

2.6.1 Programme and course outcomes for all Programmes offered by the institution are stated and displayed on website and communicated to teachers and students.

**PROGRAMME OUTCOMES OF B.A., LL.B PROGRAMME (SEM I-X)
AND LL.B PROGRAMME (SEM I-VI)**

Programme Outcomes of all the programs are identified at the National Level i.e. by the Bar Council of India. The programme outcomes and programme specific outcomes are achieved through a curriculum that offers a number of courses. The prospectus of the college states the syllabus of every subject under each course offered by the college. It provides a general idea about the outlooks of the college and about the outcome on the successful completion of the course. Our college offered various Programmes such as B.A., LLB, (Five Year Course) LL.B (Three year course) and LLM - Corporate Law (Two year PG course). Following are some of the Course Outcomes of the programme on the completion.

Practice of Law in Bar

Judicial Services

Legal Process Outsourcing

As Legal Advisor in Law Firm

Non-Governmental Organization

Prosecutors

Government Services

Legal officers in Public and Private Organizations

PO1: Students should have the ability to understand the laws and legislations at the global and national level.

PO2: Students should possess the extra-ordinary skills to communicate both in oral and written forms

PO3: Students should be able to demonstrate the complete understanding of the Civil & Criminal Justice System in India with exceptional professionalism.

PO4: Application and learning of substantive and procedural laws, as also the drafting of pleadings such as institution of suit etc. and understanding of the legal setup.

PO5: Problem solving ability & critical analysis of case laws- the gaining of legal knowledge enables the learner to solve the problems more effectively by application of the knowledge so acquired and helps them to critically analyse the case laws.

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC (PSO) OUTCOMES OF B.A., LL.B PROGRAMME (SEM I-X) AND LL.B PROGRAMME (SEM I-VI)

PSO1: Interpretation and analysing the legal and social problems and working towards the redressal of such problems by application of laws and regulations in force.

PSO2: Acquaint progressive knowledge in the specific field of law.

PSO3: Students are equipped with the knowledge of teaching methods thus to enabling them to enter the teaching profession.

PSO4: To work for finding the solutions to the problems by application of laws and regulations.

PSO5: To Interpret and Analyse the legal and social problems.

PSO6: To promote community welfare.

COURSE OUTCOME OF B.A., LL.B PROGRAMME (SEM I-X) AND LL.B PROGRAMME (SEM I-VI)

CO 1: English: To provide a student with a platform to develop his confidence and to enhance his communication skills. This in turn will facilitate his/her advocacy skills, mediation skills, speaking skill, vocabulary etc. Students will be able to give a good oral presentation and will increase their reading speed and efficiency.

CO 2: Political Science I (Political Theory and Organisation): Political Thought is an introductory paper to the concepts, ideas and theories in Political theory. It seeks to explain the evolution and usages of these concepts, ideas and theories with reference to individual thinkers both historically and analytically.

CO 3: While giving an idea of the general principles of Sociology in the Context of Indian Society and its Institutions, the course shall strive to reveal to the students the role of Law as Social Engineering. The essential moorings of Law in society will be Instruments of social change will be highlighted through illustrations and empirical studies.

CO 4: Legal Language: Command of Language is an essential quality of a lawyer for presentation of not only pleadings but also arguments before a court of law. Efficiency of advocacy depends upon communication skill to a substantial extent. No doubt, he should be conversant with the legal terminology, precision; clarity and cogence are governing principles of legal Language. A student of law should get an opportunity to be familiar with the writings of eminent jurists of the past. This exposition will stand him in good stead in understanding the intricate problems of law and will equip him with the faculty of articulation and sound writing.

CO 5: Economics-I: Economics is a Science and its relevance to Law characteristics of free enterprise, Planned Economics and Mixed Economics. To familiarize the students with basic

concepts of economics such as demand, supply, price, price determination, money wages, banking, index numbers, direct and indirect taxes etc.

CO 6: Political Science II- (Foundation of Political Obligation):- This paper highlights the Indian Government and Politics and enables the student to focus on the political processes and actual functioning of the political system. It also explains nature of Power, authority, legitimacy and Grounds of Political Obligation and its functions etc.

CO 7: Logic and Scientific Method: The subject of Logic is important to a law student to acquire the skills of understanding problem, analysing problem, interpretation of problem in his legal career. Accordingly the subject is designed to understand basic concepts of Logic and language, terms and propositions, methods of logic, syllogism, Laws of thought, logical proposition and analysis.

CO 8: English-II: The main purpose of syllabus is to acquaint them with basic sentence structure based on its grammar and usage. The section of composition covers the chapters like formal correspondence, translation from English to regional language, drafting reports, précis writing these chapters develop the student's capacity to present their perspective in their own language. Every subject has its own terminology, Legal terms is the vocabulary that fulfil the skill in writing legal language.

CO 9: Democracy, Election and Good Governance: the rationale of the study is to make the pupils aware of the importance of democracy. What constitute democracy, what is its importance from the point of view of the role of individual and what exactly can an individual get if he performs his role well in the society. This module also aims to make the individual understand the different aspects of democracy and its implications in the overall development of the state.

CO 10: Economics-II: The units incorporated in this paper would enable the students to know about theories of population, National income, poverty, Employment, regulation and control of private company, small and large scale industries, Labour productivity, foreign trade, taxation, import export etc

CO 11: Political Science III (International relations and organisation); This paper deals with issues relating to International Politics such as World Community, National Power, war, International Law for maintaining peace and the method of Balance of Power and diplomacy. It also discuss the concept of UNO and its main Organs.

