Privilege 4.2 Public Corporations: Definition, characteristics, classification and working 4.3 Rights and liabilities of Public Corporations, Control over Public Corporations 4.4 Vigilance Commission,	19	25%

	4.5 Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation, Doctrine of unjust enrichment		

COURSE OUTCOME:		
	CO Statement	**Unit No.**
CO1	Understand the nature, scope, and evolution of Administrative Law, its relationship with Constitutional Law, and core constitutional principles such as Rule of Law, Separation of Powers, and Principles of Natural Justice.	
CO2	Analyze the concept, growth, and control mechanisms of Delegated Legislation, and distinguish Quasi-Judicial functions from Administrative and Judicial functions.	
CO3	Evaluate the scope of Judicial Review, remedies available against administrative actions, including writs and statutory remedies, and understand the role and characteristics of Administrative Tribunals.	
CO4	Examine government liabilities in contract and tort, the functioning and control of Public Corporations, and principles like Legitimate Expectation and Unjust Enrichment.	

TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODOLOGY :	
1	Lectures & Interactive Discussions
2	Case Study Method
3	Moot Courts & Mock Trials
4	Clinical Legal Education
5	Collaborative & Research-Based Learning

REFERENCE BOOKS	
1	C. K. Thakker, Administrative Law
2	C. K. Takwani, Lectures on Administrative Law, Eastern Book Co.
3	C. K. Allen, Law & Orders D.D. Basu, Comparative Administrative law
4	M.A. Fazal, Judicial Control of Administrative Action in India , Pakistan and Bangladesh, Butterworths - India.

CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Understand the nature, scope, and evolution of Administrative Law, its relationship with Constitutional Law, and core constitutional principles such as Rule of Law, Separation of Powers, and Principles of Natural Justice.	3	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	1
CO2: Analyze the concept, growth, and control mechanisms of Delegated Legislation, and distinguish Quasi-Judicial functions from Administrative and Judicial functions.	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2
CO3: Evaluate the scope of Judicial Review, remedies available against administrative actions, including writs and statutory remedies, and understand the role and characteristics of Administrative Tribunals.	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	3
CO4: Examine government liabilities in contract and tort, the functioning and control of Public Corporations, and principles like Legitimate Expectation and Unjust Enrichment.	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2

EXPLANATION OF CO-PO MAPPING LOGIC :	
CO	**Explanation**

CO1	**PO1, PO3**: Builds a strong foundation in Administrative Law principles (Rule of Law, Separation of Powers, Natural Justice), directly tied to substantive/procedural laws and values of rights/duties.
CO2	**PO1, PO2, PO6, PO7**: Students gain insight into delegated legislation, controls, and quasi-judicial powers – enhancing specialization and redressal-oriented skills.
CO3	**PO1, PO2, PO3, PO7, PO9:** Judicial review and remedies (writs, tribunals, PIL) are critical for understanding checks on administrative power and preparing for judicial services.
CO4	**PO1, PO2, PO4, PO6, PO7:** Government liability and doctrines (legitimate expectation, unjust enrichment) link to professional ethics, advanced specialization, and practical application in legal practice.

COURSE NAME : ADMINISTRATIVE LAW	
Level	**Statement**
Local Need	Helps students understand state-level administrative structures (Lokayukta, State Tribunals).
Regional Need	Administrative tribunals (e.g., labor, service, taxation tribunals) are highly relevant to regional disputes in Gujarat and other states.
National Need	Provides deep insight into judicial remedies (writs, PILs, tribunals) which are central to Indian administrative justice.
Global Need	Comparative understanding (India & USA in delegated legislation, Ombudsman model in Europe) prepares students for international perspectives in administrative law.

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME : PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW
	COURSE CODE : CC 205
	LL.B SEM -3

COURSE OBJECTIVE:	
➢	Introduce the nature, sources, and subjects of international law.
➢	Analyze the evolving role of international law in addressing global challenges such as terrorism, human rights, and environmental concerns.
➢	Explore the functions of international institutions and mechanisms that influence state behavior.
➢	Examine the theoretical and practical aspects of state sovereignty, recognition, jurisdiction, and responsibility.

TEACHING SCHEME				
				EVALUATION SCHEME

LECTURES	OTHERS	TOTAL	CREDITS			
				INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	TOTAL MARKS
4	1	5	5	-	100	100

Sr No.	Course Content	Teaching Hours	Weightage (%)
1	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	75	100(%)

LL.B SEM -3 COURSE NAME : PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW			
Unit	**Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage %**
1	**Definition and Concept of International Law** 1.1 Definition 1.2 Public International Law & Private International Law 1.3 Nature of International Law and its functions 1.4 International Law – a weak law 1.5 Development of International Law in India	18	25%
2	**Theoretical Foundations of International Law:** 2.1 Basic principles: sovereign equality of state – non–intervention, non use of force, international co-operation, peaceful settlement of disputes 2.2 Individuals as subject of international law 2.3 State jurisdiction on terrorism, hijacking, narcotics, war crimes and Crimes against peace 2.4 Treatment of aliens	19	25%

	2.5 Mechanism: Amnesty International, International Labour Organization (ILO) UNESCO, UNICEF		
3	**Concept:** 3.1 Sources of International Law : Customs, Treaties, General Principles of Law recognized by the Civilized Nations, Judicial Decisions, Writing of Jurists, Equity, Resolutions of General Assembly 3.2 Subjects of International Law 3.3 Jurisdiction of States 3.4 Legal Responsibility of State	19	25%
4	**Miscellaneous:** 4.1 States, Recognition, State Territory, State Jurisdiction, State Responsibility 1.2 Aliens 1.3 Extradition 1.4 Asylum 1.5 Treaties 1.6 Security Council 1.7 International Terrorism: Aircraft Hijacking, piracy, Issues and challenges of International Cyber Terrorism 1.8 Disarmament: Threat to Human Rights	19	25%

COURSE OUTCOME:		
	CO Statement	**Unit No.**
CO1	Understand the definition, nature, functions, and development of Public International Law, distinguishing it from Private International Law.	
CO2	Analyze the theoretical foundations of international legal principles and the evolving role of individuals and organizations in international law.	
CO3	Evaluate the sources, subjects, and jurisdictional aspects of international law and assess the legal responsibilities of states.	
CO4	Examine key issues such as recognition, asylum, extradition, treaties, terrorism, disarmament, and the role of the UN and other international bodies.	

TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODOLOGY :	
1	Lectures & Interactive Discussions

2	Case Study Method
3	Moot Courts & Mock Trials
4	Clinical Legal Education
5	Collaborative & Research-Based Learning

REFERENCE BOOKS	
1	S. K. Verma, Public International Law Prentice- Hall, New Delhi.
2	Peter J. Van Kricken (ed) . The Exclusion on Clause, Kluwer
3	Human Rights Watch Women's Rights Project. The Human Rights Watch Global Report on Women's Human Rights, Oxford
4	Limacora, Nowak and Tretter, International Human Rights, Sweet & Maxwell
5	Wallace, Internationla Human Rights, Text & Materials, Sweet & Maxwell
6	Muntarbhom. The Statu of Refugees in Asia, Oxford
7	Human Rights and Global Diversity, Frank Cass, London
8	Nirmal C.J. (ed) Human Rights in India, Oxford
9	Nirmal B.C. The Rights to Self determination in International Law, Deep & Deep
10	P.R. Gandhin, International Human Right Documents, Universal, Delhi.Agrawal : Public International Law
11	Dr. S. K. Kapoor : International Law : Central Law Agency

CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Understand the definition, nature, functions, and development of Public International Law, distinguishing it from Private International Law.	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
CO2: Analyze the theoretical foundations of international legal principles and the evolving role of individuals and organizations in international law.	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2

CO3: Evaluate the sources, subjects, and jurisdictional aspects of international law and assess the legal responsibilities of states.	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2
CO4: Examine key issues such as recognition, asylum, extradition, treaties, terrorism, disarmament, and the role of the UN and other international bodies.	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	3

EXPLANATION OF CO-PO MAPPING LOGIC :	
CO	**Explanation**
CO1	**PO1, PO3:** Builds conceptual clarity about international law, its definition, scope, and its difference from private international law, thereby enhancing understanding of substantive/procedural laws and legal values.
CO2	**PO2, PO3, PO6, PO7:** Covers sovereignty, human rights, terrorism, NGOs, and UN agencies → essential for interpreting global social-legal problems and applying solutions.
CO3	**PO1, PO2, PO6, PO7:** Focus on sources, jurisdiction, state responsibility strengthens advanced legal knowledge and redressal mechanisms.

CO4	**PO2, PO3, PO7, PO9:** Deals with practical international concerns (terrorism, asylum, extradition, disarmament), preparing students for judicial services and globalized legal challenges.

COURSE NAME : PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	
Level	**Statement**
Local Need	Helps students understand how international treaties (like WTO, human rights conventions) influence Indian domestic law.
Regional Need	South Asia faces cross-border terrorism, refugee crises, and maritime disputes.
National Need	India is a signatory to multiple international conventions on environment, human rights, and terrorism.
Global Need	Prepares students for careers in UN agencies, international courts, and global NGOs.

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME : PRINCIPLES OF EQUITY
	COURSE CODE : FOUNDATION 206 F
	LL.B SEM -3

COURSE OBJECTIVE:	
➢	Trace the historical development and evolution of equity as a branch of law.
➢	Equip students with knowledge of equitable rights, interests, and distinctions between legal and equitable estates.

➢	Provide an in-depth understanding of the fundamental maxims of equity and their application in modern jurisprudence.
➢	Develop the ability to apply equitable doctrines in interpreting statutes and resolving legal disputes.

TEACHING SCHEME						
LECTURES	**OTHERS**	**TOTAL**	**CREDITS**	**EVALUATION SCHEME**		
				INTERNAL	**EXTERNAL**	**TOTAL MARKS**
2	2	4	4	-	100	100

Sr No.	Course Content	Teaching Hours	Weightage (%)
1	PRINCIPLES OF EQUITY	60	100(%)

LL.B SEM -3 COURSE NAME : PRINCIPLES OF EQUITY			
Unit	**Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage %**
1	**Equity: Origin, Development & Importance:** 1.1 Origin and Historical Background of Equity 1.2 Definition, nature and scope of Equity 1.3 Equity as a Branch of Law 1.4 Basis of Equity: 1.4.1 Equity - A matter of grace, 1.4.2 Equity – A matter of conscience 1.5 Development of Equity in India 1.6 Importance of Equity	20	33%

	1.7 Practice use of Equity in enacting and interpreting the statutes 1.8Application of maxims of Equity by judiciary 1.9 Nature of Equitable Rights and interests : 1.9.1 Evolution of Equitable Interests in property 1.9.2 Difference between Legal and equitable estates		
2	**Maxims of Equity - I:** 2.1 Equity will not suffer a wrong to be without a remedy 2.2 Equity Follows the Law 2.3 He who seeks Equity must do Equity 2.4 He who comes to Equity must come with clean hands 2.5 Delay defeats Equity 2.6 Equality is Equity	20	33%
3	**Maxims of Equity - II:** 3.1 Equity looks to the Intent rather to the Form 3.2 Equity looks on that as done which ought to have been done 3.3 Equity imputes an intention to fulfill an obligation 3.4 Equity acts in Personal 3.5 Where the Equities are equal the first in time shall prevail 3.6 Where there is equal Equity, the law shall prevail	20	34%

COURSE OUTCOME:		
	CO Statement	**Unit No.**
CO1	Understand the historical origin, nature, development, and importance of equity as a distinct branch of law and its relevance in modern Indian legal context.	
CO2	Analyze and apply foundational equitable maxims such as clean hands, delay defeats equity, and equality is equity in legal reasoning and practice.	
CO3	Interpret and evaluate deeper equitable principles like intention over form, equity acts in personam, and priority of equitable interests, including their application in judicial decisions.	

TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODOLOGY :	
1	Lectures & Interactive Discussions
2	Case Study Method
3	Moot Courts & Mock Trials
4	Clinical Legal Education
5	Collaborative & Research-Based Learning

REFERENCE BOOKS	
1	Snell, Equity
2	Curzon L. B., Euity
3	Horsfield, Peter M., Equity in a nutshell
4	Pettit, Philip H., Equity and the Law of Trusts Butterworths Publication
5	Keeton G. W., and L. A. Sheridan, Equity, Pitman
6	H. G. Hanbury, Modern Equity The Principles of Equity English Language Book Society
7	Aquil Ahmad, Equity, Trusts and Specific Relief, Central Law Publication
8	Basu D. D., Equity, Trusts, Specific Relief
9	Desai T. R., Equity, Trusts and Specific Relief
10	B. M. Gandhi, Equity, Trusts and Specific Relief, Eastern Book Company

CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Understand the historical origin, nature, development, and importance of equity as a distinct branch of law and its relevance in modern Indian legal context.	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
CO2: Analyze and apply foundational equitable maxims such as clean	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2

hands, delay defeats equity, and equality is equity in legal reasoning and practice.									
CO3: Interpret and evaluate deeper equitable principles like intention over form, equity acts in personam, and priority of equitable interests, including their application in judicial decisions.	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	3

EXPLANATION OF CO-PO MAPPING LOGIC :	
CO	**Explanation**
CO1	**PO1, PO3:** Students learn the historical origin and development of equity, connecting it with Indian law and statute interpretation, which strengthens legal conceptual understanding and values.
CO2	**PO2, PO3, PO6, PO7:** Equitable maxims like clean hands and delay defeats equity build reasoning skills for ethical legal practice and dispute resolution
CO3	**PO2, PO6, PO9**: Advanced equitable doctrines (equity looks to intent, equity acts in personam) prepare students for judicial reasoning, essential for judicial services and advanced specialization.

COURSE NAME : PRINCIPLES OF EQUITY	
Level	**Statement**
Local Need	Equips students to understand Indian statutes and case law where equity supplements law (e.g., Specific Relief Act, Trusts Act
Regional Need	South Asian legal systems (India, Pakistan, Bangladesh) share common law & equitable doctrines, so graduates can work across jurisdictions.

National Need	Strengthens the role of law students in applying justice-oriented interpretations, aligning with constitutional values like fairness and equality.
Global Need	Equity forms a core part of common law jurisdictions worldwide (UK, US, Australia, Canada).

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME : LEGAL METHODS & LEGAL THEORIES (JURISPRUDENCE)
	COURSE CODE : CC 208
	LL.B SEM -4

COURSE OBJECTIVE:

➢	Introduce students to the conceptual foundations of law and its relevance to achieving justice in society.
➢	Move beyond the teaching of rules to a broader examination of legal principles, doctrines, procedures, and their interconnections.
➢	Encourage critical thinking and questioning about the meaning, development, and application of law in diverse contexts.
➢	Develop students' analytical skills, enabling them to engage with complex legal ideas and to understand the dynamic relationship between law and society.

TEACHING SCHEME						
LECTURES	**OTHERS**	**TOTAL**	**CREDITS**	**EVALUATION SCHEME**		
				INTERNAL	**EXTERNAL**	**TOTAL MARKS**
4	1	5	5	-	100	100

Sr No.	Course Content	Teaching Hours	Weightage (%)
1	LEGAL METHODS & LEGAL THEORIES (JURISPRUDENCE)	75	100(%)

LL.B SEM -4 COURSE NAME : LEGAL METHODS & LEGAL THEORIES (JURISPRUDENCE)			
Unit	**Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage %**
1	**Introduction and sources of Law** 1.1 Meaning of the term 'jurisprudence', Nature, Importance 1.2 Nature and definition of law, Relation between : Law and Morality, Law and Justice	18	25%

	1.3 Sources of law: Legislation, custom, Precedents: concept of stare decisis, Juristic writings		
2	**Schools of Jurisprudence** 2.1 Analytical positivism: Bentham and Austin's view, Criticism of Austin's theory of positivism 2.2 Natural law School, Historical school, Sociological School 2.3 Kelson's Pure Theory of Law, H.L.A. Hart's Theory, 2.4 Legal Realism Theory 4. Legal Rights, duties, persons, Titles, liabilities etc. :	19	25%
3	**Rights, Duties and Wrongs : Definitions and relationship, Rights : kinds, Legal Rights as defined by Hohfeld, Right-Duty Correlations** 3.1 Nature of personality, types of persons: Natural and artificial persons 3.2 Corporate personality: Corporation sole and aggregate, Rights & liabilities 3.3 Status of the unborn, minor, lunatic, drunken and dead persons 3.4 Titles: kinds 3.5 Liabilities: conditions for imposing liabilities, Mens rea, Intention, negligence, Vicarious Liability, Strict Liability, 3.6 Theories of punishment	19	25%
4	**Ownership, Possession and Property:** 4.1 Possession: Definition, concept and importance 4.2 Kinds of possession, Essentials of possession : Corpus Possessiones and Animus Possidendi 4.3 Ownership: Definition, concept, kinds of ownership 4.4 Distinction between ownership and possession, Kinds of property	19	25%

COURSE OUTCOME:		
	CO Statement	**Unit No.**
CO1	Understand the meaning, nature, and importance of jurisprudence and law, and explore the interrelationship between law, morality, and justice including the sources of law.	

CO2	Analyze major schools of jurisprudence—Analytical, Natural, Historical, Sociological, and Realism—and evaluate contributions of jurists like Austin, Kelson, and H.L.A. Hart.	
CO3	Examine core legal concepts such as rights, duties, legal personality, liabilities, titles, and theories of punishment with emphasis on their doctrinal foundations.	
CO4	Distinguish and assess the concepts of possession, ownership, and property, along with their legal implications and practical relevance.	

TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODOLOGY :	
1	Lectures & Interactive Discussions
2	Case Study Method
3	Moot Courts & Mock Trials
4	Clinical Legal Education
5	Collaborative & Research-Based Learning

REFERENCE BOOKS	
1	Bodenheimer Jurisprudence - The Philosophy and Method of Law (1996), Universal. Delhi.
2	Fitrgerald, (ed) Salmond on Jurisprudence, Tripathi, Bombay.
3	W. Friedrnann, Legal Theory, Universal, Delhi.
4	V. D. Mahajan, Jurisprudence and Legal Theory, Eastern, Lucknow M.D.A. Freeman (ed),
5	Lloyd's Introduction to Jurisprudence, Sweet & Maxwell Paton G. W., Jurisprudence Oxford, ELBS
6	H.L.A. Hart the concept of law, Oxford, ELBS
7	Roscoe pond introduction to the philosophy of Law, Universal Delhi
8	Dias, Jurisprudence, Adithya Books New Delhi.
9	Dhyani S.N. Jurisprudence A Study of Indian Legal Theory, Metropolitan, New Delhi.

CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Understand the meaning, nature, and importance of	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	1

jurisprudence and law, and explore the interrelationship between law, morality, and justice including the sources of law									
CO2: Analyze major schools of jurisprudence—Analytical, Natural, Historical, Sociological, and Realism—and evaluate contributions of jurists like Austin, Kelson, and H.L.A. Hart.	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2
CO3: Examine core legal concepts such as rights, duties, legal personality, liabilities, titles, and theories of punishment with emphasis on their doctrinal foundations.	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	3
CO4: Distinguish and assess the concepts of possession, ownership, and property, along with their legal implications and practical relevance.	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2

EXPLANATION OF CO-PO MAPPING LOGIC :	
CO	**Explanation**
CO1	**PO1, PO3**: Builds strong conceptual foundations by explaining law, morality, justice and sources of law, linking directly with ethical values and duties.
CO2	**PO2, PO6, PO7**: Schools of jurisprudence foster analytical skills, comparative study, and advanced knowledge in legal theory.
CO3	**PO1, PO2, PO3, PO9**: Study of rights, duties, liabilities, punishment enhances doctrinal clarity, trains students for judicial reasoning, and builds relevance for judicial services
CO4	**PO2, PO6, PO7**: Analysis of ownership, possession, and property law concepts strengthens both legal practice and academic research, useful in litigation and higher studies.

COURSE NAME : LEGAL METHODS & LEGAL THEORIES (JURISPRUDENCE)	
Level	**Statement**
Local Need	Provides students with tools to understand Indian statutes and judgments in areas like property law, constitutional law, and criminal liability.
Regional Need	South Asian legal systems (India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh) share common jurisprudential traditions (Austin, Kelsen, Hart, etc.), making this course regionally relevant.
National Need	Jurisprudence sharpens critical reasoning for advocates and judges across India.
Global Need	Introduces students to universal schools of jurisprudence (Natural Law, Positivism, Realism) relevant in international legal discourse.

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME : FAMILY LAW- II
	COURSE CODE : CC 209

	LL.B SEM -4

COURSE OBJECTIVE:	
➢	Analyze the institution of family across personal laws while promoting a secular and constitutionally informed understanding of family law.
➢	Explore how constitutional mandates, including equality, non-discrimination, and dignity, shape the application and interpretation of family law in India.
➢	Encourage critical thinking around gender justice, minority rights, and the need for reform in personal law systems.
➢	Foster a multidisciplinary and comparative approach in understanding marriage, divorce, maintenance, guardianship, and succession across religions.

TEACHING SCHEME						
LECTURES	**OTHERS**	**TOTAL**	**CREDITS**	**EVALUATION SCHEME**		
				INTERNAL	**EXTERNAL**	**TOTAL MARKS**
4	1	5	5	-	100	100

Sr No.	**Course Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage (%)**
1	FAMILY LAW- II	75	100(%)

LL.B SEM -4 COURSE NAME : FAMILY LAW- II			
Unit	**Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage %**
1	**JOINT FAMILY**: 1.1 Mitakshara joint family 1.2 Mitakshara coparcenary – 1.2.1 formation and incidents 1.2.2 Property under Mitakshara law- separate property and coparcener/property, Share of women in coparcenary property: Judicial Approach 1.3 Dayabhaga coparacenary – 1.3.1 Formation and incidents 1.3.2 Property under Dayabhaga law 1.4 Karta of the joint family - his position, powers privileges and obligations 1.5 Alienation of property - separate and coparcenary. 1.6 Partition and re-union. 1.7 Joint Hindu family as a social security institution and impact of Hindu Gains of Learning Act and various tax laws on it.	18	25%
2	**INHERITANCE**: 2.1 Hindus 2.1.1 Historical perspective of traditional Hindu Law as a background to the study of the Hindu Succession Act., 1956 2.2.2 Succession to property of a Hindu male dying intestate under the provisions of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956. 2.2.3 Devolution of interest in Mitakshara coparcenary with reference to the provision.: of Hindu Succession Act, 1956 2.2.4 Succession to property of Hindu female dying intestate under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 2.2.5 Disqualification relating to succession, General rules of succession, 2.2 Muslims 2.2.1 General rules of succession and exclusion from succession. 2.2.2 Classification of heirs under Hanafi and Ithana Ashria school and their share and distribution of property 2.3 Christians, Parsis and Jews	19	25%

	2.3.1 Heirs and theirs shares and distribution of property under Indian Succession Act of 1925 2.3.2 Testamentary Succession under the Indian Succession Act : Rules for distribution of property of Christians, Parsis and Jews 2.3.3 Distribution of property of Christians, Parsis and Jews dying intestate		
3	**Gifts:** 3.1 Essentials of valid gift under different family laws: 3.2 kinds of Gift: Competency of donor and donee, Subject matter of gift, properties which can be and cannot be the subject matter of gift, void gifts 3.3 Essentials of valid Hiba (Gift) under Muslim Law, kinds of Hiba, Sadquah, Marz-ulmaut, Revocation of gift	19	25%
4	**Family Courts Act and Miscellaneous Provisions:** 4.1 Family Courts: Concept, need, Law Commission Reports 4.2 Powers and jurisdiction of the Family Court 4.3 Issues to be decided by the Family Court, Qualifications of Family Court Judge 4.4 provisions regarding appearance of advocates in family courts Exemption from court fees etc. 4.5 Provisions of Appeal under the Family Courts Act 4.6 Salient Features of the Protection against the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005	19	25%

COURSE OUTCOME:		
	CO Statement	**Unit No.**
CO1	Understand the structure and legal implications of Hindu joint family systems, including the role of coparcenary, Karta, property rights, and partition.	
CO2	Analyze the laws of inheritance and succession under Hindu, Muslim, and other religious laws in India, including intestate and testamentary succession.	
CO3	Examine the legal principles and conditions governing gifts under various personal laws, especially under Muslim law (Hiba).	

CO4	Evaluate the role, powers, and procedures of Family Courts, along with key features of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.	

TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODOLOGY :	
1	Lectures & Interactive Discussions
2	Case Study Method
3	Moot Courts & Mock Trials
4	Clinical Legal Education
5	Collaborative & Research-Based Learning

REFERENCE BOOKS	
1	Paras Diwan, Family Law
2	Paras Diwan, Law of Instestate and Testamentary Succession (1PPS), Universal
3	Basu, N.D. Law of Succession, Universal Kusem, Marriage and Divorce Law Manual, Universal
4	Machanda S.C. Law and Practice of Divorce in India, Universal
5	P.V. Kane, History of Dharmasastras Vol.2 Pt1 at 624-632
6	A. Kuppsuwami (e.d.) Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage Ch.4
7	B. Sivaramayys, lnequalities and the Law
8	K. C. Daiya, "Population control through family planning n India," Indian Journal of Legal Studies,
9	J.D.M. Derrett, Hindu Law past and present
10	J.D.M. Derrett, Death of marriage Law
11	A.A.A Fyzee outline of Muhammadan Law
12	Alladi Kappuswami (ed) Mayne's Hindu Law and Used J.D.M. Derret a Critique of Modern Hindu Law
13	K. Panduranga Rao : Commentary on Family Courts Act, 1984 : EBC Publication
14	Bhagat Y. P., Kumar Keshav : Commentary on Family Courts Act, 1984 : Vinod Publications (P) Ltd. 2nd Edition, 2023

CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Understand the structure and legal implications of Hindu joint family systems, including the role of coparcenary, Karta, property rights, and partition.	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2
CO2: Analyze the laws of inheritance and succession under Hindu, Muslim, and other religious laws in India, including intestate and testamentary succession.	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2
CO3: Examine the legal principles and conditions governing gifts under various personal laws, especially under Muslim law (Hiba).	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2
CO4: Evaluate the role, powers, and procedures of Family Courts, along with key features of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3

EXPLANATION OF CO-PO MAPPING LOGIC :	
CO	**Explanation**
CO1	PO1, PO2, PO6, PO7: Understanding Hindu joint family systems develops foundational knowledge of personal law, encourages analysis of property disputes, and strengthens specialization in family law.
CO2	PO1, PO2, PO6, PO7: Inheritance and succession laws across religions help students analyze legal and social problems and prepare them for judicial practice and research.

