



तमसो मा ज्योतिर्गमय

D.A.V. College Trust & Management Society, New Delhi
DAMANI GOPABAI BHIRURATAN

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PROGRAMME OUTCOMES

LL.B. (Three Year) and B.A.LL.B. (Five Year) Programme

Programme Outcome (PO)	After successful completion of the Programme, the student will be able to:	Graduate Attribute
PO1	Demonstrate comprehensive knowledge and critical understanding of the Constitution of India, substantive and procedural laws, legal principles, doctrines, judicial precedents, and emerging trends in national and international legal systems.	Disciplinary Knowledge
PO2	Communicate legal concepts, arguments, opinions, and research findings effectively in oral and written forms using appropriate legal terminology, advocacy skills, drafting techniques, and digital communication platforms.	Communication Skills & Digital Literacy
PO3	Apply critical, analytical, and logical reasoning to interpret statutes, analyse judicial decisions, evaluate legal issues, and formulate reasoned legal opinions based on evidence and legal principles.	Critical Thinking & Analytical Reasoning
PO4	Identify legal problems arising from factual situations, apply appropriate legal provisions and precedents, and recommend practical, ethical, and legally sustainable solutions.	Problem Solving
PO5	Design and conduct legal research using doctrinal and empirical research methodologies, analyse legal data, interpret findings, and prepare scholarly research reports following accepted standards of legal writing and citation.	Research Skills
PO6	Uphold the highest standards of professional ethics, integrity, accountability, confidentiality, and social responsibility while complying with the Bar Council of India Rules and principles of professional conduct.	Moral & Ethical Awareness
PO7	Work effectively as an individual and as a member or leader of multidisciplinary teams in legal practice, moot courts, legal aid clinics, negotiations, mediation, arbitration, and community engagement activities.	Teamwork & Leadership
PO8	Demonstrate proficiency in legal drafting, pleading, conveyancing, contract drafting, opinion writing, documentation, client interviewing, counselling, and courtroom advocacy.	Professional Competence
PO9	Utilize information and communication technology (ICT), legal databases, artificial intelligence tools, e-governance platforms, and legal analytics for legal research, practice, and lifelong professional development.	Digital Competence

Programme Outcome (PO)	After successful completion of the Programme, the student will be able to:	Graduate Attribute
PO10	Promote constitutional values, human rights, gender justice, environmental sustainability, social justice, and the Rule of Law while contributing responsibly to society and democratic governance.	Constitutional & Social Responsibility
PO11	Demonstrate entrepreneurial skills, innovation, adaptability, and professional competence required for careers in litigation, judiciary, corporate law, legal consultancy, academia, public service, and alternative dispute resolution.	Employability & Entrepreneurship
PO12	Engage in self-directed and lifelong learning by continuously updating legal knowledge, professional skills, and awareness of legislative, judicial, technological, and societal developments.	Lifelong Learning

Programme Outcomes for PG Programme --LL.M
After completing the Programme students should be able:

Programme Outcome No.	After successful completion of the LL.M. (Corporate Law) Programme, the student will be able to:	Graduate Attribute
PO1	Demonstrate advanced and comprehensive knowledge of Corporate Law, Company Law, Securities Law, Banking and Financial Laws, Insolvency and Bankruptcy Law, Competition Law, Intellectual Property Rights, and other related commercial laws, including contemporary legal developments.	Advanced Disciplinary Knowledge
PO2	Critically analyse and interpret corporate legislation, judicial precedents, regulatory frameworks, and corporate governance practices at national and international levels to evaluate complex legal issues and recommend appropriate legal solutions.	Critical Thinking and Analytical Reasoning
PO3	Apply advanced legal reasoning, analytical skills, and problem-solving abilities to resolve complex corporate, commercial, financial, and regulatory issues while ensuring legal compliance, ethical decision-making, and effective risk management.	Problem Solving
PO4	Design and undertake independent legal research using doctrinal and empirical research methodologies, legal databases, interdisciplinary approaches, and accepted standards of legal writing to prepare dissertations, research papers, policy briefs, and scholarly publications.	Research Competence
PO5	Demonstrate proficiency in legal drafting, contract drafting, corporate documentation, compliance reporting, legal opinion writing, advocacy, and scholarly communication using appropriate legal and digital platforms.	Communication Skills and Professional Competence
PO6	Uphold the highest standards of professional ethics, corporate governance, integrity, accountability, constitutional values, and social responsibility while promoting sustainable and responsible business practices.	Ethics, Integrity, and Social Responsibility

