



Key Indicator – 1.1 Curriculum Design and Development
(50)

1.1.1 Curricula developed and implemented have relevance to the local, national, regional and global developmental needs, which is reflected in the Programme outcomes (POs), and Course Outcomes(COs) of the Programmes offered by the University
(20)

Criterion 1 – Curricular Aspects
(150)



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Curriculum Mapping with SDG Goals

MAPPING OF THE PROGRAMME WITH SDGs

1. Constitutional Law - I & II

SDG: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions (SDG 16)

- Constitutional law forms the foundation of a nation's legal and political systems, addressing the rule of law, governance, and the rights of citizens.
- It ensures justice through the establishment of human rights protections, fair electoral processes, and the balancing of powers within government, which promotes strong institutions and peaceful societies.
- Topics like fundamental rights and judicial review can foster stronger accountability and transparency in governance.

2. Environmental Law

SDG: Life on Land (SDG 15), Life Below Water (SDG 14), Climate Action (SDG 13)

- This area of law governs natural resources, pollution control, and biodiversity conservation.
- Environmental law addresses issues related to land use, water management, climate change, and pollution, all of which are crucial for sustainable ecosystems and combating climate change.
- International treaties and domestic regulations can be explored to ensure sustainable land and marine management.

3. Labour & Industrial Law - I & II

SDG: Decent Work and Economic Growth (SDG 8), Reduced Inequalities (SDG 10)

- Labour laws protect workers' rights, ensuring fair wages, safe working conditions, and the prohibition of discrimination.
- Industrial law covers issues like collective bargaining and workplace disputes, promoting decent work.
- By focusing on social security, health care, and equality of opportunity, it contributes to reducing inequality and promoting inclusive economic growth.



4. Labour Laws

SDG: Decent Work and Economic Growth (SDG 8), Reduced Inequalities (SDG 10)

- Labour laws provide the framework for regulating employment standards, workers' safety, compensation, and dispute resolution.
- This helps create fair and inclusive workplaces, thereby fostering decent work and reducing economic and gender inequalities.

5. Public International Law

SDG: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions (SDG 16), Partnership for the Goals (SDG 17)

- Public international law governs the relationships between countries and international organizations, addressing issues like human rights, war crimes, and international trade.
- It fosters international cooperation, conflict resolution, and peacebuilding, contributing to strong institutions and peaceful, inclusive societies globally.
- International treaties on trade, human rights, and the environment promote global partnerships.

6. Disaster, Development & Human Rights

SDG: Climate Action (SDG 13), Reduced Inequalities (SDG 10), Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions (SDG 16)

- This subject examines the intersection between disaster management, human rights, and development.
- By focusing on the rights of vulnerable populations during and after disasters, it helps develop resilience in societies and strengthens human rights protections.
- It advocates for inclusive disaster response and recovery mechanisms that ensure no one is left behind.

7. Clean Energy & Sustainability Laws

SDG: Affordable and Clean Energy (SDG 7), Climate Action (SDG 13), Responsible Consumption and Production (SDG 12)

- This subject focuses on laws and policies governing clean energy, renewable resources, and sustainable practices.
- It addresses how legal frameworks can encourage clean energy development, reduce carbon emissions, and promote sustainable production and consumption patterns.



8. Humanitarian Law

SDG: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions (SDG 16), No Poverty (SDG 1), Reduced Inequalities (SDG 10)

- Humanitarian law governs the conduct of armed conflicts and protects civilians, prisoners of war, and other non-combatants.
- It ensures the provision of aid during conflicts, aiming to reduce suffering, promote peace, and protect human dignity, which is essential for addressing poverty and inequality.

9. Human Rights Law and Practice

SDG: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions (SDG 16), Reduced Inequalities (SDG 10), Gender Equality (SDG 5)

- Human rights law advocates for the protection and promotion of universal rights, such as freedom of speech, freedom from discrimination, and the right to a fair trial.
- It plays a key role in reducing inequalities, advancing gender equality, and supporting justice systems that serve all members of society.

10. Economics I, II, & III

SDG: Decent Work and Economic Growth (SDG 8), Reduced Inequalities (SDG 10), No Poverty (SDG 1)

- Economics as a subject informs the understanding of how laws interact with economic systems.
- By focusing on concepts like market regulation, distribution of wealth, and economic policies, economics contributes to inclusive growth, poverty reduction, and equitable access to resources.



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