CO3	PO1, PO2, PO6, PO7: Studying gifts, especially Hiba under Muslim law, promotes cross-religion legal understanding and problem-solving skills in property and family matters.
CO4	PO1, PO2, PO3, PO8, PO9: Family Courts and the DV Act enhance practical legal skills, promote rights and duties, and prepare learners for judicial services and community welfare initiatives.

COURSE NAME : FAMILY LAW- II	
Level	**Statement**
Local Need	Empowers students to handle family disputes in local courts.
Regional Need	Supports comparative study across South Asian personal laws, relevant for cross-border cases and research.
National Need	Aligns with constitutional mandates of equality, dignity, and non-discrimination.
Global Need	Equips students with a multidisciplinary approach suitable for international human rights law, comparative legal research, and global academic discourse on family law.

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME : INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES AND PRINCIPLES OF LEGISLATION
	COURSE CODE : CC 210
	LL.B SEM -4

COURSE OBJECTIVE:	
➢	The significance of legislative intent and the role of statutes in addressing societal needs through law-making.
➢	The judicial function of interpretation, which seeks to determine the purpose and scope of legislation in varying contexts.
➢	The development and application of interpretative rules, maxims, and principles by courts to give meaning and effect to statutory provisions.
➢	The influence of linguistic, contextual, purposive, and doctrinal approaches in judicial reasoning.
➢	The relationship between legislative drafting, statutory interpretation, and legal reform.

TEACHING SCHEME						
LECTURES	**OTHERS**	**TOTAL**	**CREDITS**	**EVALUATION SCHEME**		
				INTERNAL	**EXTERNAL**	**TOTAL MARKS**
4	1	5	5	-	100	100

Sr No.	**Course Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage (%)**
1	INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES AND PRINCIPLES OF LEGISLATION	75	100(%)

LL.B SEM -4 COURSE NAME : INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES AND PRINCIPLES OF LEGISLATION			
Unit	**Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage %**
1	**GENERAL AND RULES OF STATUTORY INTERPRETATION** : 1.1 Meaning of the term "Statute". 1.2 Commencement, operation and repeal of statutes 1.3 Purpose and importance of Interpretation of Statutes 1.4 Meaning: 'Interpretation' and 'construction' 1.5 Rules of Statutory Interpretation 1.5.1 Primary Rules 1.5.2 Literal Rule 1.5.3 Golden Rule 1.5.4 Mischief Rule (Rule in Heydon's Case) 1.5.5 Rule of Harmonious Construction 1.5.6 Secondary Rules: Noscitur a sociis Ejusdem generis Reddendo singula singulis	18	25%
2	**AIDS TO INTERPRETATION**: 2.1 Internal aids 2.1.1 Title, Preamble, Headings and marginal notes 2.1.2 Sections and sub-sections, Punctuation marks 2.1.3 Illustrations, exceptions, provisos and saving clauses 2.1.4 Schedules, Non-obstante clause 2.2 External aids 2.2.1 .Dictionaries 2.2.2 Translations 2.2.3 Travaux Preparatiores 2.2.4 Statutes in pari material 2.2.5 Contemporanea Exposito 2.2.6 Debates, inquiry commission report and Law Commission reports	19	25%
3	**PRESUMPTIONS IN STATUTORY INTERPRETATION**: 3.1 Statutes are valid 3.2 Statutes are territorial in operation 3.3 Presumption as to jurisdiction	19	25%

	3.4 Presumption against what is inconvenient or absurd 3.5 Presumption against intending injustice 3.6 Presumption against impairing obligations or permitting advantage from one's own wrong 3.7 Prospective operation of statutes		
4	**INTERPRETATION WITH REFERENCE TO THE SUBJECT MATTER & PURPOSE AND PRINCIPLES OF CONSTITUTIONAL INTERPRETATION** 4.1 Interpretation with reference to the subject matter & Purpose 4.1.1 Restrictive and beneficial construction 4.1.2 Taxing statutes 4.1.3 Penal states 4.1.4 Welfare legislation 4.2 Principles of Constitutional Interpretation : 4.2.1 Harmonious construction 4.2.2 Doctrine of pith and substance 4.2.3 Colorable legislation 4.2.4 Doctrine of repugnancy 4.2.5 Prospective Overruling 4.2.6 Doctrine of Eclipse	19	25%

COURSE OUTCOME:		
	CO Statement	**Unit No.**
CO1	Understand the nature and importance of legislation as a primary source of law and the role of interpretation in realizing legislative intent.	
CO2	Explain and apply various rules of statutory interpretation, including literal, golden, and mischief rules, along with internal and external aids.	
CO3	Analyze the principles of legislative drafting, the doctrine of precedents, and the application of maxims of interpretation in judicial decision-making.	
CO4	Evaluate the judicial approaches and doctrines that influence interpretation, including harmonious construction, ejusdem generis, and contemporanea expositio.	

TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODOLOGY :	
1	Lectures & Interactive Discussions
2	Case Study Method
3	Moot Courts & Mock Trials
4	Clinical Legal Education
5	Collaborative & Research-Based Learning

REFERENCE BOOKS	
1	G.P. Singh, Principles of Statutory Interpretation, Wadhwa, Nagpur.
2	P. St. Langan (Ed), Maxwell on The Interpretation of Statutes, N.M. Tripathi, Bombay.
3	K. Shanmukham, N.S. Binclras' Interpretation of Statutes, The Law Book Co. Allahabad.
4	V. Sarathi, Interpretation of Statutes, Eastern, Lucknow
5	M.P. Jam, Constitutional Law of India, Wadhawa & Co
6	M.P. Singh (Ed), V.N. Shukla's Constitution of India, Eastern, Lucknow.
7	U. Baxi, Introduction to Justice K.K. Mathew's Democracy Equality and Freedom Eastern, Lucknow.

CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Understand the nature and importance of legislation as a primary source of law and the role of interpretation in realizing legislative intent.	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2
CO2: Explain and apply various rules of statutory interpretation, including literal, golden, and mischief	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2

rules, along with internal and external aids.									
CO3: Analyze the principles of legislative drafting, the doctrine of precedents, and the application of maxims of interpretation in judicial decision-making.	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2
CO4: Evaluate the judicial approaches and doctrines that influence interpretation, including harmonious construction, ejusdem generis, and contemporanea expositio.	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3

EXPLANATION OF CO-PO MAPPING LOGIC :	
CO	**Explanation**
CO1	**PO1, PO2, PO6, PO7**: Understanding legislative intent and the role of statutes equips students with fundamental knowledge of law-making and application in problem-solving.
CO2	**PO1, PO2, PO6, PO7**: Learning rules of statutory interpretation and aids develops analytical skills for interpreting laws in varied contexts.
CO3	**PO1, PO2, PO6, PO7:** Focus on drafting principles, precedents, and maxims enables students to apply legal reasoning and doctrinal knowledge in real-life legal situations.
CO4	**PO1, PO2, PO3, PO8, PO9:** Studying judicial approaches and constitutional doctrines fosters critical evaluation skills, rights awareness, and prepares students for judicial services and legal practice.

COURSE NAME : INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES AND PRINCIPLES OF LEGISLATION	
Level	**Statement**
Local Need	Provides the skills needed for practical statutory interpretation in Indian courts.
Regional Need	Strengthens comparative understanding of interpretation across Indian states and regional legislation's.

National Need	Prepares students for judicial and administrative services in India.
Global Need	Equips students with principles of statutory interpretation applicable in international legal research and comparative law studies.

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME : LABOUR & INDUSTRIAL LAW -II
	COURSE CODE : CC 211
	LL.B SEM -4

COURSE OBJECTIVE:	
➢	Interpreting laws related to trade unions and industrial disputes.
➢	Analyzing the statutory protections for workers concerning wages, gratuity, maternity benefits, and insurance.
➢	Studying regulatory frameworks for contract labour and occupational safety.
➢	Understanding the adjudicatory mechanisms and role of labour tribunals.
➢	Examining key judicial decisions and legislative reforms impacting labour jurisprudence.

TEACHING SCHEME						
LECTURES	**OTHERS**	**TOTAL**	**CREDITS**	**EVALUATION SCHEME**		
				INTERNAL	**EXTERNAL**	**TOTAL MARKS**
4	1	5	5	-	100	100

Sr No.	**Course Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage (%)**
1	LABOUR & INDUSTRIAL LAW -II	75	100(%)

LL.B SEM -4 COURSE NAME : LABOUR & INDUSTRIAL LAW -II			
Unit	**Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage %**
1	**Payment of Wages Act and Payment of Bonus Act :** 1.1 Payment of Wages Act 1.1.1 Application and concept of Wages 1.1.2 Important Definitions : Wages, Workman etc. 1.1.3 Liabilities of employer for payment of wages 1.1.4 Authorized and Unauthorized Deductions 1.1.5 Remedies against unauthorized deductions (u/s. 15) 1.2 Payment of Bonus Act: 1.2.1 Application and concept of Bonus 1.2.2 Important Definitions: Bonus, Employees, continuous Services 1.2.3 Calculation of Bonus: Available surplus and allocable surplus 1.2.4 Provisions for new establishments relating to calculation of Bonus, Calculation of Bonus: Available surplus and allocable surplus 1.2.5 Minimum Bonus & Maximum Bonus, Qualifications & Disqualifications for Bonus, Recovery of Bonus	18	25%
2	**Factories Act, 1948**: 2.1 Application of the Act, Important Definitions : Factory, Worker, Manufacturing Process 2.1.1 Provisions relating to adolescent and women 2.1.2 Provisions relating to working hours to adult workers, women and adolescent 2.2 Provisions relating to Health of Workers 2.3 Provisions relating to safety and Welfare of Workers 2.4 Special provisions relating to Hazardous Process (Chapter IV-A) & provisions relating to Leave with Wages 2.5 Authorities under the Factories Act	19	25%
3	**Employees' State Insurance Act :** 3.1 Application and coverage of the Act		

	3.2 Important Definitions: Workmen, Benefit Period, Contribution Period, Wages, employer 3.3 Benefits available to the Employee under the Act	19	25%
4	**Payment of Gratuity Act and Maternity Benefits Act:** 4.1. Payment of Gratuity Act: 4.1 Application and coverage of Act 4.1.2 Important Definitions: Wages, employee, continuous services 4.1.3 Qualifications and disqualifications of Gratuity 4.1.4 Formula for calculation of Gratuity and related Judicial Pronouncements 4.1.5 Recovery of Gratuity and authorities under the Act 4.2 Maternity Benefits Act: Object, Reasons and Salient Features.	19	25%

COURSE OUTCOME:		
	CO Statement	**Unit No.**
CO1	Understand the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act and Payment of Bonus Act, including definitions, employer liabilities, deductions, calculation of bonus, and remedies available to employees.	
CO2	Analyze the Factories Act, 1948, with reference to worker health, safety, welfare, working hours, special provisions for women and adolescents, hazardous processes, and statutory authorities.	
CO3	Explain the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, covering its scope, eligibility, contribution mechanism, and benefits available to employees.	
CO4	Evaluate the Payment of Gratuity Act and the Maternity Benefits Act, including computation of gratuity, eligibility, recovery mechanisms, and legal protections for maternity and related benefits.	

TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODOLOGY :	
1	Lectures & Interactive Discussions
2	Case Study Method
3	Moot Courts & Mock Trials
4	Clinical Legal Education
5	Collaborative & Research-Based Learning

REFERENCE BOOKS	
1	John Bowers and Simon Honeyball, Tex Book on Labour Law, Blackstone, London.
2	Srivastava K. D. Commentaries on payment of Wages Act, 1936 Eastern, Lucknow.
3	Srivastava K. D. Commentaries on Minimum Wages Act, 1948, Easteron, Lucknow.
4	Rao S. B. Law and Practice on Minimum Wage, Law Publishing House, Allahabad.
5	Sheth D. D. Commentaries on industrial Disputes Act, 1947, Law Publishing House, Allahabad.
6	Srivastava K. D. Disciplinary Action against Industrial Employees and its Remedies, Eastern, Lucknow.
7	Srivastava K. D. Commentaries on Factories Act, 1948, Eastern, Lucknow.
8	R. C. Saxena, Labour Problems and Social Welfare
9	V. V. Giri, Labour Problems in Indian Industry Chs. 1 and 15
10	Indian Law Institute, Labour Law and Labour Relation, Cochin University law Review,Vol. 6 app. 153-210
11	Report of the National Commissionon Labour Ch. 14-17, 22, 23, and 24
12	O. P. Malhotra, The Law of Industrial Dispute, Universal, Delhi.
13	S.C. Srivastava, Social Security and Labour Laws Pts. 5 and 6, Universal Delhi.
14	S.C. Srivastava, Commentary on the Factories Act, 1948, Universal , Delhi.

CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Understand the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act and Payment of Bonus Act, including definitions, employer liabilities, deductions, calculation of bonus, and remedies available to employees.	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	1
CO2: Analyze the Factories Act, 1948, with reference to worker health, safety, welfare, working hours, special provisions for women and adolescents, hazardous processes, and statutory authorities.	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2
CO3: Explain the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, covering its scope, eligibility, contribution mechanism, and benefits available to employees.	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	1
CO4: Evaluate the Payment of Gratuity Act and the Maternity Benefits Act, including computation of gratuity, eligibility, recovery mechanisms, and legal protections for maternity and related benefits.	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	1

EXPLANATION OF CO-PO MAPPING LOGIC :	
CO	**Explanation**
CO1	PO1: Understanding legislative provisions (3) PO2: Problem-solving in wage disputes (3)PO7: Applying laws to redress issues (3)
CO2	PO1: Understanding statutory laws (3) PO2: Analyzing industrial compliance issues (3) PO6: Knowledge specialization in labor law (3)PO7: Application for dispute resolution (3)
CO3	PO2: Analysis of social security problems (3) PO7: Application of laws to employee benefits (3)
CO4	PO2: Legal and social problem analysis (3) PO7: Application of labor law for welfare protection (3)

COURSE NAME : LABOUR & INDUSTRIAL LAW -II	
Level	**Statement**
Local Need	Labor laws ensure fair treatment of workers, timely wages, safe working conditions, and maternity benefits, directly impacting local communities.
Regional Need	Industrial hubs and regional employment scenarios demand knowledge of worker protections and compliance with labor regulations; this curriculum addresses regional industrial legal challenges.
National Need	The curriculum aligns with India's statutory framework (Factories Act, Payment of Wages, ESI, Gratuity Act), preparing graduates to interpret and implement national labor policies.
Global Need	Understanding labor rights, occupational safety, and social security has global significance in international labor standards (ILO conventions), enabling graduates to engage with multinational corporations and global legal practices.

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME : HUMAN RIGHTS LAW AND PRACTICE
	COURSE CODE : ELECTIVE C 212 E
	LL.B SEM -4

COURSE OBJECTIVE:	
➢	To introduce students to the foundational concepts, history, and theories of human rights.
➢	To make students understand the role of the United Nations and various international human rights instruments.
➢	To develop an understanding of constitutional and legislative protection of human rights in India.
➢	To acquaint students with national and international enforcement mechanisms and the role of statutory bodies and NGOs in the protection of human rights

TEACHING SCHEME						
LECTURES	**OTHERS**	**TOTAL**	**CREDITS**	**EVALUATION SCHEME**		
				INTERNAL	**EXTERNAL**	**TOTAL MARKS**
4	1	5	5	-	100	100

Sr No.	**Course Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage (%)**
1	HUMAN RIGHTS LAW AND PRACTICE	75	100(%)

LL.B SEM -4
COURSE NAME : HUMAN RIGHTS LAW AND PRACTICE

Unit	Content	Teaching Hours	Weightage %
1	**HUMAN RIGHTS: GENERAL** 1.1 Theoretical Foundations of Human Rights: 1.1.1 Meaning, Basic Concept and Origin of Human Rights,S 1.1.2 Sources and significance of Human Rights 1.1.3 Different definitions of Human Rights, First Official Use of the term 'Human Right' at UN Meeting, Classification of Human Rights 1.1.4 Theories of Human Rights 1.2 Historical development of the concept of Human Rights: 1.2.1 Human rights in Indian tradition: ancient, medieval and modern. 1.2.2 Human rights in Western tradition 1.2.3 Concept of natural Law, Concept of natural rights 1.2.4 Human rights in legal tradition, international Law and National Law	18	25%
2	**UN and Human Rights**: 2.1 International Documents relating to Human Rights 2.1.1 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) : Individual and group rights, its significance and limitations 2.1.2 International Covenant on Human Rights: • International Covenant on Civil & Political Rights, 1966 • International Covenant on Economic, Social & Cultural Rights, 1966 2.1.3 I.L.O. and other Conventions and Protocols dealing with human rights 2.1.4 Importance and binding effect of above documents on the member countries of UN 2.2 Impact and implementation of international human rights norms in India : 2.2.1 Human rights norms reflected in fundamental rights under the Constitution of India 2.2.2 Directive Principles legislative and administrative implementation of international human rights norms. 2.2.3 Implementation of international human rights norms through judicial process.	19	25%
3	**Human Rights under the Constitution and different Legislation in India**:		

	3.1 Provisions for enshrining human rights to Women and Children 3.2 Human Rights granted to Schedule Caste, Schedule Tribes and other socially and economically backward communities 3.3 Human Rights of prisoners and arrestees 3.4 Human Rights of victims and development of compensatory jurisprudence	19	25%
4	**Enforcement of Human Rights and machinery thereof**: 4.1 International Commission of Human Rights, Amnesty International 4.2 Role of Courts: the Supreme Court, High Courts and other courts: Relevant Important decisions of the Supreme Court 4.3 Statutory commissions – 4.3.1 National Commission for Women 4.3.2 National Commission for Minority 4.3.3 National Commission for Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes 4.4 . Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993: • Definition of Human Rights under the Act • National Human Rights Commission • State Human Rights Commission • Human Right Courts • Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993: adequacy of the legislation 4.6 Role of various NGOs in the protection of Human Rights	19	25%

COURSE OUTCOME:	

	CO Statement	Unit No.
CO1	Understand the basic concepts, theories, and historical development of human rights.	
CO2	Analyze the international human rights instruments and their influence on Indian legal framework.	
CO3	Identify and interpret constitutional and legislative provisions ensuring human rights in India.	
CO4	Evaluate the role of courts, commissions, and NGOs in the enforcement of human rights.	

TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODOLOGY :	
1	Lectures & Interactive Discussions
2	Case Study Method
3	Moot Courts & Mock Trials
4	Clinical Legal Education
5	Collaborative & Research-Based Learning

REFERENCE BOOKS	
1	S. K. Avesti and R.P. Kataria, Law Relating Human Rights , Chh. IV, V, VIII, XIV XXIX, and XXXIX Orient, New Delhi.
2	Human Rights Watch Women's Rights Project. The Human Rights Watch Global Report on Women's Human Rights Oxford
3	Limacora, Nowak and Tretter, International Human Rights, Sweet & Maxwell Wallace, Internationla Human Rights,
4	Text & Materials, Sweet & Maxwell Muntarbhom. The Statue of Refugees in Asia, Oxford
5	Human Rights and Global Diversity, Frank Cass, London

CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Understand the basic concepts, theories, and historical development of human rights.	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1
CO2: Analyze the international human rights instruments and their influence on Indian legal framework.	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	2
CO3: Identify and interpret constitutional and legislative provisions ensuring human rights in India.	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2
CO4: Evaluate the role of courts, commissions, and NGOs in the enforcement of human rights.	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2

EXPLANATION OF CO-PO MAPPING LOGIC :	
CO	**Explanation**
CO1	**PO1, PO2, PO3:** Strong correlation as students gain conceptual clarity about sources, theories, and traditions of human rights, linking with understanding of substantial/procedural laws and social problems.
CO2	**PO2, PO5, PO7:** International instruments (UDHR, ICCPR, ICESCR) help students analyze global–to–local legal influence, encouraging independent and lifelong learning in evolving human rights frameworks.
CO3	**PO1, PO2, PO3, PO7:** Students learn constitutional guarantees (FRs, DPSPs) and legislative provisions (SC/ST, women, prisoners) directly tied to Indian social justice needs.
CO4	**PO2, PO3, PO4, PO7, PO8:** Focus on judicial enforcement, commissions (NHRC, NCW, NCM), NGOs—equipping students with applied knowledge of institutional mechanisms and ethical/legal responsibilities.

COURSE NAME : HUMAN RIGHTS LAW AND PRACTICE	
Level	**Statement**
Local Need	Addresses human rights violations faced by marginalized groups (women, SC/ST, prisoners, backward classes) and empowers students to advocate for community-level justice.
Regional Need	Responds to South Asia's pressing issues—child rights, bonded labor, refugees, religious minorities—by linking Indian frameworks with regional challenges.
National Need	Aligns with constitutional goals of equality, justice, and dignity, ensuring students understand mechanisms like NHRC, SHRCs, and judicial activism for protection of rights.
Global Need	Provides knowledge of UN human rights instruments, international conventions, and NGOs (e.g., Amnesty International), preparing students for cross-border legal practice and global human rights discourse.

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME : PRINCIPLES OF BANKING LAWS
	COURSE CODE : FOUNDATION 213F
	LL.B SEM -4

COURSE OBJECTIVE:	
➢	To provide foundational understanding of the origin and evolution of banking institutions and RBI's role.
➢	To examine the constitutional and legal framework governing banking operations in India.
➢	To familiarize students with mechanisms and laws related to the recovery of debts and secured assets by financial institutions.

TEACHING SCHEME						
LECTURES	**OTHERS**	**TOTAL**	**CREDITS**	**EVALUATION SCHEME**		
				INTERNAL	**EXTERNAL**	**TOTAL MARKS**
2	2	4	4	-	100	100

Sr No.	**Course Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage (%)**
1	PRINCIPLES OF BANKING LAWS	75	100(%)

LL.B SEM -4 COURSE NAME : PRINCIPLES OF BANKING LAWS			
Unit	**Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage %**
1	**Origin and Development of Banking System**: 1.1 Evolution of Banking Institutions, Origin of word 'Bank' 1.2 Development of British Banking and Banking System in India 1.3 Types of Banks in India, Nationalized Banks, Co-operative Banks, Multi functional Banks etc and their functions 1.4 Reserve Bank of India and its functions , Role of RBI as Central Bank	25	34%
2	**Constitutional Perspectives and Regulation of Banks & Banking Business in India:** 2.1 Constitutional Perspectives relating to Banking Laws : Entries : 36, 37, 38, 43, 44, 45, 46 of List – I of the Schedule VII, Entry 30 of List II of Schedule VII of the Constitution of India 2.2 Bankers' Books Evidence Act : Main provisions 2.3 Banking Ombudsman System : Settlement of Disputes and complaints relating to Banking Services 2.4 Main provisions of Banking Regulation Act, 1949 2.4.1 Regulation of Banking Companies 2.4.2 Suspension and winding up of Banking Companies	25	33%
3	**Recovery of Debt due to Banks & other Financial Institutions:** 3.1 Recovery of Debt due to Banks and other Financial Institutions Act 3.1.1 Amount of Debt, who can initiate litigations? 3.1.2 Procedure to recover Debt under the Act 3.1.3 Debt Recovery Tribunal: Constitution, Powers and Jurisdiction 3.1.4 Powers of the Recovery Officer 3.1.5 Provisions of Appeal 3.2 Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act, 2002 3.2.1 Objects and reasons of the act 3.2.2 Main provisions of the act 3.2.3 Issues covered under the act	25	33%

COURSE OUTCOME:		
	CO Statement	**Unit No.**
CO1	Understand the historical evolution of banking systems and functions of various types of banks in India including the role of the RBI.	
CO2	Analyze constitutional perspectives and regulatory mechanisms related to banking laws and operations in India.	
CO3	Examine legal provisions and processes for debt recovery and enforcement of security interest through DRT and SARFAESI mechanisms.	

TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODOLOGY :	
1	Lectures & Interactive Discussions
2	Case Study Method
3	Moot Courts & Mock Trials
4	Clinical Legal Education
5	Collaborative & Research-Based Learning

REFERENCE BOOKS	
1	Tannan M. L. : Banking Law Practice in India : Vol. 1-4 Lexis Nexis 29th Edi.
2	Recovery of Debt. Due to Bankers and Financial Institutions Act, 1993 Asia Law House Ltd.
3	Banking Regulation Act, 1949
4	Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891
5	Reserve Bank of India Act, 1935
6	Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act
7	M.L. Tannen, Tennen's Banking Law and Practice in India India Law House, New Delhi
8	S.N. Gupta, The Banking Law in Theory and Practice, Universal New Delhi
9	Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security
10	Interest (SARFAESI) Act, 2002

CO-PO MAPPING :

CO/ PO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9
CO1: Understand the historical evolution of banking systems and functions of various types of banks in India including the role of the RBI.	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1
CO2: Analyze constitutional perspectives and regulatory mechanisms related to banking laws and operations in India.	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2
CO3: Examine legal provisions and processes for debt recovery and enforcement of security interest through DRT and SARFAESI mechanisms.	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	2

EXPLANATION OF CO-PO MAPPING LOGIC :	
CO	**Explanation**
CO1	**PO1, PO2, PO6:** Knowledge of the historical origin and types of banks along with RBI's role strengthens understanding of substantive and procedural banking laws and develops advanced legal knowledge in finance law.
CO2	**PO1, PO2, PO3, PO7:** Constitutional entries, Banking Regulation Act, and Ombudsman systems directly connect with legal frameworks, dispute settlement, and problem-solving, reinforcing analytical skills.
CO3	**PO2, PO4, PO6, PO7, PO8:** Debt recovery mechanisms (DRT & SARFAESI) help students critically apply banking laws, judicial processes, and ethical practices to real-world cases, preparing them for specialized financial law practice.

COURSE NAME : PRINCIPLES OF BANKING LAWS	
Level	**Statement**
Local Need	Equips future lawyers to handle cases involving co-operative banks, rural credit societies, and local disputes between customers and banking institutions.
Regional Need	Covers cooperative and nationalized banks that are significant in South Asia; prepares graduates to address cross-border banking issues like remittances and NPA management.
National Need	Directly addresses India's financial inclusion goals, digital banking, and recovery of bad loans through DRT and SARFAESI—critical for economic stability.
Global Need	Provides understanding of central banking systems, regulatory frameworks, and debt recovery mechanisms relevant in comparative international banking law, enabling students to engage with global financial law practices.

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME : CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LIMITATION ACT
	COURSE CODE : CC 301
	LL.B SEM -5

COURSE OBJECTIVE:	
➢	A foundational understanding of the structure, procedure, and functioning of civil courts in India.
➢	Comprehensive knowledge of the civil litigation process from institution of suit to execution of decrees and orders.
➢	An analytical approach to legal provisions governing suits of civil nature, including jurisdiction, parties, cause of action, res judicata, and public interest litigation.
➢	Insight into trial processes, special types of suits, interim orders, and execution proceedings.