Programme Outcome No.	After successful completion of the LL.M. (Corporate Law) Programme, the student will be able to:	Graduate Attribute
PO7	Exhibit leadership, teamwork, negotiation, decision-making, and managerial skills required for careers in corporate legal practice, compliance, arbitration, legal consultancy, academia, judiciary, and regulatory institutions.	Leadership and Teamwork
PO8	Effectively utilize information and communication technology (ICT), legal information systems, artificial intelligence tools, online legal databases, and e-governance platforms for legal research, corporate compliance, and professional development.	Digital Literacy
PO9	Integrate legal knowledge with business, economics, finance, management, technology, and public policy to address emerging corporate and commercial legal challenges through innovative and interdisciplinary approaches.	Interdisciplinary and Global Perspective
PO10	Engage in lifelong learning and continuous professional development by keeping abreast of legislative reforms, judicial pronouncements, technological innovations, evolving corporate governance standards, and global legal developments.	Lifelong Learning

COURSE OUTCOMES

The Course Outcomes of an LLB (Bachelor of Laws) program include:

- **Legal knowledge:** Students will gain a basic understanding of substantive and procedural law, and develop advanced knowledge in a chosen area of specialization
- **Analytical and reasoning skills:** Students will learn to analyze and interpret legal and social problems, and apply laws and regulations to solve them
- **Practical skills:** Students will learn to collect and analyze empirical data, and develop practical legal experience
- **Professional ethics:** Students will learn to exercise professional and ethical responsibilities to clients and the legal system
- **Communication skills:** Students will learn to communicate effectively in legal contexts, both orally and in writing
- **Global perspective:** Students will develop a global perspective on legal issues. The LLB curriculum focuses on core legal principles, practical skills development, and the potential to specialize in specific areas.
- **Self-reflection and lifelong learning:** Students should develop an attitude of self-reflection and lifelong learning.
- **Interpretation of law:** Students should be able to interpret law and integrate it with varied social and individual problems to solve them.
- **Analysis and reasoning:** Students should demonstrate skills of analysis and reasoning.
- **Problem solving:** Students should demonstrate skills of problem solving.
- **Written and oral communication:** Students should demonstrate effective written and oral communication in the legal context.
- **Ethical reasoning:** Students should develop ethical reasoning and professional behavior.

B.A.L.L. B - I

- **English I: Expected Outcomes**

1. The purpose of the course is to acquaint the students with the nature of the English language and its grammatical concepts.
2. This course focuses on strengthening the students' syntactical competence so as to bring quality and correct grammatical constructions in their writing and it is also meant to train them on how to study for various purposes.

- **Legal Language: Expected Outcomes**

1. The students will be given more exposure to the nature of legal language and the issues related to it in drafting legislation and legal documents.
2. It will acquaint the students with advocacy skills so much so as to bridge the gap between theoretical and practical knowledge and to strengthen and enhance their critical thinking.
3. It will introduce the students to logical reasoning and its use in law to set up good arguments.

- **Political Science I: Expected Outcomes**

1. This Course focuses on understanding the basic concepts, theories, functioning of the State, scope of political science, and its interrelationship with other disciplines.
2. The purpose of this course is to acquaint the students with the functioning of State and Government, structure, organization, and principles of political Parties as a vital element of democratic machinery.

- **Sociology I: Expected Outcomes**

1. The purpose of the course is to acquaint the students with sociology as a social science and the distinctiveness of its approach among the social science.
2. The course focuses on the Significance of sociology in society and its impact and relationship on law and the importance of social aspects in law-making.

- **Economics I: Expected Outcomes**

1. This course helps to acquaint students with the basic concept of economics and to apply economics reasoning to the problems of society.
2. This course also teaches some basic fundamental principles of economics and exposes students of Law to economics.

- **English II: Expected Outcomes**

1. This course is intended to familiarize the students with the correct pronunciations of words and to acquaint them with the role of meanings of words and their interpretation in.

2. This course also intends to make the students familiar with the basic idea of law and its nature.

- **Political Science II: Expected Outcomes**

1. This course focuses on the evolution and usage of these concepts, ideas, and theories with reference to individual thinkers both historically and analytically.

2. It helps to understand the need to emphasize the continuing relevance of these concepts today and explains how ideas and theory of yester years gains prominence in contemporary political theory.

3. This course intends to critically analyze differences in ideological standpoints with regard to concept and theoretical perspectives in order to understand their continuity and change.

- **Logic & Scientific Method: Expected Outcomes**

1. Students learn to generate logical thinking for investigating, analyzing, criticizing, and creating.

2. Students learn to create and solve problems using a logical approach.

 B.A. LL.B – II

- **Legal History: Expected Outcomes**

1. Legal history can enrich legal theory and provide inspiration for contemporary legal theorists.

2. Students can learn about the historical development of the legal system in India, including the role of the British and the Constituent Assembly in framing the Indian Constitution

- **Economics II: Expected Outcomes**

1. This course focuses on understanding basic concepts of Macro Economics and studying the behavior of the economy.

2. This course helps to understand macroeconomic policies to solve economic problems.

- **Political Science III: Expected Outcomes**

1. This course focuses on the evolution and usage of these concepts, ideas, and theories with reference to individual thinkers both historically and analytically.

