

Detailed Analysis of Syllabus Feedback Survey Responses

Students

The majority of students (76.9%) agreed that the syllabus content aligns effectively with course objectives and learning outcomes, with 43.6% rating it ****4/5**** and 33.3% selecting ****5/5****. However, a small minority (7.7% neutral, 2.6% dissatisfied) suggested room for refinement in clarity or execution. When evaluating skill development, 51.3% of students felt the syllabus enhanced legal knowledge and practical skills (38.5%, though 28.2% remained neutral, indicating a need for more experiential learning opportunities. Critical thinking and analytical skill development received strong approval, with 69.2% agreeing, though 15.4% were neutral, highlighting variability in perceived rigor.

Regarding resource relevance, 41% found textbooks and references up-to-date, but 24.4% expressed neutrality, suggesting gaps in contemporary legal updates. Employability components like internships and moot courts saw mixed feedback: 25.6% rated these positively, while 28.2% were neutral or dissatisfied, pointing to uneven practical integration. Self-study encouragement was well-received (59%), though 26.9% desired more structured guidance.

Alumni

Alumni feedback revealed moderate satisfaction with syllabus preparedness for professional practice: 66.7% agreed the syllabus equipped them for real-world challenges, but 33.3% noted deficiencies, particularly in emerging areas like cyber law and AI, where 33.3% rated integration as neutral. Access to legal databases was praised (50%), yet updates on recent legal developments received lukewarm responses (50% neutral). Satisfaction with overall syllabus design was high (66.7%), but alumni emphasized the need for stronger industry-aligned updates.

Industry Experts

Industry experts largely endorsed the syllabus's alignment with industry expectations (60%), with 80% confident in graduates' competencies. Practical skills like legal drafting and negotiation were deemed strong (60%), though 40% flagged insufficient focus on emerging domains such as AI regulation and fintech law. Interdisciplinary knowledge integration (e.g., law with technology) received mixed ratings: 60% rated it, but 40% called for deeper cross-disciplinary engagement. While 60% acknowledged efforts to incorporate recent legal trends, 40% urged faster adaptation to legislative amendments.

Academicians

Academicians praised the syllabus for its balance of theory and practice (87.5% or higher) and comprehensive coverage of core subjects. However, interdisciplinary components (e.g., law and economics) were critiqued, with 25% rating them neutral. Emerging areas like climate justice and AI regulation were deemed adequately integrated by 75%, though 12.5% disagreed. Assessment methods aligned well with syllabus objectives (75%), but 25% advocated for more

innovative evaluation formats. Flexibility to incorporate legal developments was widely endorsed (87.5%), though 12.5% stressed the need for faster updates.

Conclusion

The syllabus is robust in foundational legal training, with strong marks for alignment with objectives, critical skill development, and theoretical depth. However, stakeholders uniformly highlighted gaps in **emerging legal domains** (AI, cyber law), **interdisciplinary integration**, and **hands-on employability components**. Alumni and industry experts emphasized the urgency of updating content to reflect rapid legal advancements, while academicians called for richer cross-disciplinary frameworks. Addressing these areas could enhance relevance, ensuring graduates are equipped for both current and future legal landscapes.

Action Plan for Revising the School of Law Syllabus

To address feedback from students, alumni, industry experts, and academicians, the following action plan will enhance the syllabus's relevance, rigor, and alignment with contemporary legal practice:

1. Integrate Emerging Legal Domains

- **New Modules:** Introduce dedicated courses on AI regulation, cyber law, fintech, and climate justice, ensuring 15–20% of the syllabus covers emerging areas.
- **Industry Partnerships:** Collaborate with law firms and tech companies to design case studies and workshops on cutting-edge legal challenges.

2. Strengthen Interdisciplinary Learning

- **Cross-Departmental Electives:** Offer joint courses with technology, business, and public policy departments (e.g., “Law & Digital Governance” or “IPR in Tech Startups”).
- **Guest Lectures:** Invite professionals from non-legal sectors (e.g., data scientists, policymakers) to discuss interdisciplinary applications.

3. Expand Practical Skill Development

- **Mandatory Clinics:** Increase moot court participation, legal aid clinics, and drafting simulations by 25%, integrating them into core credits.
- **Structured Internships:** Partner with courts, NGOs, and corporates to ensure 100% student placement in semester internships with graded evaluations.

4. Update Resources and Assessments

- **Contemporary Materials:** Refresh reading lists quarterly to include recent judgments, amendments, and global legal trends (e.g., SCC Online updates).
- **Skill-Based Assessments:** Replace 30% of traditional exams with portfolios, client counseling simulations, and research projects.

5. Faculty Development

- Training Programs: Organized workshops on emerging legal trends and pedagogical tools for faculty.
- Research Incentives: Funded faculty projects on interdisciplinary law to enrich syllabus content.

6. Continuous Feedback Mechanism

- Annual Syllabus Review: Establish a committee with alumni, industry experts, and students to propose updates.
- Employer Surveys: Gauge graduate preparedness biannually to align syllabus with market needs.

Timeline: Pilot changes in the 2024 academic year, with full implementation by 2025.

Expected Outcome: A dynamic syllabus that produces graduates adept in traditional and emerging law, equipped with practical skills, and adaptable to global legal shifts.