TEACHING SCHEME						
LECTURES	**OTHERS**	**TOTAL**	**CREDITS**	**EVALUATION SCHEME**		
				INTERNAL	**EXTERNAL**	**TOTAL MARKS**
4	1	5	5	-	100	100

Sr No.	**Course Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage (%)**
1	CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LIMITATION ACT	75	100(%)

LL.B SEM -5 COURSE NAME : CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LIMITATION ACT			
Unit	**Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage %**
1	**Introduction, Basic Principles and Jurisdiction of the Courts** : 1.1 Concept, Plaint, Written Statement, Affidavit, Order, Judgment , Decree 1.2 Restitution, Execution, Decree-holder, Judgment-debter, Mesne Profits 1.3 Distinction between decree and judgment and between decree and order. 1.4 Kinds and Jurisdiction of Courts, Hierarchy of Courts : 1.4.1 Suits of Civil Nature : Scope and limits, Place of Suing, Institution of Suit 1.4.2 Parties to suit, Joinder, Non-Joinder and Mis-joinder of Parties, Representative suit, Framing of Suit, Cause of Action, 1.4.3 Res Judicata and Res Sub-judice, Foreign Judgment & its enforcement 1.4.4 Provisions relating to ADR : Settlement of the Disputes outside the courts (Sec.89) object, purpose, background and procedure 1.4.5 Issuance of Summons	18	25%
2	**Trial Procedure, Judgment, Suits in particular cases:** 2.1 Appearance of parties, Ex-parte procedure, Effect of Death, Marriage & Insolvency of Parties 2.2 Attendance of witnesses, Adjournments, Set off and Counter Claims, Discovery, Inspection & Production of Documents 2.3 Trial procedure, Interim orders: Commission, arrest or attachment before judgment, injection and appointment of receiver, Interest and costs 2.4 Suits in particular cases: 2.4.1 Suits by or against Government/Public Officers (Sec. 79-82) 2.4.2 Suits by aliens and by or against foreign rules or ambassadors (ss83- 87A) 2.4.2 Suits relating to Public nuisance (ss 91-93) 2.4.3 Suits by or against firm 2.4.4 Suit by Indignant persons (O. 33), Suit of Mortgage 2.4.5. Interpleader suits 2.4.6 Suits relating to public charities	19	25%

	2.4.7 Summary Suits and other special suits 2.5 Execution: Concept, General Principles, Procedure & Powers Execution of Decree (Sec.52- 54) 2.6 Enforcement, arrest and Detention (Sec. 55-59), Attachment (Sec. 60-64), Sale (Sec.65-97), Delivery of Property, Stay of Execution		
3	**Appeals, Review, Reference, Revision and Miscellaneous** 3.1 Appeals: Concept and General Provisions 3.1.1 Appeals from original decree 3.1.2 Appeals from appellate decree 3.1.3 Appeals from orders 3.1.4 Appeal to the Supreme Court 3.1.5 First Appeal and Second Appeal 3.2 Review, Reference and Revision 3.3 Miscellaneous Provisions: 3.3.1 Transfer of cases 3.3.2 Restitution 3.3.3 Caveat 3.3.4 Inherent powers of courts 3.4 Law Reform: Law Commission on Civil Procedure Amendments	19	25%
4	**Limitation Act :** 4.1 Concept and object of the Act 4.2 law assists only vigilant and not those who sleeps over his rights 4.3 Distinction with latches, acquiescence, Prescription 4.4 Extension and suspension of Limitation, Liability of Govt. Departments for delay & Judicial pronouncements 4.5 Sufficient cause for not filling the proceedings: 4.5.1 Illness 4.5.2 Mistaken Legal Advise 4.5.3 Mistaken view of Law 4.5.4 Poverty, minority and Purdha Imprisonment Defective Vakalatnama, Legal Liabilities 4.5.5 Foreign rule of limitation : contract entered into under a foreign law, Acknowledgement - essential requisites continuing tort and continuing breach of contract	19	25%

COURSE OUTCOME:		
	CO Statement	**Unit No.**

CO1	Understand the basic structure of civil procedure, including key legal terms, types of courts, and jurisdictional principles.	
CO2	Apply civil trial procedures, identify proper parties, frame issues, and understand pleadings and interim relief mechanisms.	
CO3	Evaluate special types of suits, execution procedures, and remedies such as appeals, reviews, revisions, and transfers.	
CO4	Interpret and apply the provisions of the Limitation Act, including computation of limitation, exclusions, and extensions.	

TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODOLOGY :	
1	Lectures & Interactive Discussions
2	Case Study Method
3	Moot Courts & Mock Trials
4	Clinical Legal Education
5	Collaborative & Research-Based Learning

REFERENCE BOOKS	
1	Mulla, Code of Civil Procedure , Universal, Delhi.
2	C.K. Thakker, Code of Civil Procedure, Universal, Delhi.
3	M.R. Mallick (ed), B.B. Mitra on Limitation Act, Eastern Lacknow.
4	Majumdar P.K. and Kataria R.P. Commentary on the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, Universal , Delhi .
5	Jain M.P., Code of Civil Procedure with Amendments, Wadhwa
6	Shah A.N. The code of civil procedure, Universal , Delhi.
7	Sarkar's Law of Civil Procedure, Vols, Universal, Delhi.
8	Sukumar Ray, Textbook on the Code of Civil Procedure, Universal Law Book Co.
9	Dr. Avtar Singh, Code of Civil Procedure, Central Law Publication Universal's Code of Civil Procedur

CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**

CO1: Understand the basic structure of civil procedure, including key legal terms, types of courts, and jurisdictional principles.	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2
CO2: Apply civil trial procedures, identify proper parties, frame issues, and understand pleadings and interim relief mechanisms.	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	3
CO3: Evaluate special types of suits, execution procedures, and remedies such as appeals, reviews, revisions, and transfers.	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	3
CO4: Interpret and apply the provisions of the Limitation Act, including computation of limitation, exclusions, and extensions.	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	2

EXPLANATION OF CO-PO MAPPING LOGIC :	
CO	**Explanation**
CO1	**PO1, PO2, PO6, PO9**: Students gain grounding in substantive and procedural laws, civil court structure, and jurisdiction, strengthening their base for judicial services.
CO2	**PO1, PO2, PO3, PO7, PO9:** By applying trial procedures, pleadings, and interim reliefs, students develop problem-solving skills, values of justice, and readiness for judicial roles.
CO3	**PO1, PO2, PO6, PO7, PO9**: Evaluation of appeals, reviews, and execution enhances advanced legal knowledge and prepares students for real-world dispute resolution.
CO4	**PO2, PO4, PO5, PO7**: Application of limitation principles sharpens legal reasoning, ensures ethical responsibility in litigation, and encourages continuous learning of evolving jurisprudence.

COURSE NAME : CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LIMITATION ACT

Level	Statement
Local Need	Students learn practical aspects of litigation like suits by indigent persons, public nuisance, and execution of decrees—relevant for community-level justice.
Regional Need	Civil disputes in South Asia often involve property, family, and commercial matters—this curriculum prepares students to resolve such regional issues within procedural frameworks.
National Need	The subject supports India's judicial system by producing graduates well-versed in civil procedure and limitation principles, ensuring timely justice and reduction of pendency.
Global Need	Knowledge of civil procedure, ADR (Sec. 89 CPC), and limitation concepts provides a comparative base for students engaging in international arbitration, cross-border litigation, and legal research.

	COURSE NAME : CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE
	COURSE CODE : CC 302
	LL.B SEM -5

COURSE OBJECTIVE:	
➢	Familiarize students with the structure and jurisdiction of criminal courts and the roles and powers of police officers in criminal proceedings.
➢	Analyze preventive and protective measures under the CrPC to maintain public order and individual rights, including maintenance for dependents and provisions related to bail and bonds.
➢	Provide insights into appellate and revisional jurisdiction, execution and commutation of sentences, and the inherent powers of High Courts.
➢	Promote critical thinking by evaluating judicial interpretations, landmark decisions, and current developments in criminal procedural law

TEACHING SCHEME						
LECTURES	**OTHERS**	**TOTAL**	**CREDITS**	**EVALUATION SCHEME**		
				INTERNAL	**EXTERNAL**	**TOTAL MARKS**
4	1	5	5	-	100	100

Sr No.	**Course Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage (%)**
1	CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE	75	100(%)

LL.B SEM -5 COURSE NAME : CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE			
Unit	**Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage %**
1	**Constitution and powers of Criminal Courts and Police Officers & Provisions relating to Maintenance of Wives, Children & Parents :** 1.1 Definitions : Bailable and Non-bailable offences, Cognizable and Non-cognizable offences, Investigation, 1.2 Constitution, Classes of Criminal Courts, Powers of superior officers of police,Provisions relating to arrest of persons, Service of Summons 1.3 Provisions relating to attachment and forfeiture of property, Security for keepingpeace and good behavior 1.4 Order for maintenance of Wives, Children and Parents 1.4.1 Maintenance of divorced wives 1.4.2 Judicial Pronouncements	18	25%
2	**Maintenance of Public Order & Tranquality, Investigation, Inquiry and Jurisdiction of the Criminal Courts and Trial Procedures in Criminal Cases :** 2.1 Maintenance of Public Order & Tranquility, Powers of the police to take preventiveactions 2.2 FIR, Criminal Complaint, Power of Police to make investigation, procedure, filing of report, Charge-sheet 2.3 Jurisdiction of Criminal Courts in Inquiries and trials 2.4 Charge : 2.4.1 Provisions relating to framing of Charge 2.4.2 Addition of Charge/s 2.4.3 Alteration of Charge 2.4.4 Separate charges for distinct offences	19	25%
3	**Trial Procedure in Criminal Cases & its General Provisions :** 3.1 Criminal Trials : 3.1.1 Trial before the Court of Session	19	25%

	3.1.2 Warrant Trial Cases by Magistrates – procedure 3.1.3 Summons Trial Cases by Magistrates – Procedure 3.1.4 Summary Trials 3.1.5 Distinction : Discharge, Acquittal and Conviction 3.2 Plea Bargaining procedure 3.3 General Provisions relating to Inquiries and Trials : 3.3.1 Person once convicted/acquitted, not to be tried for same offence 3.3.2 Public Prosecutors, Legal Aid to accused, Tender of Pardon toaccomplice, Compounding of Offences and other provisions 3.4 Provisions as to accused persons of unsound mind 3.5 Provisions relating to judgment 3.6 Submission of Death Sentence for confirmation		
4	**Appeals, Reference, Revision, Transfer of cases, Provisions relating to Bail and Bonds and Miscellaneous provisions** 4.1 Appeal : Concept – creation of statute – cannot be filed as a matter of right 4.1.1 Kinds of Appeal : 4.1.1.1 Against conviction 4.1.1.2 For enhancement of sentence 4.1.1.3 Against acquittal order : By Public Prosecutor & by privateperson 4.1.1.4 For compensation to victims 4.1.2 When appeal is not permissible 4.1.3 Special Right to prefer appeal (Appeal in non-appealable cases) 4.1.4 Powers of the Appellate Court 4.2 Revision : Scope and purpose 4.2.1 When permissible ? 4.2.2 Revisional Courts & their Powers 4.3 Reference : purpose and significance 4.4 Execution, Suspension, Remission and Commutation of Sentences 4.5 Provisions relating to Bail and Bonds, 4.5.1 Bail in Bailable and Non-bailable Offences & related provisions	19	25%

	4.5.2 Anticipatory Bail 4.5.3 Approach of the Apex Court in granting Bail 4.6 Miscellaneous : 4.6.1 Inherent Powers of High Courts 4.6.1.1 Powers to quash FIR, Criminal Complaints and Criminal Proceedings 4.6.1.2 Judicial approach and guidelines given by the Apex Court while exercising quashing powers by High Courts		

COURSE OUTCOME:		
	CO Statement	**Unit No.**
CO1	Understand the hierarchy and powers of criminal courts and the roles of police officers in the criminal justice system.	
CO2	Explain and apply the procedural steps in criminal cases, including investigation, arrest, trial, and sentencing**.**	
CO3	Analyze provisions related to public order, preventive actions, and maintenance for wives, children, and parents.	
CO4	Distinguish between different types of trials such as summons, warrant, and sessions trials, and explain concepts like discharge, acquittal, and conviction**.**	

TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODOLOGY :	
1	Lectures & Interactive Discussions
2	Case Study Method

3	Moot Courts & Mock Trials
4	Clinical Legal Education
5	Collaborative & Research-Based Learning

REFERENCE BOOKS	
1	Taxmann's Bare Act : Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, 2024 Edition.
2	Books of Criminal Procedure Code For Comparative Studies :
3	Chandrasekharan Pillai (Ed), Kelkar Lectures on Criminal Procedure, Eastern, Lucknow.
4	Principles, Commentaries on the Code of Criminal Procedure, 2 Vol., Universal
5	Woodroffe : Commentaries on Code of Criminal Procedure, 2 Vol, Universal
6	Chandrasekharan Pillai (Ed) , Kalkar's Outlines of Criminal Procedure, Eastern, Lacknow. AIR's Criminal Major Act, AIR, Nagpur
7	R.V. Kelkar, Criminal Procedure, Eastern Book Co.
8	C. K. Thakkar, Criminal Procedure Code, Eastern Book Co.
9	S. N. Mishra, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 with Probation of Offenders Act and Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2000, Central Law Publication
10	D. A. Sen, Criminal Major Act, Bharat Publication

CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Understand the hierarchy and powers of criminal courts and the roles of police officers in the criminal justice system.	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	3
CO2: Explain and apply the procedural steps in criminal cases, including investigation, arrest, trial, and sentencing**.**	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	3
CO3: Analyze provisions related to public order, preventive actions, and maintenance for wives, children, and parents.	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2
CO4: Distinguish between different types of trials such as summons, warrant, and	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	3

sessions trials, and explain concepts like discharge, acquittal, and conviction.									

EXPLANATION OF CO-PO MAPPING LOGIC :	
CO	**Explanation**
CO1	**PO1, PO2, PO9**: Builds strong understanding of procedural law, court hierarchy, and police powers–directly useful for litigation and judicial services.
CO2	**PO1, PO2, PO7, PO9**: Emphasizes procedural flow of criminal cases (investigation to sentencing), fostering analytical problem-solving and readiness for judiciary.
CO3	**PO2, PO3, PO7**: Strengthens students' ability to connect legal provisions with social welfare (maintenance, preventive measures, public order).
CO4	**PO1, PO2, PO6, PO9**: Enhances applied knowledge of trial procedures, remedies, and judicial reasoning, preparing students for higher specialization and courtroom practice.

COURSE NAME : CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE	
Level	**Statement**

Local Need	Equips future lawyers to deal with everyday criminal cases (maintenance claims, bail, preventive detention, public order issues) in local courts.
Regional Need	Addresses challenges common in South Asia like preventive detention, bail jurisprudence, public order disputes, and protection of vulnerable groups.
National Need	Supports the Indian judicial system by producing graduates who can effectively handle criminal litigation, reduce case backlog, and strengthen access to justice.
Global Need	Comparative exposure to criminal procedure principles (fair trial, rights of accused, plea bargaining) prepares students for cross-border practice, international criminal law, and human rights litigation.

	COURSE NAME : LAW OF EVIDENCE
	COURSE CODE : CC 303
	LL.B SEM -5

COURSE OBJECTIVE:	
➢	To acquaint students with the basic principles, scope, and applicability of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
➢	To enable learners to interpret and analyze relevancy of facts, admissibility of evidence, and rules governing admissions and confessions.
➢	To develop a comprehensive understanding of different types of evidence—oral, documentary, electronic—and their probative value in judicial proceedings.
➢	To examine critical doctrines such as burden of proof, estoppel, and legal presumptions, and evaluate their role in ensuring fair trial.

TEACHING SCHEME						
LECTURES	**OTHERS**	**TOTAL**	**CREDITS**	**EVALUATION SCHEME**		
				INTERNAL	**EXTERNAL**	**TOTAL MARKS**
4	1	5	5	-	100	100

Sr No.	**Course Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage (%)**
1	LAW OF EVIDENCE	75	100(%)

LL.B SEM -5 COURSE NAME : LAW OF EVIDENCE			
Unit	**Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage %**
1	**Introduction, Definitions and Relevancy of Facts:** 1.1 Main features of the Evidence Act and its applicability 1.2 Definitions : 'Proved', 'Disproved' and 'Not Proved', 'May Presume' and 'Shall Presume', 'Conclusive Proof' 1.3 Relevancy of Facts, Facts in Issue, Distinction between them 1.3.1 Facts necessary to explain/introduce relevant facts 1.3.2 When Facts not otherwise relevant become relevant 1.4 Admission : definition, 1.4.1 Admission by different persons, 1.4.2 Oral admission, relevant provisions 1.5 Confession : Definition, Distinction between Admission and Confession 1.5.1 Confession made before different persons/authorities and its relevancy and evidential importance, relevant provisions 1.6 Distinction between Oral and Documentary Evidence 1.7 Statement by persons who cannot be called as witnesses 1.8 Statements made under special circumstances 1.9 Judgments of courts of justice, when relevant 1.10 Opinion of third persons : Its relevancy : 1.9.1 Opinion of Experts 1.9.2 Opinion as to handwriting experts 1.9.3 Opinion as to digital signature other relevant provisions as to expertopinion 1.9.4 Relevancy of opinion as to character	18	25%
2	**Type of Evidence** 2.1 Judicial Notice 2.2 Oral Evidence : General Provisions 2.3 Documentary Evidence : General Provisions 2.3.1 Primary and Secondary Evidence and its related provisions 2.3.2 Special provisions as to evidence	19	25%

	relating to electronic record and itsAdmissibility, proof as to digital Signature & its Verification 2.3.3 Public documents and private documents 2.4 Presumptions as to documents including Gazettes in electronic forms 2.5 Statement by persons who cannot be called as witnesses 2.6 Presumption in case of Dowry Death and cases involving violation of women's rights		
3	**Dying Declaration, Stages of Examination of Witnesses :** 3.1 Dying Declaration : Definition, Principle for relying upon Dying Declaration 3.1.1 Evidential Value of Dying Declaration 3.1.2 Essentials for recording Dying Declaration 3.1.3 Judicial Approach for appreciation of the contents of Dying Declaration 3.2 Stages of Examination of Witnesses : 3.2.1 Examination in Chief 3.2.2 Cross Examination : • Essentials • Art of Cross Examination 3.2.3 Re-examination 3.3 General Principles of examination and cross examination 3.4 Lawful questions in cross – examination 3.5 Leading questions 3.6 Hostile witness, Impeaching of the standing or credit of witness	19	25%
4	**Burden of Proof and Estoppel :** 4.1 Burden of Proof : Meaning 4.1.1 The general conception of onus probandi 4.1.2 General and special exceptions to onus probandi 4.2 The Justification of presumption and of the doctrine of judicial notice 4.3 Justification as to presumptions as to certain offences 4.3.1 Presumption as to abetment of suicide by a married woman (Sec. 113-A) and dowry death (Section 113-B) 4.3.2 Presumption as to absence of consent in certain prosecution for	19	25%

	rape(Sec. 114-A) 4.4 The Scope of the doctrine of judicial notice (Section 114) 4.5 Estoppel : Meaning, importance 4.5.1 Distinction : Estoppel, res judicata, Waiver and presumption 4.5.2 Kinds of Estoppel : • Estoppel by deed • Estoppel by conduct • Equitable and Promissory Estoppel • Tenancy Estoppel 4.6 Questions of corroboration (Section 156-157)		

COURSE OUTCOME:		
	CO Statement	**Unit No.**
CO1	Explain the applicability, definitions, and relevancy of facts under the Evidence Act, including concepts of admission and confession.	
CO2	Distinguish between various types of evidence (oral, documentary, electronic) and evaluate their admissibility in judicial proceedings.	
CO3	Analyze the evidentiary value of dying declarations and demonstrate understanding of examination, cross-examination, and re-examination of witnesses.	
CO4	Apply the doctrines of burden of proof, estoppel, and legal presumptions to practical cases and judicial interpretations.	

TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODOLOGY :	
1	Lectures & Interactive Discussions
2	Case Study Method
3	Moot Courts & Mock Trials
4	Clinical Legal Education
5	Collaborative & Research-Based Learning

REFRENCE BOOKS

1	Sarkar and manohar , Sarkar and Evidence, Wadha & Co. Nagpur
2	Sir John Wood Roffe & Syed S. Amir Ali's Law of Evidence Vol.1-4Indian Evidence Act, (Amendment up to date)
3	Rattan Lal & Dhiraj Lal Law of Evidence, LexisNexis – Butterworths Wadhwa, NagpurPole in Murphy, Evidence) Universal Delhi.
4	Albert S. Osborn, The Problem of Proof, Universal Publication, Delhi.
5	Avtar Singh, Principles of the Law of Evidence, Central Law Agency, New Delhi Batuk Lal, The Law of Evidence, Central Law Agency

CO-PO MAPPING :

CO/ PO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9
CO1: Explain the applicability, definitions, and relevancy of facts under the Evidence Act, including concepts of admission and confession.	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1
CO2: Distinguish between various types of evidence (oral, documentary, electronic) and evaluate their admissibility in judicial proceedings.	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
CO3: Analyze the evidentiary value of dying declarations and demonstrate understanding of examination, cross-examination, and re-examination of witnesses.	2	3	2	2	1	2	3	2	2
CO4: Apply the doctrines of burden of proof, estoppel, and legal presumptions to practical cases and judicial interpretations.	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	2

EXPLANATION OF CO-PO MAPPING LOGIC :

CO	Explanation
CO1	**PO1, PO2, PO3**: Students gain a strong base in definitions, relevancy, and applicability of facts, which builds conceptual clarity in substantive and procedural law (high relevance).
CO2	**PO2, PO4, PO6:** By evaluating admissibility of different forms of evidence (oral, documentary, electronic), students develop critical analysis, legal ethics in handling evidence, and advanced domain knowledge.
CO3	**PO2, PO7, PO8**: Understanding witness examination, cross-examination, and dying declarations fosters practical application of law, empirical legal research skills, and the ability to resolve disputes.
CO4	**PO1, PO2, PO3, PO7**: Applying burden of proof, estoppel, and presumptions ensures students can logically analyze disputes, protect rights, and link doctrinal knowledge with practice, supporting judiciary readiness.

COURSE NAME : LAW OF EVIDENCE	
Level	**Statement**
Local Need	Strengthens knowledge of evidentiary rules applicable in local courts and legal practice, ensuring graduates can assist clients in local dispute resolution effectively.
Regional Need	Equips learners to address regional social issues (dowry deaths, domestic violence, women's rights violations) where evidentiary provisions play a vital role in justice delivery.
National Need	Prepares students for judicial services, litigation, and advocacy by imparting competence in applying the Indian Evidence Act across all courts in India.
Global Need	Provides comparative insights into universal principles of evidence (burden of proof, admissibility of electronic records, expert opinion), fostering adaptability to international and cross-border legal contexts.

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME : PUBLIC INTEREST LAWYERING
	COURSE CODE : ELECTIVE C 304E
	LL.B SEM -5

COURSE OBJECTIVE:	
➢	To introduce students to the concept, origin, and evolution of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in India and abroad.
➢	To develop an understanding of the powers and jurisdiction of constitutional courts in entertaining and adjudicating PILs.
➢	To critically analyze the advantages, disadvantages, and limitations of PIL as a tool for justice delivery.
➢	To familiarize learners with landmark judicial pronouncements and doctrines shaping PIL jurisprudence in India.