2. It helps to understand the need to emphasize the continuing relevance of these concepts today and explains how ideas and theory of yester years gains prominence in contemporary political theory.

3. This course intends to critically analyze differences in ideological standpoints with regard to concept and theoretical perspectives in order to understand their continuity and change.

- **Political Science IV: Expected Outcomes**

1. The purpose of the course is to acquaint the students with the nature of the English language and its grammatical concepts.

2. This course focuses on strengthening the students' syntactical competence so as to bring quality and correct grammatical constructions in their writing and it is also meant to train them on how to study for various purposes.

- **Political Science V: Expected Outcomes**

1. Students learn to understand and follow changes in political behavior, structures, and ideas. They also learn to make logical inferences about social and political issues.

2. Students learn to take responsibility as an individual and as a team member or leader. They also learn to work effectively in multi-disciplinary teams.

- **Constitutional History: Expected Outcomes**

1. This course intends to acquaint the students with the evolution of the legal system in India.

2. This course is designed with an objective to introduce students to the growth of Administrative, Judicial, and Legislative institutions in Colonial India.

3. This course will help students to get an appropriate insight into the present legal system.

- **Legal Writing: Expected Outcomes**

1. Legal writing should be concise and to the point. Avoid unnecessary words, sentences, or paragraphs that do not contribute to your argument.

2. In the introduction, the writer should mention what is coming up about. The introduction of a document is very important in legal writing.

- **Sociology II: Expected Outcomes**

1. This course is intended to familiarize the students with the social, political, economic, and intellectual contexts in which sociology emerged as a distinctive discipline and has had a significant influence on the legislative framework law.

2. This helps to develop an understanding of some of the classical contributions in sociology, and their continuing relevance to its contemporary concerns.

B.A.LL. B - III & LL. B - I

- **Law of Contract: Expected Outcomes**

1. This course is designed to acquaint a student with the general conceptual and practical principles of contract, rules for the formation of contract, performance, and enforcement of contract remedies.
2. This course intends to impart the basic conceptual understanding among students which is the foundation of drafting and interpreting various contracts.

- **Special Contract: Expected Outcomes**

1. This course is to be taught after the students have been made familiar with the general principles of contract in which the emphasis is on understanding and appreciating the basic essentials of a valid contract and on the existence of contractual relationship in various instances.
2. Obviously, a course on special contracts should initiate the students to different kinds of contracts with emphasis on the intricacies therein. This course also should provide an insight into the justification for special statutory provisions for certain kinds of contracts.

- **Law of Torts including MV Accident and Consumer Protection Laws: Expected Outcomes**

1. Presently, the emphasis is on extending the principles not only to acts, which are harmful, but also failure to comply with standards that are continuously changing due to advancement in science and technology.
2. In the modern era of consumer concern of goods and services, the law of torts has an added significance with this forage into the emerging law of consumer protection.

- **Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023: Expected Outcomes**

1. Demonstrate comprehensive knowledge of the provisions, principles, and objectives of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, and understand its evolution from the Indian Penal Code, 1860.
2. Explain the general principles of criminal liability, offences, punishments, and exceptions under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, and interpret their application in different factual situations.
3. Analyze and distinguish various offences against the human body, property, women and children, the State, public tranquility, and other offences prescribed under the BNS.
4. Critically compare the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 with the Indian Penal Code, 1860, and evaluate the significant reforms, additions, and contemporary legal developments introduced

- by the new legislation.
5. Apply the provisions of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita to solve practical legal problems, analyze case studies, and formulate legally reasoned conclusions.

- **Constitutional Law Paper I: Expected Outcomes**

1. The purpose of teaching constitutional law is to highlight its never-ending growth. Constitutional interpretation is bound to be influenced by one's social economic or political predictions.
2. A good understanding of the Constitution and the law, which has developed through constitutional amendments, judicial decisions, constitutional practice and conventions is, therefore, absolutely necessary for a student of law.

- **Family Law I: Expected Outcomes**

1. This course intends to enlighten students about the history and development of the principles and provisions of different personal laws, and the sources from which these laws are derived.
2. It acquaints students about the laws applicable to family relations: marriage and divorce, maintenance, alimony, adoption and guardianship.
3. Study of this subject should enable the students to view family law not merely as a separate system of personal laws based upon religious beliefs, but as one cutting across religious lines, eventually enabling the fulfillment of the Constitutional directive of the Uniform Civil Code.

- **Administrative Law: Expected Outcomes**

1. A course on administrative law must, therefore, lay emphasis on understanding the structure and modus operandi of administration. It must take note of developmental perspectives and attainment of social welfare objectives through bureaucratic process. It should go into matters, which facilitate or hinder the attainment of these objectives.
2. Remedies available for administrative deviance need a critical study and evaluation in the context of realities.