TEACHING SCHEME						
LECTURES	**OTHERS**	**TOTAL**	**CREDITS**	**EVALUATION SCHEME**		
				INTERNAL	**EXTERNAL**	**TOTAL MARKS**
4	1	5	5	-	100	100

Sr No.	**Course Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage (%)**
1	PUBLIC INTEREST LAWYERING	75	100(%)

LL.B SEM -5 COURSE NAME : PUBLIC INTEREST LAWYERING			
Unit	**Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage %**
1	**Public Interest Lawyering** 1.1 Historical Background of PIL, Concept and Meaning, 1.2 Origin of PIL in other countries and in India 1.3 Development & Scope of PIL in India 1.4 When PILs can be filed and when cannot be filed? 1.5 PIL – As a silent Revolution 1.6 PIL – Relaxation of the Principle of Locus Standi	18	25%
2	**Powers of the Courts to entertain Public Interest Litigation**: 2.1 Jurisdiction of the Courts to hear PILs: 2.1.1 Relevant Constitutional Provisions: PIL – part of Writ Jurisdiction 2.1.2 Powers of High Courts under Article 226 of the Constitution 2.1.3 Supreme Court Powers under Article 32 and Article 142 of the Constitution 2.2 The High Court of Gujarat [Practice and Procedure for Public Interest Litigation] Rules, 2010 and proforma for filing PIL before the High Court of Gujarat 2.3 Powers of Courts to award compensation in PILs 2.4 Precautions necessary for a lawyer before filing PILs	19	25%
3	**Advantages, Disadvantages and Limitations of PILs :** 3.1 Advantages of PIL : 3.1.1 PIL: Blessings for poor and illiterate persons 3.1.2 PIL: protecting Human Rights of Prisoners (Including Article 21), persons in police custody 3.1.3 PIL: An effective tool for protection of Environment 3.1.4 PIL: Necessary to prevent politicians / Executives from exercising arbitrary powers 3.1.5 PIL: Necessary to issue guidelines in the event of lacuna of law in any situation (Article 142) 3.1.6 PIL: Necessary for Protecting Women's Rights and safety 3.1.7 PIL : Necessary for maintaining independence and impartiality of Judiciary 3.1.8 Other advantages of PIL	19	25%

	3.2 Disadvantages of PILs: 3.2.1 PIL: Breach of doctrine of Separation of Powers 3.2.2 PIL: Responsible for Judicial over-activism 3.2.3 Often difficult for the Executives to obey orders due to financial constraints, shortage of time or for other reasons 3.3 Limitations of PILs: 3.3.1 Every wrong cannot be rectified through PIL 3.3.2 Impossible to curtail the misuse of PIL by the Courts 3.3.3 Consumption of time during litigation 3.3.4 Problems of implementation of orders through administrative agencies and practical difficulties to implement the orders		
4	**Judicial Pronouncements and Hypothetical Problems related to PILs** : 4.1 Important Judicial Pronouncements of the Supreme Court in various areas like Human Rights, Environment, Protection of FRs of people at large, Compensation to victims etc. (Latest important cases may be taken into consideration) 4.2 For laying down important Principles like: Polluter Pays Principle, Public Trust Doctrine, Precautionary Principle, Principle of Absolute Liability, Principle of Sustainable Development etc. 4.3 Problems of PILs based on Hypothetical Facts	19	25%

COURSE OUTCOME:		
	CO Statement	**Unit No.**
CO1	Explain the historical background, concept, scope, and significance of Public Interest Litigation	
CO2	Interpret the jurisdiction and powers of High Courts and the Supreme Court under Articles 32, 142, and 226 of the Constitution in relation to PIL	
CO3	Critically evaluate the advantages, disadvantages, and limitations of PIL with reference to judicial activism, separation of powers, and misuse concerns	

CO4	Analyze and apply judicial pronouncements and legal principles (e.g., Polluter Pays, Public Trust Doctrine, Sustainable Development) to practical and hypothetical PIL cases	

TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODOLOGY :	
1	Lectures & Interactive Discussions
2	Case Study Method
3	Moot Courts & Mock Trials
4	Clinical Legal Education
5	Collaborative & Research-Based Learning

REFERENCE BOOKS	
1	Kailas Rai : Public Interest Lawyering
2	Dr. B. L. Wadehra, Public Interest Litigation, Universal Law Book Publication
3	V. N. Shukla, Constitutional Law of India , Eastern Book Company
4	M. P. Jain, Constitutional Law of India , Eastern Book Co.
5	Pandey J. N., Constitution of India,
6	M. P. Jain, Constitutional History of India
7	Dr. N. V. Paranjape, Public Interest Litigation, Legal Aid & Services, Lok Adalats & Para-Legal Services, Central Law Agency
8	Dr. S. S. Sharma, Legal Services, Public Interest Litigation and Para-legal Services, Central Law Agency
9	S. Bava, Public Interest Litigation, Allahabad Law Agency
10	O. P. Tewari, Public Interest Litigations, Allahabad Law Agency
11	Mamta Rao, Public Interest Litigation (Legal Aid and Lok Adalats), Eastern Book Company
12	Dr. S. R. Myneni, Public Interest Lawyering, Legal Aid and Para Legal Services, Asia Law House
13	G. B. Reddy, Judicial Activism in India : Gogiya Law Agency, Hyderabad
14	Public Interest Litigation : P. S. Narayana : Asia Law House
15	Reputed Law Journals and Legal Software for perusal of Latest Cases on PIL
	www.gujarathighcourt.nic.in (for Gujarat High Court PIL Rules, 2010)

CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Explain the historical background, concept, scope, and significance of Public Interest Litigation	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1
CO2: Interpret the jurisdiction and powers of High Courts and the Supreme Court under Articles 32, 142, and 226 of the Constitution in relation to PIL	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	2
CO3: Critically evaluate the advantages, disadvantages, and limitations of PIL with reference to judicial activism, separation of powers, and misuse concerns	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2
CO4: Analyze and apply judicial pronouncements and legal principles (e.g., Polluter Pays, Public Trust Doctrine, Sustainable Development) to practical and hypothetical PIL cases	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	3

EXPLANATION OF CO-PO MAPPING LOGIC :	
CO	**Explanation**
CO1	**PO1, PO2, PO3:** Foundational knowledge of PIL builds understanding of procedural law, legal problem analysis, and values of rights & duties.
CO2	**PO1, PO2, PO7, PO9:** Studying constitutional powers under Arts. 32, 142, 226 strengthens ability to interpret laws, resolve disputes, and prepares students for judiciary.
CO3	**PO2, PO3, PO4, PO7:** Critical evaluation of PIL's pros/cons fosters analytical ability, ethical responsibility, and recognition of judicial activism vs. separation of powers.
CO4	**PO1, PO2, PO6, PO7, PO9:** Application of landmark cases and doctrines (Polluter Pays, Public Trust Doctrine, Sustainable

	Development) connects theory to practice, promotes specialization, and judicial service readiness.

COURSE NAME : PUBLIC INTEREST LAWYERING	
Level	**Statement**
Local Need	Equips students to address issues of public health, environment, women's safety, and human rights through PILs in state high courts (e.g., Gujarat PIL rules).
Regional Need	Helps tackle region-specific concerns like industrial pollution, displacement, and governance failures, promoting sustainable development at a regional level.
National Need	Strengthens constitutional literacy, empowering graduates to use PIL as a tool against executive arbitrariness and for advancing rights of marginalized groups across India.
Global Need	Provides exposure to internationally recognized doctrines (Polluter Pays, Sustainable Development, Human Rights) that align Indian jurisprudence with global justice standards.

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME : INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW
	COURSE CODE : ELECTIVE C 305E
	LL.B SEM -5

COURSE OBJECTIVE:	
➢	To introduce the concept, scope, and evolution of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in India and internationally.
➢	To develop understanding of different forms of intellectual property such as copyright, trademark, patents, designs, and traditional knowledge.
➢	To analyze the statutory framework, amendments, and judicial interpretation of IPR laws in India.
➢	To critically examine enforcement mechanisms, infringement issues, remedies, and penalty provisions.

TEACHING SCHEME						
LECTURES	**OTHERS**	**TOTAL**	**CREDITS**	**EVALUATION SCHEME**		
				INTERNAL	**EXTERNAL**	**TOTAL MARKS**
4	1	5	5	-	100	100

Sr No.	**Course Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage (%)**
1	INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW	75	100(%)

LL.B SEM -5 COURSE NAME : INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW			
Unit	**Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage %**
1	**Introductory:** 1.1 The meaning of intellectual property 1.2 Competing rationales of the legal regimes for the protection of intellectual property 1.3 The main forms of intellectual property : copyright trademarks, tradename, patents, designs, Traditional Knowledge etc. 1.4 Other new forms such as plant varieties and geographical Indians Introductions to the leading international instruments concerning intellectual property rights : The Berne Convention, Universal Copyright Convention, Union TRIPS the World Intellectual Property Rights Organization (WIPO) and the UNESCO. 1.5 The status and position of IPRs in India in context with the International Regime 1.6 Amendments in various legislations relating to IPRs India including legislations of Patent, Copyright and Trademark in India and effects there of	18	25%
2	**Select Aspects of the Copyright Law in India:** 2.1 Historical evolution of the law 2.2 Meaning of copyright, 2.3 Availability of Copyright protection: 2.2.1 Copyright in literary and Artistic work, dramatic and musical works 2.2.2 Copyright in sound records and cinematograph films 2.2.3 Copyright in computer programme, Internet and database 2.4 Author and Ownership of copyright, Term of copyright, authorities under the Copyright Act and their powers, Registration of copyright, Copyright Society and its powers, Appeal provisions 2.5 Rights conferred by copyright, Assignment, Transmission and relinquishment of copyright, Provisions relating to license 2.6 Infringement of Copyright: Criteria, various types of infringement 2.7 Acts not constituting infringement, Fair use provisions, Piracy in internet 2.8 International copyright	19	25%

	2.8 Remedies and Penalty provisions		
3	**Intellectual Property Rights in Trademarks and Design** : 3.1 The rationale of protection of trademarks as (a) an aspect of commercial and (b) of consumer rights, Definition and concept of trademarks in goods & services 3.2 Registration, Distinction between trademark and property mark The doctrine of honest current user, Doctrine of deceptive similarity Protection of well-known marks 3.3 Passing off and infringement of trademarks : (Definitions, Concept and Distinction) 3.4 Standards of proof in passing off action 3.5 Remedies and Penalty provisions 3.6 Industrial Designs, Designs Act, 2000 : Authorities, Procedure for registration of designs, Controller and Registrar : powers and duties, Assignment and transmission of designs, Powers of the Central Government, Copyright on registration of Industrial Designs : related provisions, Patents to designs, Piracy of registered designs, Remedial aspects, Appeal provisions,	19	25%
4	**The Law of Intellectual Property: Patents**: 4.1 Concept of patent, Essentials, Historical view of the patents law in India 4.2 Patentable inventions with special reference to biotechnology products entailing creation of new forms of life including Amendments of the year 2005 4.3 Patent protection for computer programme and computer software 4.4 Process of obtaining a patent: 4.4.1 Application and Examination: Procedure, Essentials for obtaining patent: Elements of Novelty, Non-obviousness 4.4.2 Opposition and sealing of patent: general introduction, Grounds for opposition 4.4.3. The problem of limited locus standi to oppose, especially in relation inventions having potential of ecological and mass disasters 4.5 Patent Co-operation treaty: Object, reasons and important provisions	19	25%

	4.6 Wrong fully obtaining the invention: Prior Publication or anticipation, Obviousness and the lack of inventive step, insufficient description 4.7 Rights and obligations of a Patentee: 4.7.1 Patents as chose in action 4.7.2 Duration of patents law and policy considerations, Use and exercise rights, Right to secrecy 4.7.3 The notion of "abuse" of patent rights, Compulsory licenses, Special Categories, Employee Invention Law and Policy Consideration 4.8 International Patents, Transfer of Technology, Know-How and problems of self reliant development. 4.9 Infringement, Criteria of infringement, Onus of Proof in India, Modes of infringement, Doctrine of Colorable Variation 4.10 Remedies in case of Infringement : Injunctions and related remedies, Defense in suits of infringement 4.11 Penal Provisions		

COURSE OUTCOME:		
	CO Statement	**Unit No.**
CO1	Explain the meaning, nature, and evolution of Intellectual Property and its significance in the global and Indian context.	
CO2	Identify and differentiate between various forms of Intellectual Property such as copyright, trademarks, patents, industrial designs, plant varieties, and geographical indications.	
CO3	Interpret and apply the provisions of the Copyright Act with respect to ownership, registration, rights, infringement, and remedies.	
CO4	Examine the principles of trademark law, including registration, passing off, infringement, consumer rights, and remedies.	

TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODOLOGY :	
1	Lectures & Interactive Discussions
2	Case Study Method
3	Moot Courts & Mock Trials
4	Clinical Legal Education
5	Collaborative & Research-Based Learning

REFERENCE BOOKS	
1	Cornish W.R., Intectual Property, Patents, Trade Marks, Copy Rights and Allied Rights, Asia Law House, Hyderabad.
2	Vikas Vashishth, Law and Practice of Intellectual Property, Bharat Law House, Delhi.
3	P. Narayanan, Intellectual Property Law, Eastern Law House, Calcutta.
4	Dr. B. L. Wadehra, Law relating to Intellectual Property, Universal Law Publishing Co.
5	Chakravarty's Intellectual Property Law, Ashoka Law House, New Delhi
6	Bibeck Debroy (ed) , Intellectual Property Rights Rajiv Gandhi Foundation , Delhi.
7	E.I.F. Anderfelt, International Patent Legislation and Developing Countries
8	W.R. Cornish. Intellectual Property, Sweet and Maxwell.
9	Mata Din, Law of Passing off and Infringement Action of Trade Marks
10	P.S. Sengal and Kishore Singh, Indian Patent System and Paris Convention : Legal Perspectives
11	K. Thairani, Copyright The Indian Experience
12	W.R. Cornish, Para and Materials on Intellectual Property, Sweet & Maxwell.
13	N. K. Acharya, Textbook on Intellectual Property Rights, Asia Law House

CO-PO MAPPING :

CO/ PO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9
CO1: Explain the meaning, nature, and evolution of Intellectual Property and its significance in the global and Indian context.	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
CO2: Identify and differentiate between various forms of Intellectual Property such as copyright, trademarks, patents, industrial designs,	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	1

plant varieties, and geographical indications.									
CO3: Interpret and apply the provisions of the Copyright Act with respect to ownership, registration, rights, infringement, and remedies.	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	2
CO4: Examine the principles of trademark law, including registration, passing off, infringement, consumer rights, and remedies.	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2

EXPLANATION OF CO-PO MAPPING LOGIC :	
CO	**Explanation**
CO1	PO1, PO2: Strongly aligned as students learn fundamental IPR concepts, legislative setup, and their legal-social importance PO3, PO4, PO5: Moderate contribution as awareness of duties, ethics, and lifelong learning begins with foundational knowledge PO8, PO9: Basic contribution as exposure to IPR introduces research orientation and judiciary applications
CO2	PO1, PO2, PO6, PO7: Strong correlation since differentiating forms of IPR develops analytical skills and specialization in IPR PO3, PO4, PO5: Moderate contribution through application of ethical and social responsibilities in IP law PO8: Moderate as case studies and assignments require empirical understanding PO9: Low correlation, but contributes to judicial training through IPR adjudication
CO3	PO2, PO4, PO6, PO7: High correlation as copyright application requires interpretation, analysis, and professional ethics PO1, PO3, PO5, PO8: Moderate as it reinforces legislative knowledge, rights, and lifelong learning PO9: Moderate, since copyright law issues often come before judiciary
CO4	PO2, PO3, PO4, PO6, PO7: Strong alignment since trademark disputes involve passing off, consumer protection, and judicial remedies PO1,

	PO5, PO8, PO9: Moderate contribution in terms of legal framework knowledge, continuous learning, research skills, and judicial exposure

COURSE NAME : INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW	
Level	**Statement**
Local Need	Helps students understand IPR issues affecting local artisans, traditional knowledge holders, and small businesses seeking trademark/Geographical Indications (GI) protection.
Regional Need	Addresses cross-border IPR challenges within South Asia, including piracy, biopiracy, and shared cultural/traditional knowledge.
National Need	Supports India's innovation ecosystem by familiarizing students with Copyright, Patent, and Trademark laws that impact industries such as film, pharma, IT, and agriculture.
Global Need	Curriculum integrates TRIPS, WIPO, Berne Convention, and other international frameworks, preparing students for practice in an interconnected world economy.

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME : PRINCIPLES OF NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS
	COURSE CODE : ELECTIVE C 306F
	LL.B SEM -5

COURSE OBJECTIVE:	
➢	Familiarize students with the legal definitions, characteristics, and presumptions attached to negotiable instruments, along with the rights, duties, and liabilities of parties involved.
➢	Explain key concepts and technical terms under the Act, including endorsements, crossing of cheques, maturity, noting, protest, and negotiation.
➢	Analyze the legal provisions and judicial interpretations concerning the dishonour of cheques, with emphasis on Sections 138–147, and equip students to apply these provisions in real-life legal practice.
➢	Develop practical skills to draft notices, understand procedural requirements for initiating criminal proceedings, and evaluate possible defences under the Act.

TEACHING SCHEME						
LECTURES	**OTHERS**	**TOTAL**	**CREDITS**	**EVALUATION SCHEME**		
				INTERNAL	**EXTERNAL**	**TOTAL MARKS**
2	2	4	4	-	100	100

Sr No.	**Course Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage (%)**
1	PRINCIPLES OF NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS	60	100(%)

LL.B SEM -5
COURSE NAME : PRINCIPLES OF NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS

Unit	Content	Teaching Hours	Weightage %
1	**Introduction:** 1.1 The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 : Object and Reasons 1.2 Types of Negotiable Instruments 1.3 Negotiable Instruments covered under the Act : Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques including Electronic Cheque, Validity period of cheque (3 months by RBI amendment) 1.4 Definition and Characteristics of the Negotiable Instruments 1.5 Presumptions relating to Negotiable Instruments 1.6 Drawer, Drawee and Payee : Definition, Rights and duties 1.7 Honder and Holder in due course : advantages, rights and powers 1.8 Distinction between Holder and Holder in due course	20	34%
2	**Various terms and phenomenon under the Act:** 2.1 Ambiguous Instrument, Inchoate Stamped Instrument 2.2 Drawee in case of need 2.3 Acceptance for honour, Payment for honour 2.4 Notice of Dishonour, liabilities of Drawee and Drawer 2.5 Maturity of Negotiable Instrument and Days of Grace 2.6 Endorsement: Types and advantages 2.7 Crossing of Cheque : kinds of crossing, advantages of crossing 2.8 Negotiation of Instrument, Negotiation Back 2.9 Noting and Protest	20	33%
3	**Special provisions relating to Dishonour of Cheque and its remedies:** (Section 138 to 147 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 with all amendments from the year 2002 to 2023 further amendments if carried out in future) 3.1 Remedy to initiate criminal proceedings in case of dishonour of Cheque 3.2 Absolute Liability of Drawer of Cheque in case of its dishonour, absence of Mens rea no defence at all (Sec.139), Object and reasons of inserting chapter XVII under the Act	20	33%

	3.3 Modes of Dishonour of Cheque : Stop Payment, Funds not arranged for, Account Closed, Referred to the Drawer, Insufficient Funds, Post Dated Cheque etc. – its consequences 3.4 Essentials for criminal proceedings in case of dishonour of cheque : 3.4.1 Cheque must be written pursuant to Legal Debt 3.4.2 Notice of dishonour within prescribed time 3.4.3 Cheque : can be deposited in bank more than once within its validity period before initiating criminal proceedings 3.4.4 Filing of criminal complaint: formalities, Forum of Criminal court, time limit, jurisdiction of criminal courts 3.5 Penal Provisions under the Act in case of dishonour of cheque 3.6 Dishonour of cheque by a company or a firm: consequences, joint and several liabilities, Discharge from liability in case of Ex-officio Directors of Government Companies 3.7 Offence committed against a company or firm, persons competent to file criminal complaints, prior formalities 3.8 Delay in filing of criminal complaint u/s 138 of the Act: consequences 3.9 Compounding of offences under the Act: Powers of the Magistrate 3.10 Defences available to the Drawer of the Cheque 3.11 Important decisions of the Supreme Court		

COURSE OUTCOME:		
	CO Statement	**Unit No.**
CO1	Explain the object, scope, and application of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, identify different types of negotiable instruments, and interpret their essential characteristics, presumptions, and the rights and duties of parties involved.	
CO2	Interpret and apply legal provisions relating to technical terms and processes under the Act, including endorsement, crossing, maturity, noting, protest, negotiation, and related phenomena, with an understanding of their practical advantages and implications.	
CO3	Analyze and apply the special provisions relating to dishonour of cheques under Sections 138–147, including procedural	

	requirements, penal consequences, defences available, and the effect of judicial decisions, to advise on or handle cases effectively.	
CO4	Demonstrate the ability to integrate statutory provisions with case law and contemporary amendments to resolve legal disputes in banking and commercial contexts	

TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODOLOGY :	
1	Lectures & Interactive Discussions
2	Case Study Method
3	Moot Courts & Mock Trials
4	Clinical Legal Education
5	Collaborative & Research-Based Learning

REFERENCE BOOKS	
1	Avtar Singh, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 : Eastern Book Company
2	Bhashyam & Adiga, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, Bharat Law House, Delhi
3	Tannan's Banking Law & Practice in India, India Law House
4	Avtar Singh, Law of Banking & Negotiable Instruments, Central Law Publication
5	P. L. Malik, Negotiable Instruments Act, Eastern Book Company Saharay, Negotiable Instruments Act with Special
6	Emphasis on Dishonour of Cheques,
7	Central Book Agency, Kolkotta
8	R. K. Suri, Dishonour of Cheques (Prosecution & Penalties), ALT Publications, Hyderabad
9	K. S. Gopala, Dishonour of Cheques (Law, Practice & Procedure), ALT Publications
10	P. S. Narayan, Law of Negotiable Instruments and Dishonour of Cheques, Asia Law House
11	Khergauwala, Negotiable Instruments Act, Butterworths
12	S. N. Gupta, Dishonour of Cheques- Liability – Civil and Criminal, Universal Law Book Co.
13	R. K. Bangia, Negotiable Instruments Act, Allahabad Law Agency
14	S. M. Chaturvedi, Negotiable Instruments Act, Central Law Agency
15	R. Swaroop, A Case Book on Dishonour of Cheques, Jain Book Depot.

CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Explain the object, scope, and application of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, identify different types of negotiable instruments, and interpret their essential characteristics, presumptions, and the rights and duties of parties involved.	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
CO2: Interpret and apply legal provisions relating to technical terms and processes under the Act, including endorsement, crossing, maturity, noting, protest, negotiation, and related phenomena, with an understanding of their practical advantages and implications.	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	1
CO3: Analyze and apply the special provisions relating to dishonour of cheques under Sections 138–147, including procedural requirements, penal consequences, defences available, and the effect of judicial decisions, to advise on or handle cases effectively.	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2
CO4: Demonstrate the ability to integrate statutory provisions with case law and contemporary amendments to resolve legal disputes in banking and commercial contexts	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3

EXPLANATION OF CO-PO MAPPING LOGIC :	
CO	**Explanation**
CO1	PO1, PO2: Strongly correlated (3) as students gain foundational knowledge of the NI Act, legal setup, and presumptions under law. PO3, PO4, PO5: Moderate (2) since understanding rights/duties builds awareness of legal ethics, responsibilities, and lifelong learning.PO8, PO9: Minimal (1) as it provides indirect research orientation and judicial training exposure.
CO2	PO1, PO2, PO6, PO7: Strong (3) because interpreting endorsements, crossing, and noting directly relates to legal reasoning and specialization. PO3, PO4, PO5: Moderate (2) since ethical handling and lifelong learning are integrated into practice. PO8: Moderate (2) as assignments and practical exercises connect empirical data with law. PO9: Low (1), but contributes to judiciary skills.
CO3	PO2, PO3, PO4, PO6, PO7: High (3) since cheque dishonour litigation requires interpretation, application of ethics, and advanced knowledge. PO1, PO5, PO8: Moderate (2) as it reinforces legislative understanding, continuous learning, and research-based practice. PO9: Moderate (2) due to its strong connection with criminal complaint drafting and judicial proceedings.
CO4	PO2, PO3, PO4, PO6, PO7, PO9: High (3) as integrating case law with statutory provisions is essential in judicial and legal dispute resolution. PO1, PO5, PO8: Moderate (2) as it contributes to understanding legal drafting, research analysis, and lifelong learning.

COURSE NAME : PRINCIPLES OF NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS	
Level	**Statement**
Local Need	Helps banking customers, small traders, and ordinary citizens by spreading awareness about cheque transactions, liabilities, and remedies.
Regional Need	Addresses issues of cross-border commercial transactions in South Asia, ensuring that negotiable instruments are enforced fairly and uniformly.
National Need	Strengthens the financial and banking system by equipping future lawyers to handle cheque dishonour cases, which are among the most common litigation in India.

Global Need	Prepares students to understand how financial instruments and dishonour proceedings fit into global commercial practices, especially with the rise of electronic cheques and digital payments.

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME : DRAFTING OF PLEADING AND CONVEYANCING
	COURSE CODE : CC 308
	LL.B SEM -6

COURSE OBJECTIVE:	
➢	To familiarize students with the fundamental principles of drafting and pleading in civil and criminal matters.
➢	To train students in the art of preparing effective notices, plaints, written statements, appeals, revisions, applications, writs, and complaints in accordance with substantive and procedural laws.
➢	To provide practical knowledge of drafting conveyancing deeds, including agreements, sale deeds, mortgages, leases, wills, powers of attorney, and partnership deeds.
➢	To develop drafting skills necessary for legal practice, combining precision, clarity, and legal validity in documents.

TEACHING SCHEME						
LECTURES	**OTHERS**	**TOTAL**	**CREDITS**	**EVALUATION SCHEME**		
				INTERNAL	**EXTERNAL**	**TOTAL MARKS**
4	1	5	5	-	100	100

Sr No.	**Course Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage (%)**

1	DRAFTING OF PLEADING AND CONVEYANCING	75	100(%)

LL.B SEM -6 COURSE NAME : DRAFTING OF PLEADING AND CONVEYANCING			
Unit	**Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage %**
1	**Drafting and Pleadings**: 1.1 General Principles of drafting and relevant substantive rules 1.2 Pleadings: Civil and Criminal (Suggested) 1.2.1 Notice/Statutory Notice/Notice u/s 138 of N.I.Act 1.2.2 Plaint 1.2.3 Written Statement 1.2.4 Memorandum of Appeal 1.2.5 Civil Revision Application (u/s. 115 of the CPC & under the Rent Act) 1.2.6 Interlocutory Application 1.2.7 Execution Application 1.2.8 Writ of Mandamus / Writ of Certiorari 1.2.9 Writ of Habeas Corpus 1.2.10 Criminal Complaint 1.2.11 Bail Application 1.2.12 Anticipatory Bail Application 1.2.13 Criminal Miscellaneous Application 1.2.14 Criminal Appeal 1.2.15 Criminal Revision	37	50%
2	**Conveyancing Deeds:** 2.1 Conveyancing Deeds: Meaning, Importance and types – Deed Pole and Indenture, General Principles 2.2 Various conveyancing deeds (Suggested): 2.2.1 Agreement to Sell 2.2.2 Sale Deed 2.2.3 Mortgage Deeds 2.2.4 Lease Deed 2.2.5 Rent Note 2.2.6 Power of Attorney: General and Special 2.2.7 Promissory Note 2.2.8 Gift Deed 2.2.9 Will and codicil 2.2.10 Indemnity Bond	38	50%

	2.2.11 Trust Deed 2.2.12 Partnership Deed		

COURSE OUTCOME:		
	CO Statement	**Unit No.**
CO1	Explain the general principles of drafting and substantive rules governing pleadings and conveyancing.	
CO2	Draft various pleadings in civil and criminal matters, such as notices, plaints, written statements, appeals, revisions, applications, and writ petitions.	
CO3	Demonstrate the ability to prepare essential documents in criminal practice, including complaints, bail applications, and miscellaneous applications.	
CO4	Draft various conveyancing deeds such as agreements to sell, sale deeds, mortgages, leases, wills, and partnership deeds with accuracy and legal precision.	

TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODOLOGY :	
1	Lectures & Interactive Discussions
2	Case Study Method
3	Moot Courts & Mock Trials
4	Clinical Legal Education
5	Collaborative & Research-Based Learning

REFERENCE BOOKS	
1	Mogha's Law of Pleadings with precedents : Eastern Law House
2	Bindra on Conveyancing Vol. I-III, Law Publishers
3	S. C. Ghosh, Principles & Forms of Pleading, Eastern Law House
4	K. S. Gopala Krishnan, Pleadings and Practice (Civil & Criminal), ALT Publication
5	Chaturvedi A. N., Principles and Forms of Pleadings and Conveyancing with Advocacy and Professional Ethics :
6	Allahabad Law Agency
7	Pandit and Amin, Principles and Precedents of Pleadings and Conveyancing
8	Shiva Gopal, Conveyancing, Precedents & Forms, Eastern Book Co.
9	S. R. Myneni, Drafting, Pleading & Conveyancing, Asia Law House

CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Explain the general principles of drafting and substantive rules governing pleadings and conveyancing.	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
CO2: Draft various pleadings in civil and criminal matters, such as notices, plaints, written statements, appeals, revisions, applications, and writ petitions.	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	2
CO3: Demonstrate the ability to prepare essential documents in criminal practice, including complaints, bail applications, and miscellaneous applications.	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	3
CO4: Draft various conveyancing deeds such as agreements to sell, sale deeds, mortgages, leases, wills, and partnership deeds with accuracy and legal precision.	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2

EXPLANATION OF CO-PO MAPPING LOGIC :	
CO	**Explanation**
CO1	PO1, PO2: High (3) as it builds foundational understanding of drafting principles and interpretation of substantive law. PO3, PO4, PO5: Moderate (2) since it develops values of duties, ethics, and lifelong learning in drafting practice. PO8, PO9: Low (1) as it provides limited but essential orientation towards research and judiciary training.

CO2	PO1, PO2, PO4, PO6, PO7: High (3) because drafting civil and criminal pleadings requires strong procedural knowledge, ethics, specialization, and problem-solving. PO3, PO5, PO8, PO9: Moderate (2) since drafting also cultivates duties, lifelong learning, research, and judiciary-oriented skills.
CO3	PO2, PO4, PO6, PO7, PO9: High (3) as drafting bail applications and complaints relates directly to courtroom practice, ethical duties, specialization, and judicial training. PO1, PO3, PO5, PO8: Moderate (2) since it reinforces legislative knowledge, duty orientation, continuous learning, and research applications.
CO4	PO2, PO3, PO6, PO7: High (3) as conveyancing involves application of law to solve disputes, specialization in deeds, and community welfare (e.g., wills, partnership deeds). PO1, PO4, PO5, PO8, PO9: Moderate (2) since conveyancing supports legal framework understanding, ethical compliance, lifelong learning, research skills, and judicial exposure.

COURSE NAME : DRAFTING OF PLEADING AND CONVEYANCING	
Level	**Statement**
Local Need	Drafting of notices, rent notes, and partnership deeds equips students to serve individuals, small traders, and local businesses.
Regional Need	Provides tools to resolve regional disputes (property, leases, wills, land issues) by proper legal documentation and pleadings.
National Need	Prepares students to handle civil and criminal pleadings under CPC, CrPC, NI Act, and Rent Acts, directly addressing litigation needs in Indian courts.
Global Need	Exposure to structured drafting and conveyancing practices develops skills that align with international standards in contracts, corporate agreements, and cross-border transactions.

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME : PROFESSIONAL ETHICS & PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM
	COURSE CODE : CC 309
	LL.B SEM -6

COURSE OBJECTIVE:	
➢	To introduce students to the concept, history, and importance of the legal profession and its role as a noble profession.
➢	To acquaint students with the ethical duties, code of conduct, and professional standards governing advocates.
➢	To impart knowledge of the Advocates Act, 1961, Bar Councils, rights, duties, privileges, and professional misconduct provisions.
➢	To explain the principles of accountancy for lawyers and their relevance in professional practice.

TEACHING SCHEME						
LECTURES	**OTHERS**	**TOTAL**	**CREDITS**	**EVALUATION SCHEME**		
				INTERNAL	**EXTERNAL**	**TOTAL MARKS**
4	1	5	5	-	100	100

Sr No.	**Course Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage (%)**
1	PROFESSIONAL ETHICS & PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM	75	100(%)

LL.B SEM -6 COURSE NAME : PROFESSIONAL ETHICS & PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM			
Unit	**Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage %**
1	**Legal Profession**: 1.1 Distinction between Business and Profession 1.2 Legal Profession: 1.2.1 History 1.2.2 Importance 1.2.3 Why Noble Profession? 1.3 Ethics and Code of Conduct of Legal Profession 1.4 Seven Lamps of Advocacy and meaning thereof 1.5 Hoffman's 50 Resolutions for lawyer and importance thereof 1.6 Ten Commandments for lawyers 1.7 Bench-Bar Relations	18	25%
2	**Advocates Act, 1961:** 2.1 Admission, Enrolment, duties, privileges and Rights of Advocate 2.1.1 Who can be admitted as advocate on a State Roll? 2.1.2 Certificate for Enrollment 2.1.3 Disqualification for enrollment as an Advocate 2.1.4 Duties of an Advocate • Towards client • Towards courts • Towards Judges • Towards his colleagues 2.1.5 Rights and privileges of Advocates 2.2 Bar Councils 2.2.1 State Bar Council: Establishment, organization, 2.2.2 Powers and functions of State Bar Council 2.2.3 Various committees of State Bar Council and functions thereof • Executive Committee • Disciplinary Committee • Welfare Committee • Enrolment Committee 2.2.4 Bar Council of India : Organization 2.2.5 Various Powers and functions of the Bar Council of India 2.3 Rules relating to dress code of an Advocate 2.4 Professional Misconduct: Meaning 2.4.1 Professional Misconduct by advocate	19	25%

	2.4.2 Procedure for filing complaint against lawyer for professional misconduct 2.4.3 Punishment for Professional Misconduct 2.5 Accountancy for Lawyers: General Principles		
3	**Contempt of Court and practice:** 3.1 Contempt of Courts Act, 1971: 3.1.1 Contempt of Court: meaning and nature 3.1.2 Distinction between Contempt of Court and Professional Misconduct 3.2 Categories of contempt under the Act: Civil and Criminal Contempt -Distinction 3.2.1 Civil Contempt: Essentials 3.2.2 Criminal Contempt: Essentials 3.2.3 Contempt of Court within the court and outside the court 3.2.4 Defenses available to the condemner: 3.2.5 Defences in Civil Contempt and in Criminal Contempt 3.2.6 Remedies against Punishment in contempt 3.2.7 Penalty provisions for the Contempt of Court under the Contempt of Courts Act 3.3 Contempt jurisdiction of High Courts and the Supreme Court under the Constitution of India 3.4 Contempt jurisdiction of the Subordinate Courts	19	25%
4	**Important Cases and Selected Opinions of the Disciplinary Committee:** 4.1 Important Cases of the Apex Court relating to Professional Misconduct of lawyers 4.2 50 selected opinions of the Disciplinary Committee 4.3 Important cases of the Supreme Court relating to the Contempt of Court	19	25%

COURSE OUTCOME:		
	CO Statement	**Unit No.**
CO1	Explain the nature, history, and ethical foundations of the legal profession, including its duties, code of conduct, and role as a noble profession.	
CO2	Interpret the provisions of the Advocates Act, 1961, including enrolment, rights, duties, privileges of advocates, role of Bar Councils, professional misconduct, and accountancy principles for lawyers.	

CO3	Analyze the law of contempt of courts under the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971, including its nature, categories, defenses, and jurisdiction of courts.	
CO4	Evaluate important Supreme Court cases and disciplinary committee opinions on professional misconduct and contempt to apply ethical standards in practice.	

TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODOLOGY :	
1	Lectures & Interactive Discussions
2	Case Study Method
3	Moot Courts & Mock Trials
4	Clinical Legal Education
5	Collaborative & Research-Based Learning

REFERENCE BOOKS	
1	Mr. Krishnamurthy Iyer's Books on "Advocacy"
2	Dr. Kailas Rai, Legal Ethics Accountancy for Lawyers & Bench-Bar Relation: Central Law Pub.
3	Dr. S. R. Myneni, Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers and Bench-Bar Relation, Asia Law House
4	Subramanyams, Commentaries on Advocate's Act with Professional Ethics & Allied Laws, Law Publishers India.
5	The Bar Council Code of Ethics selected opinions of the Disciplinary Committees of Bar Councils

CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Explain the nature, history, and ethical foundations of the legal profession, including its duties, code of conduct, and role as a noble profession.	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	1	2
CO2: Interpret the provisions of the Advocates Act, 1961, including enrolment, rights, duties, privileges of advocates, role of Bar Councils, professional misconduct, and accountancy principles for lawyers.	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3
CO3: Analyze the law of contempt of courts under the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971, including its nature, categories, defenses, and jurisdiction of courts.	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	3
CO4: Evaluate important Supreme Court cases and disciplinary committee opinions on professional misconduct and contempt to apply ethical standards in practice.	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3

EXPLANATION OF CO-PO MAPPING LOGIC :

CO	Explanation
CO1	PO1, PO3, PO4: Strong alignment as students understand the historical foundation, ethical duties, and nobility of the legal profession, directly inculcating values and legal ethics.
CO2	PO1, PO2, PO3, PO4, PO9: Strongly linked since the Advocates Act and Bar Council rules are central to practice, professional duties, enrolment, and accountability—core to both litigation and judicial training.
CO3	PO1, PO2, PO4, PO7, PO9: Contempt law requires application of constitutional and statutory provisions, analysis of legal-social issues, and adherence to professional ethics, directly supporting judicial service preparation.
CO4	PO1, PO2, PO3, PO4, PO5, PO7, PO9: Case law analysis trains students to apply theoretical knowledge in real-life contexts, promotes life-long learning, enhances critical thinking, and strengthens judicial reasoning.

COURSE NAME : PROFESSIONAL ETHICS & PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM	
Level	**Statement**
Local Need	Professional ethics ensures accountable practice of law, protection of clients' rights, and maintenance of justice, which is crucial for India's legal and democratic framework.
Regional Need	Addresses the functioning of State Bar Councils, regional High Court contempt jurisdiction, and localized professional standards.
National Need	The course equips students with essential practical and ethical skills needed for advocacy, judicial service, and legal consultancy, ensuring professional competence in diverse contexts.
Global Need	Ethical practice and professional accountability are universal requirements for the legal profession across jurisdictions, aligning Indian legal training with global standards of advocacy and justice delivery.

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF LAW

	COURSE NAME : ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION
	COURSE CODE : CC 310
	LL.B SEM -6

COURSE OBJECTIVE:	
➢	To introduce students to the meaning, importance, and objectives of ADR, with emphasis on arbitration, conciliation, and mediation.
➢	To familiarize learners with the statutory framework of arbitration agreements, arbitral tribunals, awards, and related procedures under Indian law.
➢	To develop understanding of the enforcement of domestic and foreign arbitral awards, international arbitration, and the principles governing conciliation.
➢	To acquaint students with the Mediation Act, 2023, and its framework for pre-litigation mediation, online mediation, community mediation, and mediation institutions.

TEACHING SCHEME						
LECTURES	**OTHERS**	**TOTAL**	**CREDITS**	**EVALUATION SCHEME**		
				INTERNAL	**EXTERNAL**	**TOTAL MARKS**
4	1	5	5	-	100	100

Sr No.	**Course Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage (%)**
1	ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION	75	100(%)

LL.B SEM -6 COURSE NAME : ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION			
Unit	**Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage %**
1	**Alternate Dispute Resolution**: 1.1 Meaning, object and importance 1.1.1 Arbitration, Conciliation, Mediation 1.1.2 Distinction between Arbitration, Conciliation and Mediation 1.2 Arbitration: Meaning and scope 1.3 Arbitration Agreement: 1.3.1 Essentials, Kinds of Arbitration Agreements 1.3.2 Who can enter into Arbitration Agreement 1.3.3 Validity and reference to Arbitration 1.4 Arbitration Tribunal: 1.4.1 Appointment of the Arbitration Tribunal 1.4.2 Grounds for challenge 1.4.3 Procedure of the Tribunal: 1.4.4 Time, Place and Language of Hearing 1.4.5 Statement of Claim and defence, counter claim and other proceedings 1.4.6 Jurisdiction and Powers of the Tribunal	18	25%
2	**Arbitration Award:** 2.1 Rules of Guidance 2.2 Forms and Content of the Arbitration Award 2.3 Settlement through ADR 2.4 Interim Award, Award of interest by Arbitrator 2.5 Requirements of Valid Award 2.6 Correction and interpretation of Award 2.7 Grounds for setting aside the Award 2.41 Incapacity of the Party 2.4.2 Invalidity of Arbitration Agreement 2.4.3 Want of proper notice and hearing 2.4.4 Contravention of composition and procedure 2.4.5 Breach of conviviality 2.4.6 Impartiality of the arbitrator 2.4.7 Bar of limitation, res judicata 2.4.8 Consent of parties 2.8 Termination Proceedings 2.9 Powers of Arbitrators	19	25%
3	**Enforcement of the Foreign Award and Miscellaneous:** 3.1 Foreign Award, International and Commercial Arbitration: Essentials	19	25%

	3.2 Choice of place and proper law of arbitration 3.2 Enforcement of Foreign Awards: Procedure and essentials 3.2.1 New York Convention Awards 3.2.2 Geneva Convention Awards 3.3 Conciliation, Conciliators: Number and qualifications, appointment procedure 3.4 Principles of Conciliation Procedure, Procedure, Settlement, Restrictions on the role of conciliators, Termination of Conciliation proceedings 3.4 Provisions of Appeal and Revision 3.4 Rule making powers of High Courts and Central Government		
4	**Mediation Act, 2023**: 4.1 Object, reasons and significance, Mediation Agreement, Pre-litigation Mediation, Mediation Proceedings and role of Mediator, Mediated settlement Agreement and enforcement thereof 4.2 On Line Mediation, Mediation Council of India : Composition, duties and functions. 4.3 Mediation Service Providers and Mediation Institutes, 4.4 Community Mediation: Procedure	19	25%
	Practical Exercises: 20 Marks (i) Negotiation skills to be learned with simulated program (ii) Conciliation skills (iii) Arbitration Law and Practice including International arbitration and Arbitration rules. The above mentioned exercises are required to be conducted by senior legal practitioners through simulation and case studies. At least three practical exercises/case study reports shall be written in a journal after having visited the Arbitration-Conciliation Centers by a student. Evaluation thereof shall be conducted in practical exercises to be submitted by a student in a journal/diary to the concerned law college and the marks thereof will be sent by the college after evaluation to the University.		

COURSE OUTCOME:		
	CO Statement	**Unit No.**
CO1	Explain the objectives, forms, and procedures of ADR, and distinguish between arbitration, conciliation, and mediation.	
CO2	Analyze the legal framework governing arbitral tribunals, arbitration agreements, awards, and grounds for challenge or setting aside awards.	
CO3	Evaluate the enforcement mechanisms of domestic and foreign awards, understand international conventions, and apply principles of conciliation.	
CO4	Interpret and apply the provisions of the Mediation Act, 2023, including pre-litigation, online, institutional, and community mediation.	

TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODOLOGY :	
1	Lectures & Interactive Discussions
2	Case Study Method
3	Moot Courts & Mock Trials
4	Clinical Legal Education
5	Collaborative & Research-Based Learning

REFERENCE BOOKS	
1	Avtar Singh, Law of Arbitration and conciliation and Alternative Dispute Resolution, Eastern Book Companys
2	Dr. S. C. Tripathi, Alternate Dispute System (ADR), Central Law Publication
3	Dr. S. K. Roychowdhary & H. K. Saharay, Arbitration & Conciliation, Eastern Law House Sukumar Ray, ADR, Eastern Law House
4	S. K. Chawla, Law of Arbitration & Conciliation including other ADRs, Eastern Law House
5	Madhusudan Saharay, Textbook on Arbitration & Conciliation with Alternative Dispute Resolution, Universal Law Publishing Co., New Delhi
6	P. K. Basu Majumdar, Law of Arbitration, Universal Law Publishing Co., New Delhi

7	B.P. Saraf and M. Jhunjhunuwala , Law of Arbitration and conciliation, Snow white, Mumbai.
8	Gerald R. Williame (ed) , The New Arbitration and Conciliation Law of India, Indian Council of Arbitration New Delhi.
9	A.K. Bansal, Law of International Commercial Arbitration, Universal, Delhi.
10	P.C. Rao & Willam Sheffield , Alternative Disputes Resolution - What it is and How it works Universal, Delhi.
11	G.K. Kwatra, The Arbitration and Conciliation Law of India, Universal Delhi.
12	Basu N.D. Law of Arbitration and Conciliation, Universal Delhi.
13	Johari, Commantary on Arbitration and Conciliatino Act, 1996 , Universal , Delhi.
14	Markanda P.C. Law relation to Arbitration and Conciliation, Universal Delhi.
15	Dr. S. R. Myneni, Alternate Dispute Resolution, Asia Law House
16	Dr. U. Pattabhi Ramiah, Arbitration & ADR, Asia Law House
17	Dr. N. V. Paranjape, Arbitration & Alternative Dispute Resolution, Central Law Agency
18	S. P. Gupta, Arbitration & Conciliation, Allahabad Law Agency
19	Justice P. S. Narayana, The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, ALT Publications
20	Sarfaraz Ahmed Khan, Lok adalat : an effective alternative dispute resolution mechanism, A.P.H. Pub. House, New Delhi Mediation Act, 2023 : Bare Act.

CO-PO MAPPING :

CO/ PO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9
CO1: Explain the objectives, forms, and procedures of ADR, and distinguish between arbitration, conciliation, and mediation.	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1
CO2: Analyze the legal framework governing arbitral tribunals, arbitration agreements, awards, and grounds for challenge or setting aside awards.	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2
CO3: Evaluate the enforcement mechanisms of domestic and foreign awards, understand international conventions, and apply principles of conciliation.	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	2

CO4: Interpret and apply the provisions of the Mediation Act, 2023, including pre-litigation, online, institutional, and community mediation.	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2

EXPLANATION OF CO-PO MAPPING LOGIC :	
CO	**Explanation**
CO1	PO1, PO2, PO3: Students learn foundational knowledge of ADR mechanisms, fulfilling PO1 (understanding laws), PO2 (analyzing disputes), and PO3 (community welfare via dispute settlement).
CO2	PO2, PO4, PO6, PO7: Involves deeper application of arbitral laws, ethical responsibilities of arbitrators (PO4), specialization in ADR (PO6), and analyzing disputes (PO7).
CO3	PO2, PO5, PO6, PO7, PO8: Enforcement of foreign awards requires higher analytical skills, global understanding (PO5), specialization (PO6), and research-oriented practical application (PO8).
CO4	PO3, PO4, PO5, PO9: Mediation Act, 2023 promotes community welfare (PO3), ethics and responsibility (PO4), adaptability to legal changes (PO5), and training relevant to judicial and quasi-judicial roles (PO9).

COURSE NAME : ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION	
Level	**Statement**
Local Need	Encourages resolution of disputes at community level through mediation and conciliation, reducing court burden.
Regional Need	Provides professionals with ADR skills needed for resolving industrial, commercial, and family disputes prevalent in Indian society.
National Need	Strengthens the justice delivery system in India by promoting arbitration and mediation as per Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 and Mediation Act, 2023.
Global Need	Trains students in International Arbitration & enforcement of foreign awards (New York & Geneva Conventions), making them globally competent lawyers.

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME : MOOT COURT EXERCISE AND INTERNSHIP
	COURSE CODE : CC 311
	LL.B SEM -6

COURSE OBJECTIVE:	
➢	To provide practical training to law students by integrating theoretical knowledge with real-world legal practice.
➢	To develop advocacy skills through moot courts, including drafting, research, and oral arguments.
➢	To familiarize students with trial court proceedings in both civil and criminal cases.
➢	To inculcate interviewing and counseling skills along with pre-trial preparation techniques.

TEACHING SCHEME						
LECTURES	**OTHERS**	**TOTAL**	**CREDITS**	**EVALUATION SCHEME**		
				INTERNAL	**EXTERNAL**	**TOTAL MARKS**
4	1	5	5	-	100	100

Sr No.	**Course Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage (%)**
1	MOOT COURT EXERCISE AND INTERNSHIP	75	100(%)

LL.B SEM -6 COURSE NAME : MOOT COURT EXERCISE AND INTERNSHIP			
Unit	**Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage %**
1	**Moot-Court:** Each student will conduct at least three Moot Courts in a semester with 10 marks for Each. The moot court work will be assigned Problems and it will be evaluated for 5 marks for written submissions and 5 marks for oral advocacy. The written submission shall be recorded in the prescribed diary. The panel to evaluate moot court performance of each student shall consist of the Principal or his/ her nominee and the concerned teacher assigned with the subject.	18	25%
2	**Observance of trial in two cases one Civil and one Criminal.** Civil Case : Criminal Case : Students will attend two trials during their course of Three Years' LL.B. Programme. They will maintain a record thereof and enter various steps observed during their attendance on different days in the court assignment (diary) . Attendance and performance to be certified by Advocates, enrolled and recognized by the Bar Council .	19	25%
3	**Interviewing techniques and Pre-trial Preparations.** - Interviewing techniques - Pre-trial preparations Each student will observe two interviewing sessions of clients at the Lawyer's Office / Legal Aid Office and record the Proceedings in a diary. Each student will further observe the preparation of documents and court papers by the Advocate and procedure for filing of the suit / petition this will be recorded in the diary. Practical work is to be evaluated by the Committee Constituted as per VI-CL. (c).	19	25%
4	**Viva-voce Examination on the above 10 Marks** Three aspects. Viva-voce examination is to be conducted by the committee constituted of Principal and two examinations to be appointed by the University.	19	25%

COURSE OUTCOME:		
	CO Statement	**Unit No.**
CO1	Demonstrate the ability to conduct moot courts with written submissions and oral advocacy skills.	
CO2	Observe, record, and analyze civil and criminal trial proceedings to understand courtroom procedures.	
CO3	Apply interviewing techniques, client counseling methods, and pre-trial preparation skills in practical legal settings.	
CO4	Integrate theoretical and practical knowledge through viva-voce, reflecting professional readiness for legal practice.	

TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODOLOGY :	
1	Lectures & Interactive Discussions
2	Case Study Method
3	Moot Courts & Mock Trials
4	Clinical Legal Education
5	Collaborative & Research-Based Learning

REFERENCE BOOKS	
1	Dr. S. R. Mayneni, Moot Court, Pre-Trial Preparation and Participation in Trial Proceedings &Viva-Voce, Asia Law House
2	Aggarwal Prof. Nomita & Mukesh Anand, Beginners Path to Moot Court, Universal Law Publication Co.
3	Bhatia Prof. Dr. K.L., Moot Court and Mock Trial - Art to and Art of Advocacy: Essentials of Court Craft, Universal Law Publication Co.
4	Om Prakash Mishra, Moot Court Pre-Trial Preparation and Participation in Trial Proceedings, Central Law Agency
5	Dr. Sant Prasad Gupta, Moot Court Pre-Trial Preparation and Participation in Trial Proceedings, Central Law Agency
6	JPS Sirohi, Moot Court Etc., Allahabad Law Agency
7	H. N. Tewari, Moot Court, Allahabad Law Agency

CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Demonstrate the ability to conduct moot courts with written submissions and oral advocacy skills.	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	3
CO2: Observe, record, and analyze civil and criminal trial proceedings to understand courtroom procedures.	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3
CO3: Apply interviewing techniques, client counseling methods, and pre-trial preparation skills in practical legal settings.	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2
CO4: Integrate theoretical and practical knowledge through viva-voce, reflecting professional readiness for legal practice.	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3

EXPLANATION OF CO-PO MAPPING LOGIC :	
CO	**Explanation**
CO1	**PO1, PO2, PO4, PO7, PO9 (Strong Alignment):** Moot court exercises develop drafting, advocacy, and legal reasoning, directly supporting knowledge of substantive/procedural laws (PO1), analysis of legal problems (PO2), ethical practices (PO4), problem-solving (PO7), and preparing students for judicial service (PO9).
CO2	**PO1, PO2, PO3, PO7, PO8, PO9 (Strong Alignment):** Observing real civil and criminal trials provides firsthand exposure to how laws operate in practice, inculcates rights/duties (PO3), strengthens problem analysis (PO2, PO7), enhances empirical learning (PO8), and trains learners for judiciary (PO9).
CO3	**PO2, PO3, PO4, PO7, PO8 (Strong Alignment):** Interviewing clients and pre-trial preparation instill advocacy ethics (PO4), rights/duties (PO3), practical application of law (PO2, PO7), and applied legal research (PO8).

CO4	**PO2, PO3, PO4, PO5, PO7, PO9 (Strong Alignment):** Viva-voce evaluation integrates all practical learning, ensures continuous learning (PO5), reinforces ethics (PO4), enhances analysis (PO2, PO3, PO7), and ensures readiness for judiciary (PO9).

COURSE NAME : MOOT COURT EXERCISE AND INTERNSHIP	
Level	**Statement**
Local Need	Students get exposure to local courts, legal aid centers, and community issues, making them socially responsible lawyers.
Regional Need	Addresses regional disputes and diversity by training students in ADR, client counseling, and litigation processes.
National Need	The course aligns with the Bar Council of India's mandate for practical training in moot courts, internships, and trial observation.
Global Need	Moot court, arbitration, and advocacy are internationally recognized skills, preparing students for global practice, higher studies, and international moot competitions.

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF LAW

	COURSE NAME : LEGAL LANGUAGE/LEGAL WRITING INCLUDING GENERAL ENGLISH
	COURSE CODE : CC 312
	LL.B SEM -6

COURSE OBJECTIVE:	
➢	To enhance students' proficiency in English language through legal essays, comprehension, précis writing, and translation.
➢	To develop understanding and correct usage of legal phrases and terminology in written and oral communication.
➢	To train students in drafting, summarizing, and interpreting legal texts for clarity and precision.
➢	To strengthen analytical and problem-solving skills by applying legal language to practical problems in law.

TEACHING SCHEME						
LECTURES	**OTHERS**	**TOTAL**	**CREDITS**	**EVALUATION SCHEME**		
				INTERNAL	**EXTERNAL**	**TOTAL MARKS**
4	1	5	5	-	100	100

Sr No.	**Course Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage (%)**
1	LEGAL LANGUAGE/LEGAL WRITING INCLUDING GENERAL ENGLISH	75	100(%)

LL.B SEM -6 COURSE NAME : LEGAL LANGUAGE/LEGAL WRITING INCLUDING GENERAL ENGLISH			
Unit	**Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage %**
1	Essay on the topics relating to law	15	20%
2	Legal Phrases	15	20%
3	Comprehension or Précis Writing	15	20%
4	Translation	15	20%
5	Practical Legal Problems relating to Law of Crimes, Law of Torts, Law of Contract and Family Law	15	20%

COURSE OUTCOME:		
	CO Statement	**Unit No.**
CO1	Write structured legal essays demonstrating clarity, coherence, and critical thinking on law-related topics.	
CO2	Interpret and accurately use legal phrases in drafting, legal documents, and professional communication.	
CO3	Apply comprehension, pr é cis writing, and summarization skills for effective legal communication.	
CO4	Translate passages between English and regional language (and vice versa) with legal accuracy and clarity.	
CO5	Analyze and solve practical legal problems in core areas like crimes, torts, contracts, and family law using correct legal writing techniques.	

TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODOLOGY :	
1	Lectures & Interactive Discussions
2	Case Study Method
3	Moot Courts & Mock Trials
4	Clinical Legal Education

5	Collaborative & Research-Based Learning

REFERENCE BOOKS	
1	Prof. K. L. Bhatia, Legal Language & Legal Writing, Universal Law Publishers
2	B. M. Gandhi, Legal Language, Legal Writing and General English, Eastern Book Company
3	R. L. Jain, Legal Language/Writing (including General English), Central Law Agency
4	M. P. Tandon, Legal Language, Legal Writing, Allahabad Law Agency
5	S. K. Mishra, Legal Language, Legal Writing, Allahabad Law Agency
6	S. R. Mayneni, Legal Language and Legal Writing, Asia Law House
7	Rega Surya Rao, Lectures on Legal Language and Legal Writing, Asia Law House
8	Sridhar M., Legal Language, Asia Law House
9	Instruction : - Students are requested to peruse the concerned law books for perusal of Practical Legal Problems prescribed in Unit No.5

CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Write structured legal essays demonstrating clarity, coherence, and critical thinking on law-related topics.	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	1
CO2: Interpret and accurately use legal phrases in drafting, legal documents, and professional communication.	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	1
CO3: Apply comprehension, pr é cis writing, and summarization skills for effective legal communication.	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	1
CO4: Translate passages between English and regional language (and vice versa) with legal accuracy and clarity.	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	1
CO5: Analyze and solve practical legal problems in core areas like crimes, torts, contracts, and	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2

family law using correct legal writing techniques.									

EXPLANATION OF CO-PO MAPPING LOGIC :	
CO	**Explanation**
CO1	PO1,PO5: Essay writing enhances understanding of substantive/procedural laws and builds lifelong communication skills for research and practice.
CO2	PO2, PO4: Accurate use of legal phrases trains students to analyze legal/social problems and apply ethical professional communication in drafting & advocacy.
CO3	PO1, PO5, PO8: Comprehension and précis writing improve legal reasoning, promote lifelong learning, and develop research/analytical skills through summarization.
CO4	PO2, PO5, PO8: Translation builds bilingual competence, useful for local courts, tribunals, and national/global practice where multilingual drafting is required.
CO5	PO1, PO2, PO3, PO7: Applying legal language to practical problems connects classroom learning with real-world legal disputes, helping students analyze cases and propose lawful solutions.

COURSE NAME : LEGAL LANGUAGE/LEGAL WRITING INCLUDING GENERAL ENGLISH	
Level	**Statement**
Local Need	Enhances students' ability to draft petitions, notices, and applications in English/regional language for courts and legal aid centers.
Regional Need	Prepares students for multilingual practice in diverse linguistic states, improving access to justice for local communities.
National Need	Strengthens communication skills required in Indian judiciary, tribunals, law firms, and government services (Judiciary, UPSC, State PSC).

Global Need	Legal English, translation, and drafting skills enable students to work in international arbitration, global law firms, and cross-border litigation.

	SWAMINARAYAN UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF LAW
	COURSE NAME : FORENSIC SCIENCE, LAW & CRIME DETECTION METHODS
	COURSE CODE : FOUNDATION 313F
	LL.B SEM -6

COURSE OBJECTIVE:	
➢	To introduce students to the history, scope, and application of forensic science in crime detection.
➢	To familiarize learners with various forensic science techniques and their evidentiary value in courts.
➢	To critically examine forensic psychology techniques in light of constitutional safeguards and judicial pronouncements.
➢	To explore modern forensic methods, including cyber-forensics, DNA profiling, and their role in combating emerging crimes.

TEACHING SCHEME						
LECTURES	**OTHERS**	**TOTAL**	**CREDITS**	**EVALUATION SCHEME**		
				INTERNAL	**EXTERNAL**	**TOTAL MARKS**
2	2	4	4	-	100	100

Sr No.	Course Content	Teaching Hours	Weightage (%)
1	FORENSIC SCIENCE, LAW & CRIME DETECTION METHODS	60	100(%)

LL.B SEM -6 COURSE NAME : FORENSIC SCIENCE, LAW & CRIME DETECTION METHODS			
Unit	**Content**	**Teaching Hours**	**Weightage %**
1	**History, Scope, Need and application of Forensic Science in Crime Detection** 1.1 History and scope of Forensic Science 1.2 Need of Forensic Science in understanding modus operandi of criminals as well as Crime Investigation and Detection 1.3 Basic Principle of Criminal Jurisprudence relied in Forensic Science:" Man may lie, but circumstances cannot." 1.4 Evidence collected through Forensic Science Techniques and Report of Forensic Expert : Evidential value there of 1.5 Evidential value of Forensic Evidence under the BNSS and BSA. 1.6 Various general techniques of Forensic Science used in detection of crimes: 1.6.1 Blood-Alcohol Analysis 1.6.2 Toxicology Reports 1.6.3 Ballistic Export Report regarding use of fire-arm or residues of firearm parts at the scene of offence 1.6.4 Analysis of Body Fluids : Blood, Serum, saliva etc. 1.6.5 Reports of Handwriting Experts (in crimes of forgery) & Finger-print Experts and identification of Handwriting in questioned documents 1.6.6 Identification of Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances like Opium, Brown Sugar, Heroin etc. 1.6.7 Crime detection/investigation through Track marks: Foot Prints, Naked Footprints etc.	20	33%
2	**Forensic Psychology Techniques, Crime Detection/Investigation and Law:**	20	34%

	2.1 Forensic Psychology Techniques and importance thereof 2.2 Various types of Forensic Psychology Techniques used in Crime Detection: 2.2.1 Lie Detection Test and its procedure 2.2.2 Polygraph Test and its techniques 2.2.3 Brain Mapping Test and procedure thereof 2.2.4 Narco Analysis Test (Truth Serum Test) 2.2.5 Hypnotism 2.3 Constitutional validity of Forensic Psychology Techniques in context with Fundamental Right of Self Incrimination under Article 20(3) and 22 of the Constitution 2.4 Drawbacks and Hazards of Forensic Psychology Techniques 2.5 Evidential Value of confession of the accused made through or evidences gathered through Forensic Psychology Techniques 2.6 Judicial approach about acceptance of evidence gathered by Forensic Psychology Techniques		
3	**Recent Forensic Science Techniques for Crime Detection and Future Challenges :** 3.1 Cyber Crime detection through forensic science 3.1.1 Retrieving the data from Computer Hard-disk 3.1.2 Retrieving SMS/MMS from mobile after having deleted 3.1.3 Detecting E-mail Hackers, Website Hackers and Computer Hackers 3.1.4 Tracking of E-mails in locating the criminals 3.1.5 Tracking offences of Electronic Fund Transfer and related crimes 3.1.6 Tracking offences related to Digital Signature, Software Piracy andother related crimes 3.2 Use of Facial Reconstruction and Skull Superimposition Techniques in crime detection 3.3 Voice Identification Technique 3.4 DNA Profiling: meaning 3.4.1 Importance and Nature of DNA Profiling 3.4.2 Evidentiary clue materials of DNA Profiling : Hair, Body Tissues etc. 3.4.3 Parental Identification and its Constitutional validity – Fundamental Right under Article 20(3) not available in Civil Proceedings 3.4.4 Judicial Pronouncements	20	33%

	3.5 Future Challenges to Forensic Sciences in countering the Global Terrorism, Cyber Terrorism and other technical offences		

COURSE OUTCOME:		
	CO Statement	**Unit No.**
CO1	Explain the history, scope, and need of forensic science and analyze its role in crime detection and investigation.	
CO2	Identify and evaluate the evidentiary value of forensic expert reports, including ballistics, toxicology, handwriting, and fingerprint analysis.	
CO3	Assess various forensic psychology techniques (lie detection, polygraph, brain mapping, narco-analysis, hypnosis) and their constitutional/judicial validity.	
CO4	Analyze the admissibility and limitations of confessions and evidences derived from forensic psychology techniques in light of Article 20(3) & 22.	

TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODOLOGY :	
1	Lectures & Interactive Discussions
2	Case Study Method
3	Moot Courts & Mock Trials
4	Clinical Legal Education
5	Collaborative & Research-Based Learning

REFERENCE BOOKS	
1	Sharma B. R., Forensic Science in Criminal Investigation & Trials, Universal Law Publishing Co. Sharma B. R.,

2	Law Relating to Handwriting Forensics, Universal Law Publishing Co. Nanda B.B. & Tewari R. K., Forensic
3	Science in India : A Vision for 21st Century, Select Publisher, New Delhi Tewari R. K., Shashtri P. K. & Ravikumar
4	K. V.. Computer Crime & Computer Forensics, Select Publications Dr. Veerraghavan, Handbook of Forensic Psychology

CO-PO MAPPING :

CO/ PO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9
CO1: Explain the history, scope, and need of forensic science and analyze its role in crime detection and investigation.	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	1
CO2: Identify and evaluate the evidentiary value of forensic expert reports, including ballistics, toxicology, handwriting, and fingerprint analysis.	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	2
CO3: Assess various forensic psychology techniques (lie detection, polygraph, brain mapping, narco-analysis, hypnosis) and their constitutional/judicial validity.	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	2
CO4: Analyze the admissibility and limitations of confessions and evidences derived from forensic psychology techniques in light of Article 20(3) & 22.	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	2

EXPLANATION OF CO-PO MAPPING LOGIC :

CO	Explanation
CO1	**PO1, PO2, PO7** → Students gain conceptual clarity on how forensic science supports procedural law and crime investigation, directly strengthening analytical skills.
CO2	**PO2, PO4, PO8** → Evidentiary value of forensic reports links legal knowledge with ethical handling of evidence and practical exposure (lab/empirical reports).
CO3	**PO2, PO4, PO7** → Evaluation of forensic psychology techniques aligns with constitutional law, ethical practices, and judicial interpretation.
CO4	**PO2, PO3, PO4** → Focus on admissibility of evidence enhances understanding of rights/duties, professional ethics, and judicial reasoning. **PO5, PO6** are moderately achieved across all COs → Since students engage with modern techniques and are encouraged towards continuous learning in emerging areas like cyber-forensics and DNA profiling. **PO9** is indirectly addressed → Knowledge of forensic law and evidence strengthens readiness for judiciary and legal practice.

COURSE NAME : FORENSIC SCIENCE, LAW & CRIME DETECTION METHODS	
Level	**Statement**
Local Need	Prepares students to handle forensic evidence in district and state courts where expert opinions are increasingly used in criminal trials.
Regional Need	Equips students to address region-specific crimes like narcotics, cyber-fraud, and forgery with scientific methods.
National Need	Aligns with India's legal framework under BNSS, BSA, Evidence Act, and judicial precedents on forensic psychology & DNA profiling.
Global Need	Introduces modern forensic science challenges such as cyber-crime, digital evidence, terrorism, and DNA forensics, aligning students with international legal practices and global crime trends.

SUMMARY OF ALL COURSES OUTCOMES			
Course Code	**Course Name**	**CO. NO.**	**Course Outcomes**
CC 101	Law of Tort, including MV Accident And Consumer Protection Laws	**1**	Understand the general principles of tort law, its distinction from other branches of law, and foundational legal maxims.
		2	Analyze various torts against person, property, reputation, and understand vicarious and third-party liabilities.
		3	Explain and apply principles of strict and absolute liability, remedies, and legal precedents in tort law.
		4	Demonstrate understanding of the Consumer Protection Act, its framework, and the role of redressal forums in protecting consumer rights.
CC 102	Criminal Law Paper – I (General Principles of Penal Law)	**1**	Understand the fundamental concepts of crime, mens rea, stages of crime, and jurisdiction under IPC.
		2	Explain various forms of punishment, their legal framework, and judicial discretion in awarding punishment.
		3	Analyze the general defenses available under the Indian Penal Code and apply them to real-life scenarios.
		4	Examine offenses related to public tranquillity and the distinction

			between common object and common intention.
		5	Evaluate offenses against the state and false evidence, including election-related and public servant-related crimes.
CC 103	Criminal Law Paper – II (Specific Offences)	**1**	Understand and differentiate between various offences against the human body, including murder, culpable homicide, and suicide.
		2	Analyze bodily offences such as hurt, wrongful restraint, and kidnapping, and evaluate their legal implications.
		3	Examine offences against property, defamation, and related offences, and apply the relevant legal provisions.
		4	Evaluate offences against women, including rape, dowry death, and marital offences, and discuss gender justice in criminal law.
CC 104	Law of Contract	**1**	Understand the foundational principles of contract law including agreements, proposals, acceptances, consideration, and capacity.
		2	Analyze and evaluate issues related to capacity to contract, free consent, and legality of object, including minors and void agreements.
		3	Apply the legal concepts of discharge of contracts, anticipatory breach, frustration, and quasi-contracts to practical situations.
		4	Interpret and apply provisions under the Specific Relief Act including specific performance, injunctions, rescission, and declaratory reliefs.
CC 105	Special Contract	**1**	Understand the legal concept of indemnity and guarantee along with their creation, rights, and liabilities.

		2	Explain and apply the law relating **to** bailment, pledge, and agency, including creation, rights, duties, and termination.
		3	Analyze provisions of the Sale of Goods Act, including concepts like conditions, warranties, transfer of ownership, and rights of unpaid seller.
		4	Evaluate legal principles under the Indian Partnership Act and LLP Act, including registration, dissolution, and partner liabilities.
FOUNDATION 106 F	Constitutional History of India	**1**	Describe the historical evolution of constitutional governance in India from ancient to modern times.
		2	Analyze major constitutional documents and enactments during British rule, such as the Regulating Act, Charter Acts, Government of India Acts, and Indian Councils Acts.
		3	Evaluate the impact of socio-political movements and nationalist struggles on constitutional developments in India.
		4	Understand the formation, functioning, and significance of the Constituent Assembly and the drafting process of the Indian Constitution.
CC 108	Constitutional Law Paper-1	**1**	Understand and analyze the Preamble, its significance, role in interpretation, and its position in constitutional jurisprudence.
		2	Interpret the Fundamental Rights, especially the scope of equality, freedom, and constitutional remedies, and examine their application through judicial interpretation.
		3	Analyze the evolving dimensions of Article 21 and other human rights, including the Right to

			Privacy, Right to Education, and environmental rights.
		4	Evaluate the nature and relevance of Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties and their interplay with Fundamental Rights.
CC 109	Constitutional Law Paper-II	**1**	Understand the structure, powers, and functions of the Union and State Executive, Legislature, and Judiciary.
		2	Analyze the constitutional amendment process and understand the significance of the Basic Structure Doctrine.
		3	Evaluate the legal and constitutional implications of emergency provisions, and interpret relevant judicial rulings.
		4	Comprehend various constitutional provisions including Right to Property, civil service safeguards, inter-state trade, financial relations, and roles of key constitutional authorities.
CC 110	Company Law	**1**	Understand the general principles of tort law, its distinction from other branches of law, and foundational legal maxims.
		2	Analyze various torts against person, property, reputation, and understand vicarious and third-party liabilities.
		3	Explain and apply principles of strict and absolute liability, remedies, and legal precedents in tort law.
		4	Demonstrate understanding of the Consumer Protection Act, its framework, and the role of redressal forums in protecting consumer rights.
CC 111	Environmental Law	**1**	Understand the causes and effects of environmental pollution and the types of pollutants.

		2	Study constitutional provisions and judicial approaches to environmental protection in India.
		3	Examine key environmental legislations, their procedures, and remedies.
		4	Analyze international conventions, doctrines, and sustainable development principles.
CC 112	Property Law	**1**	Understand the concept, classification, and essential principles relating to the transferability of property and interests therein.
		2	Analyze various legal doctrines such as election, lis pendens, fraudulent transfer, and part-performance, and their application under Indian law.
		3	Explain the nature, features, and legal consequences of specific property transfers like sale, mortgage, lease, gift, and actionable claims.
		4	Examine the concept of easements and licenses, including their types, rights, limitations, and legal effects of their suspension or revocation.
FOUNDATION 113F	Principles of Political Science & Theory	**1**	Explain the nature, scope, and relevance of Political Science and its relationship with other disciplines.
		2	Analyze core concepts such as State, Government, Sovereignty, Rights, Duties, Liberty, Law, and Equality.
		3	Interpret major political ideologies and theories including Democracy, Liberalism, Marxism, and Socialism.
		4	Evaluate the structure and function of political institutions and foundational principles like Rule of Law and Separation of Powers.

		5	Assess the relevance of political science in contemporary national and global issues.
CC 201	Family Law -1	**1**	Understand the concept and evolution of family systems, sources, schools of family law, and critically evaluate the debate around the Uniform Civil Code and judicial perspectives.
		2	Analyze the institution of marriage across different personal laws, including its essentials, emerging trends like live-in relationships, and state intervention in harmful customary practices.
		3	Examine the legal mechanisms for the resolution of marital disputes and understand the various modes of divorce and remarriage under diverse personal laws, including recent judicial developments.
		4	Interpret legal provisions related to guardianship, adoption, maintenance, and alimony under personal laws and statutory reforms, including a critical study of judicial pronouncements.
CC 202	Labour & Industrial Law-1	**1**	Explain the objectives, scope, and essential definitions under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and analyze the structure and functioning of dispute resolution authorities.
		2	Demonstrate an understanding of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, including the procedure for certification, application of model standing orders, and departmental disciplinary processes.
		3	Trace the historical development of trade unionism in India and evaluate the rights, liabilities, and privileges of registered trade unions under the Trade Unions Act, 1926.

		4	Analyze the key provisions of the Gujarat Industrial Relations Act, 1946, including union classification, notice of change, and the principle of collective bargaining, and assess its practical application in industrial relations.
CC 203	Principles of Taxation Law	**1**	Understand the foundational concepts, objectives, and definitions under the Gujarat GST Act, including the structure of indirect taxation and benefits of GST.
		2	Explain the provisions relating to Input Tax Credit, tax payment procedures, registration, filing of returns, refunds, assessments, and penalties under the Gujarat GST Act.
		3	Analyze the structure and application of the Central GST Act and Service Tax Act, along with the constitutional provisions relating to the GST Council.
		4	Evaluate the key aspects of the Integrated GST Act, including inter-state supply, place of supply, and the mechanisms of refund, apportionment, and settlement of tax.
CC 204	Administrative Law	**1**	Understand the nature, scope, and evolution of Administrative Law, its relationship with Constitutional Law, and core constitutional principles such as Rule of Law, Separation of Powers, and Principles of Natural Justice.
		2	Analyze the concept, growth, and control mechanisms of Delegated Legislation, and distinguish Quasi-Judicial functions from Administrative and Judicial functions.
		3	Evaluate the scope of Judicial Review, remedies available against administrative actions, including

			writs and statutory remedies, and understand the role and characteristics of Administrative Tribunals.
		4	Examine government liabilities in contract and tort, the functioning and control of Public Corporations, and principles like Legitimate Expectation and Unjust Enrichment.
CC 205	Public International Law	**1**	Understand the definition, nature, functions, and development of Public International Law, distinguishing it from Private International Law.
		2	Analyze the theoretical foundations of international legal principles and the evolving role of individuals and organizations in international law.
		3	Evaluate the sources, subjects, and jurisdictional aspects of international law and assess the legal responsibilities of states.
		4	Examine key issues such as recognition, asylum, extradition, treaties, terrorism, disarmament, and the role of the UN and other international bodies.
FOUNDATION 206 F	Principles of Equity	**1**	Understand the historical origin, nature, development, and importance of equity as a distinct branch of law and its relevance in modern Indian legal context.
		2	Analyze and apply foundational equitable maxims such as clean hands, delay defeats equity, and equality is equity in legal reasoning and practice.
		3	Interpret and evaluate deeper equitable principles like intention over form, equity acts in personam, and priority of equitable interests, including their application in judicial decisions.

CC 208	Legal Methods & Legal Theories (Jurisprudence)	**1**	Understand the meaning, nature, and importance of jurisprudence and law, and explore the interrelationship between law, morality, and justice including the sources of law.
		2	Analyze major schools of jurisprudence—Analytical, Natural, Historical, Sociological, and Realism—and evaluate contributions of jurists like Austin, Kelson, and H.L.A. Hart.
		3	Examine core legal concepts such as rights, duties, legal personality, liabilities, titles, and theories of punishment with emphasis on their doctrinal foundations.
		4	Distinguish and assess the concepts of possession, ownership, and property, along with their legal implications and practical relevance.
CC 209	Family Law- II	**1**	Understand the structure and legal implications of Hindu joint family systems, including the role of coparcenary, Karta, property rights, and partition.
		2	Analyze the laws of inheritance and succession under Hindu, Muslim, and other religious laws in India, including intestate and testamentary succession.
		3	Examine the legal principles and conditions governing gifts under various personal laws, especially under Muslim law (Hiba).
		4	Evaluate the role, powers, and procedures of Family Courts, along with key features of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.
CC 210	Interpretation of Statutes and Principles of Legislation	**1**	Understand the nature and importance of legislation as a primary source of law and the role of interpretation in realizing legislative intent.

		2	Explain and apply various rules of statutory interpretation, including literal, golden, and mischief rules, along with internal and external aids.
		3	Analyze the principles of legislative drafting, the doctrine of precedents, and the application of maxims of interpretation in judicial decision-making.
		4	Evaluate the judicial approaches and doctrines that influence interpretation, including harmonious construction, ejusdem generis, and contemporanea expositio.
CC 211	Labour & Industrial Law -II	**1**	Understand the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act and Payment of Bonus Act, including definitions, employer liabilities, deductions, calculation of bonus, and remedies available to employees.
		2	Analyze the Factories Act, 1948, with reference to worker health, safety, welfare, working hours, special provisions for women and adolescents, hazardous processes, and statutory authorities.
		3	Explain the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, covering its scope, eligibility, contribution mechanism, and benefits available to employees.
		4	Evaluate the Payment of Gratuity Act and the Maternity Benefits Act, including computation of gratuity, eligibility, recovery mechanisms, and legal protections for maternity and related benefits.

ELECTIVE C 212 E	Human Rights Law and Practice	**1**	Understand the basic concepts, theories, and historical development of human rights.
		2	Analyze the international human rights instruments and their influence on Indian legal framework.
		3	Identify and interpret constitutional and legislative provisions ensuring human rights in India.
		4	Evaluate the role of courts, commissions, and NGOs in the enforcement of human rights.
FOUNDATION 213F	Principles of Banking Laws	**1**	Understand the historical evolution of banking systems and functions of various types of banks in India including the role of the RBI.
		2	Analyze constitutional perspectives and regulatory mechanisms related to banking laws and operations in India.
		3	Examine legal provisions and processes for debt recovery and enforcement of security interest through DRT and SARFAESI mechanisms.
CC 301	Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act	**1**	Understand the basic structure of civil procedure, including key legal terms, types of courts, and jurisdictional principles.
		2	Apply civil trial procedures, identify proper parties, frame issues, and understand pleadings and interim relief mechanisms.
		3	Evaluate special types of suits, execution procedures, and remedies such as appeals, reviews, revisions, and transfers.
		4	Interpret and apply the provisions of the Limitation Act, including computation of limitation, exclusions, and extensions.
CC 302	Criminal Procedure Code	**1**	Understand the hierarchy and powers of criminal courts and the

			roles of police officers in the criminal justice system.
		2	Explain and apply the procedural steps in criminal cases, including investigation, arrest, trial, and sentencing**.**
		3	Analyze provisions related to public order, preventive actions, and maintenance for wives, children, and parents.
		4	Distinguish between different types of trials such as summons, warrant, and sessions trials, and explain concepts like discharge, acquittal, and conviction**.**
CC 303	Law of Evidence	**1**	Explain the applicability, definitions, and relevancy of facts under the Evidence Act, including concepts of admission and confession.
		2	Distinguish between various types of evidence (oral, documentary, electronic) and evaluate their admissibility in judicial proceedings.
		3	Analyze the evidentiary value of dying declarations and demonstrate understanding of examination, cross-examination, and re-examination of witnesses.
		4	Apply the doctrines of burden of proof, estoppel, and legal presumptions to practical cases and judicial interpretations.
ELECTIVE C 304E	Public Interest Lawyering	**1**	Explain the historical background, concept, scope, and significance of Public Interest Litigation
		2	Interpret the jurisdiction and powers of High Courts and the Supreme Court under Articles 32,

			142, and 226 of the Constitution in relation to PIL
		3	Critically evaluate the advantages, disadvantages, and limitations of PIL with reference to judicial activism, separation of powers, and misuse concerns
		4	Analyze and apply judicial pronouncements and legal principles (e.g., Polluter Pays, Public Trust Doctrine, Sustainable Development) to practical and hypothetical PIL cases
ELECTIVE C 305E	Intellectual Property Law	**1**	Explain the meaning, nature, and evolution of Intellectual Property and its significance in the global and Indian context.
		2	Identify and differentiate between various forms of Intellectual Property such as copyright, trademarks, patents, industrial designs, plant varieties, and geographical indications.
		3	Interpret and apply the provisions of the Copyright Act with respect to ownership, registration, rights, infringement, and remedies.
		4	Examine the principles of trademark law, including registration, passing off, infringement, consumer rights, and remedies.
FOUNDATION 306F	Principles of Negotiable Instruments	**1**	Explain the object, scope, and application of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, identify different types of negotiable instruments, and interpret their essential characteristics, presumptions, and the rights and duties of parties involved.

		2	Interpret and apply legal provisions relating to technical terms and processes under the Act, including endorsement, crossing, maturity, noting, protest, negotiation, and related phenomena, with an understanding of their practical advantages and implications.
		3	Analyze and apply the special provisions relating to dishonour of cheques under Sections 138–147, including procedural requirements, penal consequences, defences available, and the effect of judicial decisions, to advise on or handle cases effectively.
		4	Demonstrate the ability to integrate statutory provisions with case law and contemporary amendments to resolve legal disputes in banking and commercial contexts
CC 308	Drafting of Pleading and Conveyancing	**1**	Explain the general principles of drafting and substantive rules governing pleadings and conveyancing.
		2	Draft various pleadings in civil and criminal matters, such as notices, plaints, written statements, appeals, revisions, applications, and writ petitions.
		3	Demonstrate the ability to prepare essential documents in criminal practice, including complaints, bail applications, and miscellaneous applications.
		4	Draft various conveyancing deeds such as agreements to sell, sale deeds, mortgages, leases, wills, and partnership deeds with accuracy and legal precision.