- **Labour and Industrial Law I: Expected Outcomes**

1. This course aims to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the principles, policies, and legal framework governing labour and industrial relations in India through the study of the New Labour Codes.
2. The course seeks to familiarize students with the objectives, structure, and substantive

provisions of the Code on Wages, 2019, the Code on Social Security, 2020.

3. The course further seeks to promote critical analysis of labour law reforms, contemporary challenges in the world of work, and the legal protection of workers in both organized and unorganized sectors, including gig, platform, and migrant workers. Emphasis is placed on the development of legal reasoning, statutory interpretation, problem-solving skills, and the application of labour laws to practical situations, thereby enabling students to appreciate the role of labour legislation in promoting social justice, industrial harmony, economic development, and decent work in a changing employment landscape.

- **Public International Law: Expected Outcomes**

1. At present day man is not confined to a region or nation but he is a member of the world community.
2. International relations led the states to form International Organizations and the states are required to follow the International Law. Thus, comprehensive knowledge of international laws is necessary.

- **Environmental Law: Expected Outcomes**

1. Environmental law necessarily demands an interdisciplinary approach.
2. The development of ecological knowledge has necessitated an overall change not only in managerial studies but also in socio-legal explorations.

- **Jurisprudence**

Expected Outcomes

1. The course aims to develop an analytical approach to understanding the nature of law and the development of the legal system.
2. This course creates an understanding of basic legal concepts like Rights Person, Property, Title, Possession, Ownership, Liability, and Obligation which are basic to the study of Law.

- **Property Law**

Expected Outcomes

1. The Course on property conventionally deals with the Transfer of Property Act, 1882. More than a Century has elapsed since the passing of the Act and far-reaching changes have occurred in the field in property laws owing to altered social conditions.
2. The syllabus includes aspects relating to intellectual property which are important in the context of development.

- **Labour and Industrial Law II**

Expected Outcomes

At the heart of the legal enterprise is the concept of Law. Without a deep understanding of this concept neither legal education nor legal practice can be a purposive activity oriented towards attainment of justice in society. Moreover, without a comprehension of the cognitive and teleological foundations of the discipline, pedagogy becomes a mere teaching of the rules. The fact is that the basic nature and purpose of law should be clear to every student. A course in jurisprudence should, primarily, induct the students into realm of questions concerning law so that he is able to live with their perplexity or complexity and is driven to seek out answer for himself.

It may not be possible that a one-year jurisprudence course can impart knowledge of doctrines about law and justice, developed over the years, in various nations and historical situations. At best an undergraduate course should impart the analytical skill and equip the student with the basic problems concerning law and the types of solutions sought. Thus, the student not only will be able to use this skill in practice but also is motivated to take up detailed historical studies on his own after the course. Since a basic idea in the designing of this course is to bring jurisprudence closer to our reality, in the selection of cases and reading materials the teacher should try to make use of the Indian material as far as possible.

- **Interpretation of Statutes and Principle of Legislation**

Expected Outcomes

1. This paper aims to acquaint the students with basic principles of interpretation.

2. It focuses on general and specific rules of interpretation of statutes.
3. It prescribes the guidelines on the interpretation of remedial, penal, and taxing statutes.
4. It provides for internal and external aids for the interpretation of statutes. It also contains the rules regulating the commencement, operation, and repeal of statutes.
5. It prescribes the principles for the interpretation of Constitutional documents.

- **Penology and Victimology**

Expected Outcomes

1. Penology comprises the processes devised and adopted for the punishment, prevention of crime and the treatment of the criminals. Punishment is to be inflicted on the criminals so as to reform them and to make their integration into society easier.
2. This Course offers a specialist understanding of criminal policies including theories of punishment, their supposed philosophical and sociological justifications and discretion in the sentencing process.

- **Family Law II**

Expected Outcomes

1. The Course Structure is designed mainly with three objectives in view. One is to provide adequate theological perspective so that the basic concepts relating to family are expounded in their social being.
2. To give an overview of some of the current problems arising out of the traditional inequality's writ large in the various family concepts.

- **Constitutional Law II**

Expected Outcomes

1. The purpose of teaching constitutional law is to highlight its never-ending growth. Constitutional interpretation is bound to be influenced by one's social, economic or political predictions.
2. A student must, therefore, learn how various interpretations of the Constitution are possible and why a significant interpretation was adopted in a particular situation. Such a critical approach is necessary requirement in the study of constitutional law.

- **Trade Mark and Design Elective III**

Expected Outcomes

1. A trademark is understood as a symbol or label to enable to sell their goods or services. The essential worth of a Trade Marks is ascribed to as vehicle for the creation and retention of custom by its use as it indicates the origin of goods and services.
2. The Trade mark was formally designated as an Industrial Property. In view of the

emergence of International Law on Trade Marks the Indian Government enacted a comprehensive Statute.

- **Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System (Clinical Course)**

Expected Outcomes

This syllabus aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the legal profession's evolution and the ethical framework governing practitioners in India. It bridges historical context—from ancient practices to the impact of globalization—with the practical statutory requirements of the Advocates Act, 1961. Students will explore the regulatory roles of the Bar Council of India, the nuances of professional misconduct, and the “Seven Lamps of Advocacy” that define an advocate's duty to the court, clients, and the public.

Furthermore, the course emphasizes the critical balance of Bar-Bench relations and the rigorous standards of the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971, through the lens of landmark judicial precedents. It also prepares future lawyers for the modern era by integrating the E-Courts Mission Mode Project, ensuring they are proficient in virtual hearings, e-filing, and the digital transformation of the Indian justice system.

- **Alternate Dispute Resolution (Clinical Course)**

Expected Outcomes

1. Traditional justice delivery system is gradually losing its efficacy due to ever increasing pendency of Cases requiring other mechanism.
2. The settlement of disputes through the Alternate Dispute Resolution is considered as one of the effective, cheap and time saving method in modern 21st century.

B.A.LL.B. V & LL.B III

- **Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita 2023**

The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (BNSS) was enacted with an objective of repealing pre-independence, 19th century colonial-era criminal laws. It aims to modernize and streamline India's criminal justice system. The BNSS aims to address the issues of delay in delivery of justice due to complex procedures, large pendency of cases in courts, low conviction rates, low level of use of technology in legal system, delays in investigation and inadequate use of forensics. The BNSS 2023 modernizes criminal justice procedures with mandatory forensic investigations, stricter timelines for judicial processes, enhanced police powers with safeguards, and comprehensive revisions to bail and detention rules.

- **Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam**

Expected Outcomes

Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam is an indispensable part of both substantive and procedural laws. It imparts credibility to the adjudicatory process by indicating the degree of veracity to be attributed to the facts before the forum. This paper enables the student to appreciate the concepts and principles underlying the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam and identify the recognized form of evidence and its sources. The subject seeks to impart the student the skills of examination and appreciation of oral and documentary evidence in order to find out the truth. The art of examination and cross-examination, and the shifting nature of burden of proof are crucial topics. The concepts brought in by repealing the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 are significant parts of study in this course.

- **CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LIMITATION ACT**

Expected Outcomes

Civil Procedure Code is a subject of daily use by the courts and lawyers and a student cannot afford to have scant knowledge of civil procedure when he goes out to practice as a lawyer. True that it is through experience one gets expert knowledge of civil procedure. However, it is necessary to have to have good grounding in the subject before one enters the profession. While the substantive law determines the rights of parties, procedural law sets down the norms for enforcement. Whenever civil rights of persons are affected by action, judicial decisions will supply the omissions in the law. The code of civil Procedure in India has a chequered history and lays down the details of procedure for redressal of civil rights. Many questions may prop up when one goes to indicate one's civil rights. The court where the suit is to be filed, the essential forms and procedure for institution of suit, the suit is to in support and against, evidence taking and trial, dimensions of an interim order, the peculiar nature of the suits, the complexities of executing a decree and provisions for appeal and revision are

all matters which a lawyer for any side is to be familiar with.

A delay in filling the suit, besides indicating the negligence of the plaintiff in effectively agitating the matter on time, may place courts in a precarious situation. They may not be in a position to appreciate the evidence correctly. Evidence might have been obliterated. Hence, the statute of limitation fixes a period within which a case has to be filed.

PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION LAW

- Expected Outcomes

Power to tax had been described as the power to destroy. This idea is being floated often whenever the state introduces a new tax. Is this true? Is it not necessary that in order to raise revenue and place the economy on solid foundation, the taxing power should be conferred on the state? The power to tax shall not go unregulated. In the context of the federal structure the distribution of the taxing powers assumes added significance. Obviously, a study of the constitutional framework on taxation becomes important. Along with this, an analysis of the different laws enacted in exercise of these powers with their safeguards and remedies sheds light on the mechanics of the taxation by the Union and the States.

COMPANY LAW

- Expected Outcomes

Industrialization plays a very vital role in the economic development of India. In the Post Independence era, industrial regulation is employed as a principal means in the strategy for attaining constitutional values. Companies are no doubt powerful instruments for development. Besides bringing returns and financial benefits to the capital and labour they help amelioration of the living conditions of masses. In a developing society like India, Vast varieties of consumer goods are manufactured or produced and different kinds of public utility services are generated both for general welfare and consumption purposes. Obviously, it is beyond the capacity of one or a few entrepreneurs to engage into such activities. Because the problem of raising large capital needed for such enterprises, there is a looming danger of market risks.

Hence, taking recourse to the device of incorporation is the only efficacious way to surmount all such hurdles. Company law was amended in 2013.