CC 309	Professional Ethics & Professional Accounting System	**1**	Explain the nature, history, and ethical foundations of the legal profession, including its duties, code of conduct, and role as a noble profession.
		2	Interpret the provisions of the Advocates Act, 1961, including enrolment, rights, duties, privileges of advocates, role of Bar Councils, professional misconduct, and accountancy principles for lawyers.
		3	Analyze the law of contempt of courts under the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971, including its nature, categories, defenses, and jurisdiction of courts.
		4	Evaluate important Supreme Court cases and disciplinary committee opinions on professional misconduct and contempt to apply ethical standards in practice.
CC 310	Alternative Dispute Resolution	**1**	Explain the objectives, forms, and procedures of ADR, and distinguish between arbitration, conciliation, and mediation.
		2	Analyze the legal framework governing arbitral tribunals, arbitration agreements, awards, and grounds for challenge or setting aside awards.
		3	Evaluate the enforcement mechanisms of domestic and foreign awards, understand international conventions, and apply principles of conciliation.
		4	Interpret and apply the provisions of the Mediation Act, 2023, including pre-litigation, online,

			institutional, and community mediation.
CC 311	Moot Court Exercise and Internsship	**1**	Demonstrate the ability to conduct moot courts with written submissions and oral advocacy skills.
		2	Observe, record, and analyze civil and criminal trial proceedings to understand courtroom procedures.
		3	Apply interviewing techniques, client counseling methods, and pre-trial preparation skills in practical legal settings.
		4	Integrate theoretical and practical knowledge through viva-voce, reflecting professional readiness for legal practice.
CC 312	Legal Language/Legal Writing including General English	**1**	Write structured legal essays demonstrating clarity, coherence, and critical thinking on law-related topics.
		2	Interpret and accurately use legal phrases in drafting, legal documents, and professional communication.
		3	Apply comprehension, pr é cis writing, and summarization skills for effective legal communication.
		4	Translate passages between English and regional language (and vice versa) with legal accuracy and clarity.
		5	Analyze and solve practical legal problems in core areas like crimes, torts, contracts, and

			family law using correct legal writing techniques.
FOUNDATION 313F	Forensic Science, Law & Crime Detection Methods	**1**	Explain the history, scope, and need of forensic science and analyze its role in crime detection and investigation.
		2	Identify and evaluate the evidentiary value of forensic expert reports, including ballistics, toxicology, handwriting, and fingerprint analysis.
		3	Assess various forensic psychology techniques (lie detection, polygraph, brain mapping, narco-analysis, hypnosis) and their constitutional/judicial validity.
		4	Analyze the admissibility and limitations of confessions and evidences derived from forensic psychology techniques in light of Article 20(3) & 22.

Sr.No	Course Name	Local	Regional	National	Global	Course Objectives	Course Outcomes	PO Mapping
1	Law of Tort, including MV Accident And Consumer Protection Laws	YES	YES	YES	YES	To understand the meaning of tort and its scope.	Understand the general principles of tort law, its distinction from other branches of law, and	

							foundational legal maxims.	
						To differentiate between tort, crime and breach of contract, quasi contract.	Analyze various torts against person, property, reputation, and understand vicarious and third-party liabilities.	
						To distinguish between vicarious liability, absolute liability and strict liability.	Explain and apply principles of strict and absolute liability, remedies, and legal precedents in tort law.	
						To analyze the features of the Consumer Protection Act and Motor Vehicles Act.	Demonstrate understanding of the Consumer Protection Act, its framework, and the role of redressal forums in protecting consumer rights.	
2	Criminal Law Paper – I	YES	YES	YES	YES	To understand the concept	Understand the fundament	

	(General Principles ofPenal Law)					of crime, morality, offences.	al concepts of crime, mens rea, stages of crime, and jurisdiction under IPC.	
						To enumerate the nature of offences under different classes under IPC.	Explain various forms of punishment, their legal framework, and judicial discretion in awarding punishment.	
						To distinguish between tort and crime, crime and social contract.	Analyze the general defenses available under the Indian Penal Code and apply them to real-life scenarios.	
						To justify the certain exemptions under IPC.	Examine offenses related to public tranquillity and the distinction between common object and	

							common intention.	
						To identify the Offences against Public Tranquility, Offences against human body.	Evaluate offenses against the state and false evidence, including election-related and public servant-related crimes.	
3	Criminal Law Paper – II (Specific Offences)	YES	YES	YES	YES	Develop a deep insight into various categories of offences such as offences against the human body, property, public tranquility, women and children, and public administration.	Understand and differentiate between various offences against the human body, including murder, culpable homicide, and suicide.	
						Analyze the essential ingredients of each offence, with reference to statutory provisions and landmark	Analyze bodily offences such as hurt, wrongful restraint, and kidnapping, and evaluate their legal	

						judicial decisions.	implications.	
						Encourage critical thinking regarding the interpretation and application of criminal law in real-life contexts.	Examine offences against property, defamation, and related offences, and apply the relevant legal provisions.	
						Equip students with the skills to distinguish between different types of offences and understand the legal procedures involved in prosecuting them.	Evaluate offences against women, including rape, dowry death, and marital offences, and discuss gender justice in criminal law.	
						Foster awareness about contemporary issues and reforms in criminal law concerning specific offences.		
4	Law of Contract	YES	YES	YES	YES	Understand the	Understand the	

						essential elements required to form a valid contract.	foundational principles of contract law including agreements, proposals, acceptances, consideration, and capacity.	
						Analyze different types of contracts, including void, voidable, and unlawful agreements.	Analyze and evaluate issues related to capacity to contract, free consent, and legality of object, including minors and void agreements.	
						Apply doctrines such as consideration, capacity to contract, free consent, and lawful object.	Apply the legal concepts of discharge of contracts, anticipatory breach, frustration, and quasi-contracts to	

							practical situations.	
						Examine the legal consequences of breach of contract and available remedies.	Interpret and apply provisions under the Specific Relief Act including specific performance, injunctions, rescission, and declaratory reliefs.	
						Interpret contract clauses and evaluate enforceability in practical scenarios.		
						Appreciate the role of contract law in commerce and society.		
5	Special Contract	YES	YES	YES	YES	Introduce students to various types of special contracts, such as contracts of indemnity, guarantee, bailment, pledge, and agency.	Understand the legal concept of indemnity and guarantee along with their creation, rights, and liabilities.	

						Explore the legal intricacies, rights, duties, and liabilities specific to each type of special contract.	Explain and apply the law relating to bailment, pledge, and agency, including creation, rights, duties, and terminatio n.	
						Foster analytical skills through examinatio n of judicial interpretati ons and statutory framework s governing these contracts.	Analyze provisions of the Sale of Goods Act, including concepts like conditions , warranties , transfer of ownership , and rights of unpaid seller.	
						Provide insight into the rationale and necessity behind statutory provisions that govern certain special contracts.	Evaluate legal principles under the Indian Partnershi p Act and LLP Act, including registratio n, dissolutio n, and	

							partner liabilities.	
						Enable students to critically assess the application of these special contracts in real-world commercial and legal scenarios.	Describe the historical evolution of constitutional governance in India from ancient to modern times.	
6	Constitutional History of India	YES	YES	YES	YES	Trace the historical background of the Indian Constitution from ancient, medieval, colonial, and modern periods.	Analyze major constitutional documents and enactments during British rule, such as the Regulating Act, Charter Acts, Government of India Acts, and Indian Councils Acts.	
						Examine the constitutional developments during British rule, including the major	Evaluate the impact of socio-political movements and nationalist struggles on constitutio	

						Acts such as the Regulating Act, Charter Acts, Government of India Acts, and Indian Councils Acts.	nal developments in India.	
						Understand the role of freedom movements and political leadership in shaping constitutional reforms.	Understand the formation, functioning, and significance of the Constituent Assembly and the drafting process of the Indian Constitution.	
						Analyze the making of the Indian Constitution, focusing on the Constituent Assembly debates and the influence of various constitutional philosophies.		

						Assess the impact of colonial constitutional legacies on post-independence constitutional developments in India.		
7	Constitutional Law Paper-1	YES	YES	YES	YES	Trace the development of constitutional governance in India.	Understand and analyze the Preamble, its significance, role in interpretation, and its position in constitutional jurisprudence.	
						Examine the impact of colonial rule on constitutional developments.	Interpret the Fundamental Rights, especially the scope of equality, freedom, and constitutional remedies, and examine their application through	

							judicial interpretation.	
						Understand key constitutional milestones that shaped modern India.	Analyze the evolving dimensions of Article 21 and other human rights, including the Right to Privacy, Right to Education, and environmental rights.	
							Evaluate the nature and relevance of Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties and their interplay with Fundamental Rights.	
8	Constitutional Law Paper-II	YES	YES	YES	YES	Examine the distribution of legislative, executive, and judicial powers between the Union	Understand the structure, powers, and functions of the Union and State Executive,	

						and the States.	Legislature, and Judiciary.	
						Understand the role and independence of the judiciary, including the powers of judicial review and judicial activism.	Analyze the constitutional amendment process and understand the significance of the Basic Structure Doctrine.	
						Analyze the position and powers of the President, Governor, and Council of Ministers within the parliamentary framework.	Evaluate the legal and constitutional implications of emergency provisions, and interpret relevant judicial rulings.	
						Explore the doctrine of separation of powers, checks and balances, and the functioning of constitutional bodies.	Comprehend various constitutional provisions including Right to Property, civil service safeguards, inter-state trade, financial	

							relations, and roles of key constitutional authorities.	
9	Company Law	YES	YES	YES	YES	To provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the principles and statutory provisions governing corporate entities in India, particularly under the Companies Act, 2013.	Understand the general principles of tort law, its distinction from other branches of law, and foundational legal maxims.	
						To familiarize students with the legal procedures for the incorporation, management, and regulation of various types of companies.	Analyze various torts against person, property, reputation, and understand vicarious and third-party liabilities.	
						To develop awareness about the rights, duties, and	Explain and apply principles of strict and	

						liabilities of key stakeholders such as directors, shareholders, and company officers.	absolute liability, remedies, and legal precedents in tort law.	
						To emphasize the importance of corporate governance, statutory compliance, and ethical corporate behavior.	Demonstrate understanding of the Consumer Protection Act, its framework, and the role of redressal forums in protecting consumer rights.	
10	Environmental Law	YES	YES	YES	YES	Develop knowledge of Indian environmental protection laws and constitutional provisions.	Develop knowledge of Indian environmental protection laws and constitutional provisions.	
						Examine key environmental legislation like the Environment Protection Act, Water Act, Air	Examine key environmental legislation like the Environment Protection Act, Water Act, Air	

						Act, and Wildlife Protection Act.	Act, and Wildlife Protection Act.	
						Analyze the impact of judicial activism, landmark environmental judgments, and the evolving role of the Indian judiciary.	Analyze the impact of judicial activism, landmark environmental judgments, and the evolving role of the Indian judiciary.	
						Understand the principles and implementation of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).	Understand the principles and implementation of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).	
						Understand the importance and mechanisms of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in addressing environmental issues.	Understand the importance and mechanisms of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in addressing environmental issues.	
11	Property Law	YES	YES	YES	YES	Familiarize students with the concepts of environme	Understand the concept, classification, and	

						nt and ecological balance, including causes and types of environmental pollution.	essential principles relating to the transferability of property and interests therein.	
						Introduce major international developments and constitutional provisions related to environmental protection in India.	Analyze various legal doctrines such as election, lis pendens, fraudulent transfer, and part-performance, and their application under Indian law.	
						Examine key environmental legislation in India, including the Water Act, Air Act, Environment Protection Act, and National Green Tribunal Act.	Explain the nature, features, and legal consequences of specific property transfers like sale, mortgage, lease, gift, and actionable claims.	

						Promote understanding of doctrines like Polluter Pays and Public Trust, and analyze the role of the judiciary in advancing environmental justice.	Examine the concept of easements and licenses, including their types, rights, limitations, and legal effects of their suspension or revocation.	
12	Principles of Political Science & Theory	YES	YES	YES	YES	Understand the nature, scope, and significance of Political Science.	Explain the nature, scope, and relevance of Political Science and its relationship with other disciplines.	
						Analyze the concepts of State, Government, and Sovereignty.	Analyze core concepts such as State, Government, Sovereignty, Rights, Duties, Liberty, Law, and Equality.	
						Examine the nature	Interpret major	

						and interrelationship of Rights, Duties, Law, Liberty, and Equality.	political ideologies and theories including Democracy, Liberalism, Marxism, and Socialism.	
						Understand key political ideologies and theories influencing global and domestic political systems.	Evaluate the structure and function of political institutions and foundational principles like Rule of Law and Separation of Powers.	
						Study the structure and functions of political institutions like legislature, executive, and judiciary.	Assess the relevance of political science in contemporary national and global issues.	
						Evaluate the role of political science in addressing contemporary issues such as		

						governance, justice, and global challenges.		
13	Family Law -1	YES	YES	YES	YES	Understand the Structure and Sources of Family Law	Understand the concept and evolution of family systems, sources, schools of family law, and critically evaluate the debate around the Uniform Civil Code and judicial perspectives.	
						Examine the Institution of Marriage Across Religions	Analyze the institution of marriage across different personal laws, including its essentials, emerging trends like live-in relationships, and state intervention in harmful	

							customary practices.	
						Analyze Matrimonial Disputes and Legal Remedies	Examine the legal mechanisms for the resolution of marital disputes and understand the various modes of divorce and remarriage under diverse personal laws, including recent judicial developments.	
						Explore Guardianship, Adoption, Maintenance, and Alimony	Interpret legal provisions related to guardianship, adoption, maintenance, and alimony under personal laws and statutory reforms, including a critical study of judicial	

							pronouncements.	
14	Labour & Industrial Law-1	YES	YES	YES	YES	Develop Understanding of Labour Jurisprudence and Constitutional Framework	Explain the objectives, scope, and essential definitions under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and analyze the structure and functioning of dispute resolution authorities.	
						Introduce Key Labour Legislations	Demonstrate an understanding of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, including the procedure for certification, application of model standing orders, and departmental	

							disciplinary processes.	
						Analyze Industrial Relations Mechanisms	Trace the historical development of trade unionism in India and evaluate the rights, liabilities, and privileges of registered trade unions under the Trade Unions Act, 1926.	
						Understand Worker Rights and Employer Obligations	Analyze the key provisions of the Gujarat Industrial Relations Act, 1946, including union classification, notice of change, and the principle of collective bargaining, and assess its practical applicatio	

							n in industrial relations.	
						Foster Practical Legal Skills in Labour Law Context		
15	Principles of Taxation Law	YES	YES	YES	YES	Understand the concept and rationale of taxation.	Understand the foundational concepts, objectives, and definitions under the Gujarat GST Act, including the structure of indirect taxation and benefits of GST.	
						Examine the constitutional framework governing taxation in India.	Explain the provisions relating to Input Tax Credit, tax payment procedures, registration, filing of returns, refunds, assessments, and penalties under the	

							Gujarat GST Act.	
						Analyze the different types of taxes, including direct and indirect taxes.	Analyze the structure and application of the Central GST Act and Service Tax Act, along with the constitutional provisions relating to the GST Council.	
						Explore the Goods and Services Tax (GST) framework and its implementation.	Evaluate the key aspects of the Integrated GST Act, including inter-state supply, place of supply, and the mechanisms of refund, apportionment, and settlement of tax.	
						Understand the structure of tax administration and the		

						roles of various tax authorities.		
						Analyze important judicial pronouncements and case laws relevant to taxation.		
16	Administrative Law	YES	YES	YES	YES	Explain the nature, scope, and development of administrative law.	Understand the nature, scope, and evolution of Administrative Law, its relationship with Constitutional Law, and core constitutional principles such as Rule of Law, Separation of Powers, and Principles of Natural Justice.	
						Examine the structure and powers of administrative authorities.	Analyze the concept, growth, and control mechanisms of Delegated	

							Legislation, and distinguish Quasi-Judicial functions from Administrative and Judicial functions.	
						Understand the concept of rule of law, separation of powers, and principles of natural justice.	Evaluate the scope of Judicial Review, remedies available against administrative actions, including writs and statutory remedies, and understand the role and characteristics of Administrative Tribunals.	
						Analyze the judicial and other controls on administrative action including tribunals, writs, and the doctrine of ultra vires.	Examine government liabilities in contract and tort, the functioning and control of Public Corporatio	

							ns, and principles like Legitimate Expectation and Unjust Enrichment.	
						Explore the role of delegated legislation and the importance of administrative discretion.		
17	Public International Law	YES	YES	YES	YES	Introduce the nature, sources, and subjects of international law.	Understand the definition, nature, functions, and development of Public International Law, distinguishing it from Private International Law.	
						Analyze the evolving role of international law in addressing global challenges such as	Analyze the theoretical foundations of international legal principles and the evolving	

						terrorism, human rights, and environmental concerns.	role of individuals and organizations in international law.	
						Explore the functions of international institutions and mechanisms that influence state behavior.	Evaluate the sources, subjects, and jurisdictional aspects of international law and assess the legal responsibilities of states.	
						Examine the theoretical and practical aspects of state sovereignty, recognition, jurisdiction, and responsibility.	Examine key issues such as recognition, asylum, extradition, treaties, terrorism, disarmament, and the role of the UN and other international bodies.	
18	Principles of Equity	YES	YES	YES	YES	Trace the historical development and evolution of equity as a branch of law.	Understand the historical origin, nature, development, and importance of equity	

							as a distinct branch of law and its relevance in modern Indian legal context.	
						Equip students with knowledge of equitable rights, interests, and distinctions between legal and equitable estates.	Analyze and apply foundational equitable maxims such as clean hands, delay defeats equity, and equality is equity in legal reasoning and practice.	
						Provide an in-depth understanding of the fundamental maxims of equity and their application in modern jurisprudence.	Interpret and evaluate deeper equitable principles like intention over form, equity acts in personam, and priority of equitable interests, including their	

							applicatio n in judicial decisions.	
						Develop the ability to apply equitable doctrines in interpreting statutes and resolving legal disputes.		
19	Legal Methods & Legal Theories (Jurispru dence)	YES	YES	YES	YES	Introduce students to the conceptual foundations of law and its relevance to achieving justice in society.	Understan d the meaning, nature, and importanc e of jurisprude nce and law, and explore the interrelati onship between law, morality, and justice including the sources of law.	
						Move beyond the teaching of rules to a broader examinatio n of legal principles, doctrines, procedures,	Analyze major schools of jurisprude nce— Analytical , Natural, Historical, Sociologic al, and	

						and their interconnections.	Realism—and evaluate contributions of jurists like Austin, Kelson, and H.L.A. Hart.	
						Encourage critical thinking and questioning about the meaning, development, and application of law in diverse contexts.	Examine core legal concepts such as rights, duties, legal personality, liabilities, titles, and theories of punishment with emphasis on their doctrinal foundations.	
						Develop students' analytical skills, enabling them to engage with complex legal ideas and to understand the dynamic relationship between	Distinguish and assess the concepts of possession, ownership, and property, along with their legal implications and practical relevance.	

						law and society.		
20	Family Law- II	YES	YES	YES	YES	Analyze the institution of family across personal laws while promoting a secular and constitutionally informed understanding of family law.	Understand the structure and legal implications of Hindu joint family systems, including the role of coparcenary, Karta, property rights, and partition.	
						Explore how constitutional mandates, including equality, non-discrimination, and dignity, shape the application and interpretation of family law in India.	Analyze the laws of inheritance and succession under Hindu, Muslim, and other religious laws in India, including intestate and testamentary succession.	
						Encourage critical thinking around gender justice, minority rights, and	Examine the legal principles and conditions governing gifts under various	

						the need for reform in personal law systems.	personal laws, especially under Muslim law (Hiba).	
						Foster a multidisciplinary and comparative approach in understanding marriage, divorce, maintenance, guardianship, and succession across religions.	Evaluate the role, powers, and procedures of Family Courts, along with key features of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.	
21	Interpretation of Statutes and Principles of Legislation	YES	YES	YES	YES	The significance of legislative intent and the role of statutes in addressing societal needs through law-making.	Understand the nature and importance of legislation as a primary source of law and the role of interpretation in realizing legislative intent.	
						The judicial function of interpretation, which	Explain and apply various rules of statutory	

						seeks to determine the purpose and scope of legislation in varying contexts.	interpretation, including literal, golden, and mischief rules, along with internal and external aids.	
						The development and application of interpretative rules, maxims, and principles by courts to give meaning and effect to statutory provisions.	Analyze the principles of legislative drafting, the doctrine of precedents, and the application of maxims of interpretation in judicial decision-making.	
						The influence of linguistic, contextual, purposive, and doctrinal approaches in judicial reasoning.	Evaluate the judicial approaches and doctrines that influence interpretation, including harmonious construction,	

							ejusdem generis, and contempor anea expositio.	
						The relationship between legislative drafting, statutory interpretati on, and legal reform.		
22	Labour & Industrial Law -II	YES	YES	YES	YES	Interpreting laws related to trade unions and industrial disputes.	Understan d the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act and Payment of Bonus Act, including definitions , employer liabilities, deductions , calculatio n of bonus, and remedies available to employees .	
						Analyzing the statutory protections	Analyze the Factories	

						for workers concerning wages, gratuity, maternity benefits, and insurance.	Act, 1948, with reference to worker health, safety, welfare, working hours, special provisions for women and adolescents, hazardous processes, and statutory authorities.	
						Studying regulatory frameworks for contract labour and occupational safety.	Explain the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, covering its scope, eligibility, contribution mechanism, and benefits available to employees.	
						Understanding the adjudicator	Evaluate the Payment	

						y mechanisms and role of labour tribunals.	of Gratuity Act and the Maternity Benefits Act, including computation of gratuity, eligibility, recovery mechanisms, and legal protections for maternity and related benefits.	
						Examining key judicial decisions and legislative reforms impacting labour jurisprudence.		
23	Human Rights Law and Practice	YES	YES	YES	YES	To introduce students to the foundational concepts, history, and theories of human rights.	Understand the basic concepts, theories, and historical development of human rights.	
						To make students	Analyze the	

						understand the role of the United Nations and various international human rights instruments.	international human rights instruments and their influence on Indian legal framework.	
						To develop an understanding of constitutional and legislative protection of human rights in India.	Identify and interpret constitutional and legislative provisions ensuring human rights in India.	
						To acquaint students with national and international enforcement mechanisms and the role of statutory bodies and NGOs in the protection of human rights	Evaluate the role of courts, commissions, and NGOs in the enforcement of human rights.	
24	Principles of Banking Laws	YES	YES	YES	YES	To provide foundational understanding of the origin and	Understand the historical evolution of banking systems	

						evolution of banking institutions and RBI's role.	and functions of various types of banks in India including the role of the RBI.	
						To examine the constitutional and legal framework governing banking operations in India.	Analyze constitutional perspectives and regulatory mechanisms related to banking laws and operations in India.	
						To familiarize students with mechanisms and laws related to the recovery of debts and secured assets by financial institutions.	Examine legal provisions and processes for debt recovery and enforcement of security interest through DRT and SARFAESI mechanisms.	
25	Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act	YES	YES	YES	YES	A foundational understanding of the structure, procedure,	Understand the basic structure of civil procedure, including key legal	

						and functioning of civil courts in India.	terms, types of courts, and jurisdictional principles.	
						Comprehensive knowledge of the civil litigation process from institution of suit to execution of decrees and orders.	Apply civil trial procedures, identify proper parties, frame issues, and understand pleadings and interim relief mechanisms.	
						An analytical approach to legal provisions governing suits of civil nature, including jurisdiction, parties, cause of action, res judicata, and public interest litigation.	Evaluate special types of suits, execution procedures, and remedies such as appeals, reviews, revisions, and transfers.	
						Insight into trial processes, special types of suits, interim	Interpret and apply the provisions of the Limitation Act,	

						orders, and execution proceedings.	including computation of limitation, exclusions, and extensions.	
26	Criminal Procedure Code	YES	YES	YES	YES	Familiarize students with the structure and jurisdiction of criminal courts and the roles and powers of police officers in criminal proceedings.	Understand the hierarchy and powers of criminal courts and the roles of police officers in the criminal justice system.	
						Analyze preventive and protective measures under the CrPC to maintain public order and individual rights, including maintenance for dependents and provisions related to bail and bonds.	Explain and apply the procedural steps in criminal cases, including investigation, arrest, trial, and sentencing.	
						Provide insights	Analyze provisions	

						into appellate and revisional jurisdiction, execution and commutation of sentences, and the inherent powers of High Courts.	related to public order, preventive actions, and maintenance for wives, children, and parents.	
						Promote critical thinking by evaluating judicial interpretations, landmark decisions, and current developments in criminal procedural law	Distinguish between different types of trials such as summons, warrant, and sessions trials, and explain concepts like discharge, acquittal, and conviction.	
27	Law of Evidence	YES	YES	YES	YES	To acquaint students with the basic principles, scope, and applicability of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.	Explain the applicability, definitions, and relevancy of facts under the Evidence Act,	

							including concepts of admission and confession.	
						To enable learners to interpret and analyze relevancy of facts, admissibility of evidence, and rules governing admissions and confessions.	Distinguish between various types of evidence (oral, documentary, electronic) and evaluate their admissibility in judicial proceedings.	
						To develop a comprehensive understanding of different types of evidence—oral, documentary, electronic—and their probative value in judicial	Analyze the evidentiary value of dying declarations and demonstrate understanding of examination, cross-examination, and re-examinati	

						proceedings.	on of witnesses.	
						To examine critical doctrines such as burden of proof, estoppel, and legal presumptions, and evaluate their role in ensuring fair trial.	Apply the doctrines of burden of proof, estoppel, and legal presumptions to practical cases and judicial interpretations.	
28	Public Interest Lawyering	YES	YES	YES	YES	To introduce students to the concept, origin, and evolution of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in India and abroad.	Explain the historical background, concept, scope, and significance of Public Interest Litigation	
						To develop an understanding of the powers and jurisdiction of constitutional courts in entertaining and	Interpret the jurisdiction and powers of High Courts and the Supreme Court under Articles	

						adjudicating PILs.	32, 142, and 226 of the Constitution in relation to PIL	
						To critically analyze the advantages, disadvantages, and limitations of PIL as a tool for justice delivery.	Critically evaluate the advantages, disadvantages, and limitations of PIL with reference to judicial activism, separation of powers, and misuse concerns	
						To familiarize learners with landmark judicial pronouncements and doctrines shaping PIL jurisprudence in India.	Analyze and apply judicial pronouncements and legal principles (e.g., Polluter Pays, Public Trust Doctrine, Sustainable Development) to	

							practical and hypothetical PIL cases	
29	Intellectual Property Law	YES	YES	YES	YES	To introduce the concept, scope, and evolution of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in India and internationally.	Explain the meaning, nature, and evolution of Intellectual Property and its significance in the global and Indian context.	
						To develop understanding of different forms of intellectual property such as copyright, trademark, patents, designs, and traditional knowledge.	Identify and differentiate between various forms of Intellectual Property such as copyright, trademarks, patents, industrial designs, plant varieties, and geographical indications.	