- **EQUITY AND TRUST**

Expected Outcomes

Trust being an obligation connected with property, the law has to play a key role in protecting interests of person for whose benefit trust is created and for balancing the rights and duties of persons connected with trust transactions. There are also instances where even in the absence of specific trust, law has to protect the beneficial interests of persons

on equitable considerations. Trusts may also be created for public purposes of charitable and religious nature. The existing laws in respect of 20 trusts, equitable and fiduciary relations connected with property are to be taught in detail. Students should also be conscientized of the emerging public trust doctrine of common property resources.

- **LAND LAWS INCLUDING TENURE AND TENANCY SYSTEM**

Expected Outcomes

The objectives of this course are to teach the law students following aspects in detail.

- I. Law for the acquisition of land needed for public purposes
- II. II. Law relating to land and revenue in the State of Maharashtra
- III. III. Law in the State of Maharashtra relating to the control of rent and repairs of certain Premises and of eviction of tenants

- **INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS**

Expected Outcomes

The main thrust of this course shall be development of Human Rights law and Jurisprudence at International level. There need not be an attempt to teach the whole gamut of International Law applicable in this course. The Human Rights at International Level were based on conventions and Declaration proclaimed by U.N.O. from time to time. The Human Rights Instrument shall be discussed dealt with Women, Child, Disabled persons, Minorities etc. Needless to say, that course is to be confined to deliberations of International Law Topics relevant to the growth of Human Rights Law and how International Norms and directives are reflected in Regional Instruments.

- **DRAFTING, PLEADING AND CONVEYANCE**

Expected Outcomes

This course covers essential skills required of an Advocate: the skill of drafting conveyances and pleadings. Developing the ability to draft effectively requires development of skills of writing purposefully, articulation, legal research, and of qualities of language, its clarity and precision. All of these develop by practice. The objective of the course is to introduce the student to these skills, and lead him through various basic documents that an Advocate would be called upon to prepare. The subject of Conveyancing will enable a student to know the aspects of the drafting process, essential features of some transactions involving transfer of property and contracts, as also other documents that he would have to make for his clients. He will learn addressing the interests of all parties to the transaction, and the need for protecting to the best extent possible the interests of his own client as a transacting party. The subject of Pleadings will alert the student towards the basic principles of drafting pleadings that state the case of his client. He will understand the process of pleadings, particularly the interplay between different substantive laws applicable to the

case. He will also understand the application of principles of pleadings, and the rules of procedure, and the mandatory contents in different categories of pleadings. This paper will be taught through class instructions and simulation exercises, preferably with assistance of practicing lawyers/ retired judges. Apart from teaching the relevant provisions of Law, the course will include not less than 20 exercises in drafting, Pleading & Conveyance carrying a total of 20 marks (Internal- for 10 Marks student has to maintain a practical record consisting of Drafts regarding Pleading and Conveyancing and 10 marks for viva voce, the oral examination for will be conducted by a team of two examiners; out of which one will be external. The external examiner shall verify the record maintained by each student in this regard as per the guidelines of the Bar Council of India.). And Theory paper will of 80 marks (University examination).

- **MOOT COURT, EXERCISE AND INTERNSHIP**

Expected Outcomes

The performance of the students for this paper will be assessed on annual basis for semester V & VI / IX & X and at the end of the academic year viva voce examination will be conducted. This paper will have three components of 30 marks each and viva for 10 marks.

LL.M IN CRIMINAL LAW

COURSE OUTCOMES

The Course Outcomes of an LL.M. (Master of Laws) program include:

- **CO1:** Demonstrate advanced knowledge and critical understanding of the principles, concepts and contemporary legal framework governing criminal law in India.
- **CO2:** Critically analyse substantive and procedural aspects of criminal law, including the principles of criminal liability, offences, defences, investigation, trial and sentencing.
- **CO3:** Examine and evaluate important judicial decisions, statutory provisions and constitutional principles relating to criminal justice and administration.
- **CO4:** Apply advanced legal reasoning to complex factual situations and formulate appropriate legal arguments and remedies in criminal matters.
- **CO5:** Critically evaluate contemporary developments and emerging issues in criminal law, including cybercrime, organised crime, economic offences and crimes against vulnerable groups.
- **CO6:** Develop advanced legal research skills for analysing criminal statutes, case law, law commission reports, academic literature and other relevant legal materials.
- **CO7:** Examine the relationship between criminal law, human rights, constitutional safeguards and principles of natural justice, with particular emphasis on the rights of accused persons and victims.
- **CO8:** Evaluate the effectiveness of the criminal justice system and critically analyse issues relating to investigation, prosecution, adjudication, punishment, rehabilitation and restorative justice.
- **CO9:** Demonstrate professional ethics, sensitivity towards victims and accused persons, and an understanding of the role of legal professionals in ensuring a fair and effective criminal justice system.
- **CO10:** Undertake independent legal research and formulate reasoned conclusions and recommendations on contemporary and emerging issues in Criminal Law.