						To analyze the statutory framework, amendments, and judicial interpretation of IPR laws in India.	Interpret and apply the provisions of the Copyright Act with respect to ownership, registration, rights, infringement, and remedies.	
						To critically examine enforcement mechanisms, infringement issues, remedies, and penalty provisions.	Examine the principles of trademark law, including registration, passing off, infringement, consumer rights, and remedies.	
30	Principles of Negotiable Instruments	YES	YES	YES	YES	Familiarize students with the legal definitions, characteristics, and presumptions attached to negotiable instruments, along with	Explain the object, scope, and application of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, identify different types of	

						the rights, duties, and liabilities of parties involved.	negotiable instruments, and interpret their essential characteristics, presumptions, and the rights and duties of parties involved.	
						Explain key concepts and technical terms under the Act, including endorsements, crossing of cheques, maturity, noting, protest, and negotiation.	Interpret and apply legal provisions relating to technical terms and processes under the Act, including endorsement, crossing, maturity, noting, protest, negotiation, and related phenomena, with an understanding of their practical advantages and implications.	
						Analyze the legal	Analyze and apply	

						provisions and judicial interpretations concerning the dishonour of cheques, with emphasis on Sections 138–147, and equip students to apply these provisions in real-life legal practice.	the special provisions relating to dishonour of cheques under Sections 138–147, including procedural requirements, penal consequences, defences available, and the effect of judicial decisions, to advise on or handle cases effectively.	
						Develop practical skills to draft notices, understand procedural requirements for initiating criminal proceedings, and evaluate possible defences under the Act.	Demonstrate the ability to integrate statutory provisions with case law and contemporary amendments to resolve legal disputes in banking and commercial contexts	

31	Drafting of Pleading and Conveyancing	YES	YES	YES	YES	To familiarize students with the fundamental principles of drafting and pleading in civil and criminal matters.	Explain the general principles of drafting and substantive rules governing pleadings and conveyancing.	
						To train students in the art of preparing effective notices, plaints, written statements, appeals, revisions, applications, writs, and complaints in accordance with substantive and procedural laws.	Draft various pleadings in civil and criminal matters, such as notices, plaints, written statements, appeals, revisions, applications, and writ petitions.	
						To provide practical knowledge of drafting conveyancing deeds, including agreements	Demonstrate the ability to prepare essential documents in criminal practice,	

						, sale deeds, mortgages, leases, wills, powers of attorney, and partnership deeds.	including complaints, bail applications, and miscellaneous applications.	
						To develop drafting skills necessary for legal practice, combining precision, clarity, and legal validity in documents.	Draft various conveyancing deeds such as agreements to sell, sale deeds, mortgages, leases, wills, and partnership deeds with accuracy and legal precision.	
32	Professional Ethics & Professional Accounting System	YES	YES	YES	YES	To introduce students to the concept, history, and importance of the legal profession and its role as a noble profession.	Explain the nature, history, and ethical foundations of the legal profession, including its duties, code of conduct, and role as a noble	

							profession .	
						To acquaint students with the ethical duties, code of conduct, and professional standards governing advocates.	Interpret the provisions of the Advocates Act, 1961, including enrolment, rights, duties, privileges of advocates, role of Bar Councils, professional misconduct, and accountancy principles for lawyers.	
						To impart knowledge of the Advocates Act, 1961, Bar Councils, rights, duties, privileges, and professional misconduct provisions.	Analyze the law of contempt of courts under the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971, including its nature, categories, defenses, and jurisdictio	

							n of courts.	
						To explain the principles of accountancy for lawyers and their relevance in professional practice.	Evaluate important Supreme Court cases and disciplinary committee opinions on professional misconduct and contempt to apply ethical standards in practice.	
33	Alternative Dispute Resolution	YES	YES	YES	YES	To introduce students to the meaning, importance, and objectives of ADR, with emphasis on arbitration, conciliation, and mediation.	Explain the objectives, forms, and procedures of ADR, and distinguish between arbitration, conciliation, and mediation.	
						To familiarize learners	Analyze the legal framewor	

						with the statutory framework of arbitration agreements, arbitral tribunals, awards, and related procedures under Indian law.	k governing arbitral tribunals, arbitration agreements, awards, and grounds for challenge or setting aside awards.	
						To develop understanding of the enforcement of domestic and foreign arbitral awards, international arbitration, and the principles governing conciliation.	Evaluate the enforcement mechanisms of domestic and foreign awards, understand international conventions, and apply principles of conciliation.	
						To acquaint students with the Mediation Act, 2023, and its framework	Interpret and apply the provisions of the Mediation Act, 2023,	

						for pre-litigation mediation, online mediation, community mediation, and mediation institutions.	including pre-litigation, online, institutional, and community mediation.	
34	Moot Court Exercise and Internship	YES	YES	YES	YES	To provide practical training to law students by integrating theoretical knowledge with real-world legal practice.	Demonstrate the ability to conduct moot courts with written submissions and oral advocacy skills.	
						To develop advocacy skills through moot courts, including drafting, research, and oral arguments.	Observe, record, and analyze civil and criminal trial proceedings to understand courtroom procedures.	
						To familiarize students with trial court	Apply interviewing techniques, client	

						proceedings in both civil and criminal cases.	counseling methods, and pre-trial preparation skills in practical legal settings.	
						To inculcate interviewing and counseling skills along with pre-trial preparation techniques.	Integrate theoretical and practical knowledge through viva-voce, reflecting professional readiness for legal practice.	
35	Legal Language/Legal Writing including General English	YES	YES	YES	YES	To enhance students' proficiency in English language through legal essays, comprehension, précis writing, and translation.	Write structured legal essays demonstrating clarity, coherence, and critical thinking on law-related topics.	
						To develop understanding and correct usage of	Interpret and accurately use legal phrases	

						legal phrases and terminology in written and oral communication.	in drafting, legal documents, and professional communication.	
						To train students in drafting, summarizing, and interpreting legal texts for clarity and precision.	Apply comprehension, précis writing, and summarization skills for effective legal communication.	
						To strengthen analytical and problem-solving skills by applying legal language to practical problems in law.	Translate passages between English and regional language (and vice versa) with legal accuracy and clarity.	
							Analyze and solve practical legal problems	

							in core areas like crimes, torts, contracts, and family law using correct legal writing techniques.	
36	Forensic Science, Law & Crime Detection Methods	YES	YES	YES	YES	To introduce students to the history, scope, and application of forensic science in crime detection.	Explain the history, scope, and need of forensic science and analyze its role in crime detection and investigation.	
						To familiarize learners with various forensic science techniques and their evidentiary value in courts.	Identify and evaluate the evidentiary value of forensic expert reports, including ballistics, toxicology, handwritin	

							g, and fingerprint analysis.	
						To critically examine forensic psychology techniques in light of constitutional safeguards and judicial pronouncements.	Assess various forensic psychology techniques (lie detection, polygraph, brain mapping, narco-analysis, hypnosis) and their constitutional/judicial validity.	
						To explore modern forensic methods, including cyber-forensics, DNA profiling, and their role in combating emerging crimes.	Analyze the admissibility and limitations of confessions and evidences derived from forensic psychology techniques in light of Article 20(3) & 22.	

LAW OF TORT, INCLUDING MV ACCIDENT AND CONSUMER PROTECTION LAWS - CC 101									
CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1 : Understand the general principles of tort law, its distinction from other branches of law, and foundational legal maxims.	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1
CO2: Analyze various torts against person, property, reputation, and understand vicarious and third-party liabilities.	3	3	3	2	2	1	3	2	2
CO3: Explain and apply principles of strict and absolute liability, remedies, and legal precedents in tort law.	3	3	2	2	2	1	3	2	2
CO4: Demonstrate understanding of the Consumer Protection Act, its framework, and the role of redressal forums in protecting consumer rights.	2	2	3	2	3	1	2	1	1

CRIMINAL LAW PAPER – I (GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF PENAL LAW) - CC 102									
CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Understand the fundamental concepts of crime, mens rea, stages of crime, and jurisdiction under IPC.	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	3

CO2: Explain various forms of punishment, their legal framework, and judicial discretion in awarding punishment.	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	1	3
CO3: Analyze the general defenses available under the Indian Penal Code and apply them to real-life scenarios	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	1	3
CO4: Examine offenses related to public tranquillity and the distinction between common object and common intention.	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	1	2
CO5: Evaluate offenses against the state and false evidence, including election-related and public servant-related crimes.	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	1	3

CRIMINAL LAW PAPER – II (SPECIFIC OFFENCES) - CC 103									
CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Understand and differentiate between various offences against the human body, including murder, culpable homicide, and suicide.	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	3
CO2: Analyze bodily offences such	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	1	3

as hurt, wrongful restraint, and kidnapping, and evaluate their legal implications..									
CO3: Examine offences against property, defamation, and related offences, and apply the relevant legal provisions.	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	1	3
CO4: Evaluate offences against women, including rape, dowry death, and marital offences, and discuss gender justice in criminal law.	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3

LAW OF CONTRACT - CC 104									
CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Understand the foundational principles of contract law including agreements, proposals, acceptances, consideration, and capacity.	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1
CO2: Analyze and evaluate issues related to capacity to contract, free consent, and legality of object, including minors and void agreements.	3	3	3	2	2	1	3	2	1

CO3: Apply the legal concepts of discharge of contracts, anticipatory breach, frustration, and quasi-contracts to practical situations.	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2
CO4: Interpret and apply provisions under the Specific Relief Act including specific performance, injunctions, rescission, and declaratory reliefs.	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	3

SPECIAL CONTRACT - CC 105									
CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Understand the legal concept of indemnity and guarantee along with their creation, rights, and liabilities.	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1
CO2: Explain and apply the law relating **to** bailment, pledge, and agency, including creation, rights, duties, and termination.	3	3	3	2	2	1	3	2	1
CO3: Analyze provisions of the Sale of Goods Act,	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2

including concepts like conditions, warranties, transfer of ownership, and rights of unpaid seller.									
CO4: Evaluate legal principles under the Indian Partnership Act and LLP Act, including registration, dissolution, and partner liabilities.	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	3

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF INDIA - FOUNDATION 106 F									
CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Describe the historical evolution of constitutional governance in India from ancient to modern times.	3	2	2	1	3	2	2	2	1
CO2: Analyze major constitutional documents and enactments during British rule, such as the Regulating Act, Charter Acts, Government of India Acts, and Indian Councils Acts.	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	1
CO3: Evaluate the impact of socio-political movements and nationalist struggles on	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	2

constitutional developments in India.									
CO4: Understand the formation, functioning, and significance of the Constituent Assembly and the drafting process of the Indian Constitution.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW PAPER-1 - CC 108									
CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Understand and analyze the Preamble, its significance, role in interpretation, and its position in constitutional jurisprudence	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2
CO2: Interpret the Fundamental Rights, especially the scope of equality, freedom, and constitutional remedies, and examine their application through judicial interpretation.	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	1	3
CO3: Analyze the evolving dimensions of Article 21 and other	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	1	3

human rights, including the Right to Privacy**,** Right to Education, and environmental rights.									
CO4: Evaluate the nature and relevance of Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties and their interplay with Fundamental Rights.	2	2	3	3	2	1	2	1	2

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW PAPER-II - CC 109									
CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Understand the structure, powers, and functions of the Union and State Executive, Legislature, and Judiciary.	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	3
CO2: Analyze the constitutional amendment process and understand the significance of the Basic Structure Doctrine.	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	2
CO3: Evaluate the legal and constitutional implications of emergency provisions, and interpret relevant judicial rulings.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2

CO4: Comprehend various constitutional provisions including Right to Property, civil service safeguards, inter-state trade, financial relations, and roles of key constitutional authorities.	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2

COMPANY LAW - CC 110									
CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Understand the general principles of tort law, its distinction from other branches of law, and foundational legal maxims.	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	1
CO2: Analyze various torts against person, property, reputation, and understand vicarious and third-party liabilities.	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	1
CO3: Explain and apply principles of strict and absolute liability, remedies, and legal precedents in tort law.	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2

CO4: Demonstrate understanding of the Consumer Protection Act, its framework, and the role of redressal forums in protecting consumer rights.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW - CC 111									
CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Understand the causes and effects of environmental pollution and the types of pollutants.	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1
CO2: Study constitutional provisions and judicial approaches to environmental protection in India.	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	1	2
CO3: Examine key environmental legislations, their procedures, and remedies.	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2

CO4: Analyze international conventions, doctrines, and sustainable development principles.	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	1

PROPERTY LAW - CC 112									
CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Understand the concept, classification, and essential principles relating to the transferability of property and interests therein.	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
CO2: Analyze various legal doctrines such as election, lis pendens, fraudulent transfer, and part-performance, and their application under Indian law.	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2
CO3: Explain the nature, features, and legal consequences of specific property transfers like sale, mortgage, lease, gift, and actionable claims.	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2
CO4: Examine the concept of easements and licenses, including their types, rights, limitations, and legal effects of their suspension or revocation.	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2

PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE & THEORY - FOUNDATION 113F									
CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Explain the nature, scope, and relevance of Political Science and its	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1

relationship with other disciplines.									
CO2: Analyze core concepts such as State, Government, Sovereignty, Rights, Duties, Liberty, Law, and Equality.	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	1
CO3: Interpret major political ideologies and theories including Democracy, Liberalism, Marxism, and Socialism.	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	1
CO4: Evaluate the structure and function of political institutions and foundational principles like Rule of Law and Separation of Powers.	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2
CO5: Assess the relevance of political science in contemporary national and global issues.	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2

FAMILY LAW -1 - CC 201									
CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Understand the concept and evolution of family systems, sources, schools of family law, and critically evaluate the debate around the Uniform Civil Code and judicial perspectives.	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
CO2: Analyze the institution of marriage across different personal laws, including its essentials, emerging trends	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	1	2

like live-in relationships, and state intervention in harmful customary practices.									
CO3: Examine the legal mechanisms for the resolution of marital disputes and understand the various modes of divorce and remarriage under diverse personal laws, including recent judicial developments.	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	3
CO4: Interpret legal provisions related to guardianship, adoption, maintenance, and alimony under personal laws and statutory reforms, including a critical study of judicial pronouncements.	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	1

LABOUR & INDUSTRIAL LAW-1 - CC 202									
CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Explain the objectives, scope, and essential definitions under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and analyze the structure and functioning of dispute resolution authorities.	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	2
CO2: Demonstrate an understanding of the Industrial Employment	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2

(Standing Orders) Act, 1946, including the procedure for certification, application of model standing orders, and departmental disciplinary processes.									
CO3: Trace the historical development of trade unionism in India and evaluate the rights, liabilities, and privileges of registered trade unions under the Trade Unions Act, 1926.	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2
CO4: Analyze the key provisions of the Gujarat Industrial Relations Act, 1946, including union classification, notice of change, and the principle of collective bargaining, and assess its practical application in industrial relations.	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2

PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION LAW - CC 203									
CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Understand the foundational concepts, objectives, and definitions under the Gujarat GST Act, including the structure of indirect taxation and benefits of GST.	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
CO2: Explain the provisions relating to Input Tax Credit, tax payment procedures, registration, filing of returns, refunds,	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2

assessments, and penalties under the Gujarat GST Act.									
CO3: Analyze the structure and application of the Central GST Act and Service Tax Act, along with the constitutional provisions relating to the GST Council.	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2
CO4: Evaluate the key aspects of the Integrated GST Act, including inter-state supply, place of supply, and the mechanisms of refund, apportionment, and settlement of tax.	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW - CC 204									
CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Understand the nature, scope, and evolution of Administrative Law, its relationship with Constitutional Law, and core constitutional principles such as Rule of Law, Separation of Powers, and Principles of Natural Justice.	3	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	1
CO2: Analyze the concept, growth, and control mechanisms of Delegated Legislation, and distinguish	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2

Quasi-Judicial functions from Administrative and Judicial functions.									
CO3: Evaluate the scope of Judicial Review, remedies available against administrative actions, including writs and statutory remedies, and understand the role and characteristics of Administrative Tribunals.	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	3
CO4: Examine government liabilities in contract and tort, the functioning and control of Public Corporations, and principles like Legitimate Expectation and Unjust Enrichment.	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW - CC 205									
CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Understand the definition, nature, functions, and development of Public International Law, distinguishing it from Private International Law.	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
CO2: Analyze the theoretical foundations of international legal principles and the evolving role of individuals and organizations in international law.	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2

CO3: Evaluate the sources, subjects, and jurisdictional aspects of international law and assess the legal responsibilities of states.	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2
CO4: Examine key issues such as recognition, asylum, extradition, treaties, terrorism, disarmament, and the role of the UN and other international bodies.	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	3

PRINCIPLES OF EQUITY - FOUNDATION 206 F									
CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Understand the historical origin, nature, development, and importance of equity as a distinct branch of law and its relevance in modern Indian legal context.	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
CO2: Analyze and apply foundational equitable maxims such as clean hands, delay defeats equity, and equality is equity in legal reasoning and practice.	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2

CO3: Interpret and evaluate deeper equitable principles like intention over form, equity acts in personam, and priority of equitable interests, including their application in judicial decisions.	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	3

LEGAL METHODS & LEGAL THEORIES (JURISPRUDENCE) - CC 208									
CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Understand the meaning, nature, and importance of jurisprudence and law, and explore the interrelationship between law, morality, and justice including the sources of law	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	1
CO2: Analyze major schools of jurisprudence—Analytical, Natural, Historical, Sociological, and Realism—and evaluate contributions of jurists like Austin, Kelson, and H.L.A. Hart.	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2
CO3: Examine core legal concepts such as rights, duties, legal personality, liabilities, titles, and theories of punishment with emphasis on their doctrinal foundations.	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	3
CO4: Distinguish and assess the concepts of possession, ownership, and property, along with their legal implications and practical relevance.	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2

FAMILY LAW- II - CC 209									
CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Understand the structure and legal implications of Hindu joint family systems, including the role of coparcenary, Karta, property rights, and partition.	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2
CO2: Analyze the laws of inheritance and succession under Hindu, Muslim, and other religious laws in India, including intestate and testamentary succession.	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2
CO3: Examine the legal principles and conditions governing gifts under various personal laws, especially under Muslim law (Hiba).	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2
CO4: Evaluate the role, powers, and procedures of Family Courts, along with key features of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3

INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES AND PRINCIPLES OF LEGISLATION - CC 210									
CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Understand the nature and importance of legislation as a primary source of law and the role of interpretation in realizing legislative intent.	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2

CO2: Explain and apply various rules of statutory interpretation, including literal, golden, and mischief rules, along with internal and external aids.	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2
CO3: Analyze the principles of legislative drafting, the doctrine of precedents, and the application of maxims of interpretation in judicial decision-making.	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2
CO4: Evaluate the judicial approaches and doctrines that influence interpretation, including harmonious construction, ejusdem generis, and contemporanea expositio.	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3

LABOUR & INDUSTRIAL LAW -II - CC 211									
CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Understand the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act and Payment of Bonus Act, including definitions, employer liabilities, deductions, calculation of bonus, and remedies available to employees.	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	1
CO2: Analyze the Factories Act, 1948, with reference to worker health,	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2

safety, welfare, working hours, special provisions for women and adolescents, hazardous processes, and statutory authorities.									
CO3: Explain the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, covering its scope, eligibility, contribution mechanism, and benefits available to employees.	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	1
CO4: Evaluate the Payment of Gratuity Act and the Maternity Benefits Act, including computation of gratuity, eligibility, recovery mechanisms, and legal protections for maternity and related benefits.	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	1

HUMAN RIGHTS LAW AND PRACTICE - ELECTIVE C 212 E									
CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Understand the basic concepts, theories, and historical development of human rights.	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1
CO2: Analyze the international human rights instruments and their influence on Indian legal framework.	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	2
CO3: Identify and interpret constitutional and legislative provisions ensuring human rights in India.	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2

CO4: Evaluate the role of courts, commissions, and NGOs in the enforcement of human rights.	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2

PRINCIPLES OF BANKING LAWS - FOUNDATION 213F									
CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Understand the historical evolution of banking systems and functions of various types of banks in India including the role of the RBI.	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1
CO2: Analyze constitutional perspectives and regulatory mechanisms related to banking laws and operations in India.	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2
CO3: Examine legal provisions and processes for debt recovery and enforcement of security interest through DRT and SARFAESI mechanisms.	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	2

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LIMITATION ACT - CC 301									
CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Understand the basic structure of civil procedure, including key legal terms, types of courts, and jurisdictional principles.	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2
CO2: Apply civil trial procedures, identify proper parties, frame issues, and understand pleadings and interim relief mechanisms.	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	3

CO3: Evaluate special types of suits, execution procedures, and remedies such as appeals, reviews, revisions, and transfers.	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	3
CO4: Interpret and apply the provisions of the Limitation Act, including computation of limitation, exclusions, and extensions.	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	2

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE - CC 302									
CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Understand the hierarchy and powers of criminal courts and the roles of police officers in the criminal justice system.	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	3
CO2: Explain and apply the procedural steps in criminal cases, including investigation, arrest, trial, and sentencing**.**	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	3
CO3: Analyze provisions related to public order, preventive actions, and maintenance for wives, children, and parents.	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2
CO4: Distinguish between different types of trials such as summons, warrant, and sessions trials, and explain concepts like discharge, acquittal, and conviction**.**	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	3

LAW OF EVIDENCE - CC 303									
CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**

CO1: Explain the applicability, definitions, and relevancy of facts under the Evidence Act, including concepts of admission and confession.	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1
CO2: Distinguish between various types of evidence (oral, documentary, electronic) and evaluate their admissibility in judicial proceedings.	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
CO3: Analyze the evidentiary value of dying declarations and demonstrate understanding of examination, cross-examination, and re-examination of witnesses.	2	3	2	2	1	2	3	2	2
CO4: Apply the doctrines of burden of proof, estoppel, and legal presumptions to practical cases and judicial interpretations.	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	2

PUBLIC INTEREST LAWYERING - ELECTIVE C 304E									
CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**

CO1: Explain the historical background, concept, scope, and significance of Public Interest Litigation	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1
CO2: Interpret the jurisdiction and powers of High Courts and the Supreme Court under Articles 32, 142, and 226 of the Constitution in relation to PIL	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	2
CO3: Critically evaluate the advantages, disadvantages, and limitations of PIL with reference to judicial activism, separation of powers, and misuse concerns	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2
CO4: Analyze and apply judicial pronouncements and legal principles (e.g., Polluter Pays, Public Trust Doctrine, Sustainable Development) to practical and hypothetical PIL cases	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	3

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW - ELECTIVE C 305E

CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Explain the meaning, nature, and evolution of Intellectual Property and its significance in the global and Indian context.	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
CO2: Identify and differentiate between various forms of Intellectual Property such as copyright, trademarks, patents, industrial designs, plant varieties, and geographical indications.	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	1
CO3: Interpret and apply the provisions of the Copyright Act with respect to ownership, registration, rights, infringement, and remedies.	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	2
CO4: Examine the principles of trademark law, including registration, passing off, infringement, consumer rights, and remedies.	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2

PRINCIPLES OF NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS - FOUNDATION 306F

CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Explain the object, scope, and application of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, identify different types of negotiable instruments, and interpret their essential characteristics, presumptions, and the rights and duties of parties involved.	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
CO2: Interpret and apply legal provisions relating to technical terms and processes under the Act, including endorsement, crossing, maturity, noting, protest, negotiation, and related phenomena, with an understanding of their practical advantages and implications.	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	1
CO3: Analyze and apply the special provisions relating to dishonour of cheques under Sections 138–147, including procedural requirements, penal consequences, defences available, and the effect of judicial decisions, to advise on or handle cases effectively.	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2
CO4: Demonstrate the ability to integrate statutory provisions with case law and contemporary amendments to resolve legal disputes in banking and commercial contexts	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3

DRAFTING OF PLEADING AND CONVEYANCING - CC 308									
CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Explain the general principles of drafting and substantive rules governing pleadings and conveyancing.	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
CO2: Draft various pleadings in civil and criminal matters, such as notices, plaints, written statements, appeals, revisions, applications, and writ petitions.	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	2
CO3: Demonstrate the ability to prepare essential documents in criminal practice, including complaints, bail applications, and miscellaneous applications.	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	3
CO4: Draft various conveyancing deeds such as agreements to sell, sale deeds, mortgages, leases, wills, and partnership deeds with accuracy and legal precision.	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2

PROFESSIONAL ETHICS & PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM - CC 309
CO-PO MAPPING :

CO/ PO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9
CO1: Explain the nature, history, and ethical foundations of the legal profession, including its duties, code of conduct, and role as a noble profession.	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	1	2
CO2: Interpret the provisions of the Advocates Act, 1961, including enrolment, rights, duties, privileges of advocates, role of Bar Councils, professional misconduct, and accountancy principles for lawyers.	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3
CO3: Analyze the law of contempt of courts under the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971, including its nature, categories, defenses, and jurisdiction of courts.	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	3
CO4: Evaluate important Supreme Court cases and disciplinary committee opinions on professional misconduct and contempt to apply ethical standards in practice.	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION - CC 310									
CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**

CO1: Explain the objectives, forms, and procedures of ADR, and distinguish between arbitration, conciliation, and mediation.	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1
CO2: Analyze the legal framework governing arbitral tribunals, arbitration agreements, awards, and grounds for challenge or setting aside awards.	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2
CO3: Evaluate the enforcement mechanisms of domestic and foreign awards, understand international conventions, and apply principles of conciliation.	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	2
CO4: Interpret and apply the provisions of the Mediation Act, 2023, including pre-litigation, online, institutional, and community mediation.	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2

MOOT COURT EXERCISE AND INTERNSHIP - CC 311									
CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**

CO1: Demonstrate the ability to conduct moot courts with written submissions and oral advocacy skills.	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	3
CO2: Observe, record, and analyze civil and criminal trial proceedings to understand courtroom procedures.	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3
CO3: Apply interviewing techniques, client counseling methods, and pre-trial preparation skills in practical legal settings.	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2
CO4: Integrate theoretical and practical knowledge through viva-voce, reflecting professional readiness for legal practice.	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3

LEGAL LANGUAGE/LEGAL WRITING INCLUDING GENERAL ENGLISH - CC 312									
CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**

CO1: Write structured legal essays demonstrating clarity, coherence, and critical thinking on law-related topics.	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	1
CO2: Interpret and accurately use legal phrases in drafting, legal documents, and professional communication.	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	1
CO3: Apply comprehension, pr é cis writing, and summarization skills for effective legal communication.	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	1
CO4: Translate passages between English and regional language (and vice versa) with legal accuracy and clarity.	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	1
CO5: Analyze and solve practical legal problems in core areas like crimes, torts, contracts, and family law using correct legal writing techniques.	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2

FORENSIC SCIENCE, LAW & CRIME DETECTION METHODS - FOUNDATION 313F									
CO-PO MAPPING :									
CO/ PO	**PO1**	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO8**	**PO9**
CO1: Explain the history, scope, and need of forensic science and analyze its role in crime detection and investigation.	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	1
CO2: Identify and evaluate the evidentiary value of forensic expert reports, including ballistics, toxicology, handwriting, and fingerprint analysis.	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	2
CO3: Assess various forensic psychology techniques (lie detection, polygraph, brain mapping, narco-analysis, hypnosis) and their constitutional/judicial validity.	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	2
CO4: Analyze the admissibility and limitations of confessions and evidences derived from forensic psychology techniques in light of Article 20(3) & 22.	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	2