COURSE OUTCOMES

CORE SUBJECTS

- **CONSTITUTIONAL LAW**

This advanced Constitutional Law course aims to provide LL.M. students with a comprehensive understanding of the Indian Constitution, its historical development, fundamental principles, and contemporary interpretations. The course objectives include fostering critical analysis of constitutional provisions and landmark judicial decisions, examining governmental structures and functions, evaluating fundamental rights, and exploring key constitutional doctrines.

- **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The main objective of this course is to acquaint the students of law with the scientific methods of Social Science research. The course is expected to provide the knowledge, technique of selection, collection and interpretation of primary and secondary data in Socio-Legal research. Emphasis is given on equipping students to gain the theoretical knowledge which will be the foundation for practical implementation of conducting research in the legal field.

- **INTRODUCTION TO LEGAL THEORY**

This paper will help students to understand fundamental questions of Law and Justice. This course will enable the students to understand the basic foundations of Law, the manner in which Law is justified; the relationship between Law and Morality and Law and Justice. Various theories of Law and Justice are explored in this syllabus. This course will also introduce students with Western and Ancient Indian jurisprudential theories of Law and Justice. It will also construct a sound theoretical foundation of various legal systems which will develop a pragmatic approach of the students towards the understanding of various dimensions of Law and Justice.

- **LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN INDIA**

This course is designed with an objective to acquaint the students with the understanding of Law as a tool for Social Transformation. This course will also enhance the students understanding of Indian models of social order as envisaged by various Indian Social thinkers from legal perspective. Further, this course will facilitate the students to examine various legal frameworks as well as the functional aspects of the other valuable measures such as public opinion, development and contributions of legal scholars, eminent social activists and non-governmental organisations that brought about social transformation in India.

SEMESTER-I

- **PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINAL LAW**

This course offers an in-depth exploration of the foundational principles and theoretical underpinning's of criminal law. It critically examines the evolution, scope, and functions of criminal law as a system of social control. Key concepts such as criminal liability, culpability, and responsibility are studied in relation to the elements of criminal offences—actus reus and mens rea—along with causation, inchoate crimes, and modes of participation. Special emphasis is placed on general defences, the philosophy of punishment, and contemporary debates surrounding strict liability and corporate criminal responsibility. The course integrates classical and modern perspectives from both common law and Indian legal traditions to provide a comprehensive understanding of substantive criminal law.

- **CRIMINAL PROCEDURE: RIGHTS, PROCEDURES, AND REMEDIES**

This specialized course examines the procedural framework governing criminal investigations and prosecutions in India, with emphasis on constitutional protections, statutory provisions, and procedural fairness. The course explores the evolution of criminal procedure in India through legislative reforms, constitutional interpretations, and landmark judicial decisions, providing students with a comprehensive understanding of rights-based approaches to criminal justice administration in India.

- **RESEARCH PROJECT**

Research Project: 50 marks are divided as follows: - Student has to select a topic on any one of the Core or Specialization Subjects, in consultation with subject teacher at the beginning of the semester. By using research methodology, students have to submit research project (Doctrinal or Non-Doctrinal Research) at the end of the said semester. The completed research work should have to be submitted in spiral binding form and same will carry 40 marks. Viva Voce will be conducted by Internal Examiners relating to project work will carry 10 Marks.

SEMESTER - II

- **CORPORATE CRIMINAL LIABILITY AND WHITE-COLLAR CRIME**

Develop advanced theoretical and practical understanding of corporate criminal liability and white-collar crimes. Build specialized expertise in investigating, prosecuting, and defending corporate entities and individuals. Foster critical analysis skills regarding regulatory frameworks and enforcement mechanisms. Prepare legal professionals to navigate complex issues in corporate criminal law and compliance.

- **COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL LAW**

This course provides a systematic and critical exploration of criminal law across

diverse legal systems. It examines the philosophical, procedural, and substantive dimensions of criminal law through a comparative lens, engaging with major legal traditions including Common Law, Civil Law, Islamic Law, Socialist Law, and hybrid systems. Students will study the structural models of criminal procedure (adversarial vs. inquisitorial), prosecutorial discretion, general principles of criminal liability, and various defenses. The course also covers sentencing frameworks, punishment practices, and emerging global trends such as plea bargaining and restorative justice. Emphasizes placed on understanding law in its cultural and institutional context, promoting cross-jurisdictional insight and critical reflection on domestic legal practices.

- **RESEARCH PROJECT (Clinical Course)**

Research Project: 50 marks are divided as follows: - Student has to select a topic on any one of the Core or Specialization Subjects, in consultation with subject teacher at the beginning of the semester. By using research methodology, students have to submit research project (Doctrinal or Non-Doctrinal Research) at the end of the said semester. The completed research work should have to be submitted in spiral binding form and same will carry 40 marks. Viva Voce will be conducted by Internal Examiners relating to project work will carry 10 Marks.

- **SEMINAR COURSE (Clinical Course)**

Seminar Course and Assessment Guidelines: The Seminar Course shall be assessed for a total of 50 marks on the Specialization Subject at the Semester II.

SEMESTER-III

- **VICTIMOLOGY AND VICTIM RIGHTS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE**

This course aims to develop an advanced theoretical and practical understanding of victimology and the rights of victims within the criminal justice framework. It seeks to build specialized expertise in the legal mechanisms available for victim protection, support, and participation. The course also fosters critical analytical skills to examine the gaps between victim rights legislation and its real-world implementation. Ultimately, it prepares legal professionals to promote and advance victim-centred approaches in policy-making, advocacy, and legal practice.

- **COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM**

This is a crucial area of Indian development with which traditional, western, criminology is not overly preoccupied. Collective political violence (CPV) is the order of the day, whether it is agrarian (feudal) violence, or it is atrocities against untouchables, communal riots, electoral violence, police violence (encounters), political violence by militant and extremist groups, gender-based violence or violence involved in mercenary terrorism and its containment. It is not very helpful in such contexts, to mouth the generalities such as "criminalization" or

"lumpenization" of Indian politics. Closer scientific investigation of these phenomena is crucial, which should help us understand both the etiology and the prognosis of CPV. Instead of political analysis, the course should focus on a broader social understanding of the political economy of law in India. Each specific form of violence will be examined with a view to identifying the course of its evolution, the state law response policies of management of sanctions, compensation and rehabilitation of victims of violence, social and political costs. The growth of police and paramilitary forces will also, in this context, be an object of study. Primary materials here will be governmental and citizen investigative reports. The emphasis of the course will be on fashioning overall democratic understanding and responses to meet this problem.

- **ORGANIZED AND UNORGANIZED CRIMES – LAW AND POLICY**

The term "organised crime" brings to mind Drug Cartels, Mafias, Black Societies and Biker gangs. What do these groups have in common? What are their differences? What do they actually do? Organized and Unorganized Crimes Law and Policy aim to unpack and understand the dynamics of organized crime, its actors, groups, activities and organization as well as their geographical aspects. The subject explores from a theoretical and practical perspective the different approaches that have been used in order to explain and understand organized crime, as well as the policy responses to it. Case – based approaches will be used to illustrate throughout the course. This course analyses major 'organized crime' groups across the globe and the various forms of transnational crime encountered in the contemporary setting.

- **JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION**

This course is designed to develop an advanced understanding of the theoretical foundations and legal frameworks that govern juvenile justice systems. It aims to build specialized expertise in strategies for preventing juvenile delinquency, as well as in rehabilitation and reintegration approaches. The course encourages critical analysis of the intersection between child rights, criminal justice, and social welfare systems. It also prepares students to engage effectively with juvenile justice administration and to contribute to policy development and reform.

- **SEMINAR COURSE (Clinical Course)**

Seminar Course and Assessment Guidelines the Seminar Course shall be assessed for a total of 50 marks on the Specialization Subject at the Semester IV.

- **PSYCHOLOGY AND CRIMINAL LAW**

This course explores the dynamic interface between psychology and criminal law in the Indian legal context. The program examines how psychological principles inform criminal justice processes, from understanding criminal behavior to evaluating witness testimony and designing rehabilitation program. Through an interdisciplinary approach, students will analyze

the psychological dimensions of criminal responsibility, sentencing considerations, and therapeutic jurisprudence. The course addresses unique challenges in the Indian criminal justice system while incorporating comparative perspectives. Students will develop critical skills in applying psychological research to legal questions, preparing them for careers in criminal law practice, policy formulation, or forensic consultation.

- **SENTENCING AND PENOLOGY**

This course provides a comprehensive examination of sentencing principles and penal theories in the Indian legal context. The program explores the historical evolution, theoretical foundations, and practical applications of punishment and corrections. Students will critically analyze sentencing frameworks, judicial discretion, alternatives to incarceration, and correctional administration while addressing unique challenges within the Indian criminal justice system. The course integrates constitutional perspectives, human rights considerations, and contemporary reform movements, preparing legal professionals to engage meaningfully with sentencing policy and practice in India.

- **PRINCIPLES OF EVIDENCE LAW**

This course provides a comprehensive examination of the principles and practice of evidence law in the Indian legal system. The program explores the theoretical foundations, procedural frameworks, and practical applications of evidentiary rules in civil and criminal proceedings. Students will critically analyze the Indian Evidence Act/ Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), judicial interpretations, and emerging trends in evidence law while developing advanced skills in evidentiary analysis and argumentation. The course addresses unique challenges within the Indian judicial context while incorporating comparative perspectives and technological developments, preparing legal professionals to navigate complex evidentiary issues in litigation, academia, and policy formulation.

- **DISSERTATION (Clinical Course)**

A. WRITTEN WORK- DESSERTATION ON THE GIVEN TOPIC – 150 MARKS

B. VIVA-VOCE – 50 MARKS