CO 12: Political Science IV: (Western Political Thoughts):- This paper discuss the concepts of Ideal States, Civil Society, and Citizenship etc.

CO 13: Legal History: A Student of Law should be exposed to the ancient social order and religious philosophy as well as to the systems of dispute settlement mechanisms existing in those days. To give an insight and awareness of how the present system had emerged from the ancient and medieval times.

CO 14: Legal Writing: Legal Writing course will facilitate in the context of drafting predictive memoranda and other legal documents. The course will also focus on the principles of effective legal writing including clarity, conciseness, and precision.

CO 15: Political Science V: (Indian Political Thinker): This paper deals with political social reforms and Indian freedom movement. It seeks to explain the ideas of Kutilya, Justice Ranade, B. G. Tilak, Mahatma Gandhji, Pandit Nehru, Dr. B R Ambedkar etc.

CO 16 Sociology-II: This course elaborates nature of crimes its causes and the ways of to solve the problems as well as objectives of punishment, its kinds and its various theories of punishments and also problems of women, challenged groups explosiveness of population and control growth of population, unemployment, poverty, environmental and communication problems, linguist, regional territorial problems which our country facing.

CO 17 Constitutional History of India: This course aims at giving a brief overview of the history of Indian Law and Constitution of India. It enables the students to understand the Laws of India, especially the Constitutional Law in a better manner. This course shall play a pivotal role in creating interest amongst students in furtherance of their Law career and it will also help students to understand the Constitutional Development in India.

CO18: Environmental Studies: This course aim to encourage the student to respect and nurture his environment and to ensure protection of the flora and fauna and such other environmental issues through litigation.

CO 19: Law of Contracts: This course is designed to acquaint a student with the conceptual and operational parameters of these various general principles of contractual relations. Specific enforcement of contract is an important aspect of the Law of Contracts. Analysis of the kinds of contracts that can be specifically enforced and the methods of enforcement forms a significant segment of this study.

CO 20: Special Contract: 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. This course also should provide an insight into the justification for special statutory provisions for certain kinds of contracts. This Course enables the students to better appreciate the law governing special contracts like, indemnity, guarantee, agency, etc. which are more relevant in the contemporary society.

Co 21: Law of Torts including MV Accident and Consumer Protection Laws: To study the principles of Tortious liability, the defences available in an action for torts, the capacity of parties to sue and be sued and matters connection there with. To study and evaluate the specific torts against the individual and property. The students should reflect on the alternative forms, and also the remedies provided under the Consumer Protection Act. And also deals with some of the important provisions of Motor Vehicle Act.

CO 22: Law of Crimes Paper - I: Penal Code: A proper understanding of crimes, methods of controlling them and the socio-economic and political reasons for their existence is now extremely important in the larger context of India's development, if students are to use their knowledge and skills to build a just and humane society. The curriculum outlined here attempts to bring in these new Perspectives.

CO 23: Constitutional Law-Paper I: 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. 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. 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. He must also know the genesis, nature and special features and be aware of the social, political and economic influence on the Constitution.

CO 24: Family Law-I: The course structure is designed mainly with three objectives in view. One is to provide adequate sociology perspectives so that the basic concepts relating to family are expounded in their social setting. The next objective is to give an overview of some of the current problems arising out of the foundational in-equalities writ large in the various family concepts. The third objective is to view family law not merely as a separate system of personal laws based upon religious but as the one cutting across the religious lines and eventually enabling us to fulfil the constitutional directive of uniform civil code. Such a restructuring would make the study of familial relations more meaningful.

CO 25: Administrative Law: Students will be learning the about Nature Development of law relating to administration and effective means of administrative control further they will be The Focus is on their role in protecting the rights of individuals against abuse of administration and adjudicatory powers of the administration and liability of administrative authorities. 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.

CO 26: Labour and Industrial Law: Paper-I: Today's labour is engaged in a battle for position of honour and status equal with management. The study of labour law has its aim on the societal impulses on, and state reactions to the complex socio-economic, human and political problems arising out of the constant conflicts between different classes. The student should get an insight into legislative attempts made by Indian Government. The students also must have knowledge of existing laws and present position of labour.

CO 27: Public International Law: To enable the learner to study the various international conventions and the law. Students will demonstrate an understanding of how international law today influences and interacts with domestic law in a diversity of substantive areas. To make evident knowledge and understanding of the international rights frame work, its origins and justifying theories.

CO 28: Environmental Law: To enable a student to acquaint himself about the various laws which governs our eco system. Students will be able to get basic knowledge of environment, pollution and various principles. Students will get the knowledge about the Environment (protection) Act, powers of central government and state government to

make laws and Environment Tribunals. Understand in depth knowledge of the specialist area of environmental law and associated disciplinary areas.

CO 29: Jurisprudence: To enable the students to understand the theories and concepts which deal with the emergence of law e.g. judicial precedents, legislation etc. So also to impart the analytical skill and equip the student with the basic problems concerning law and the types of solutions sought.

CO 30: Property Law: To enable a student to understand the various modes of transfer of property e.g. Sale, mortgage, lease and the laws applicable for such transfers. The syllabus includes aspects relating to intellectual property which are important in the context of development. So also The Maharashtra Apartment Ownership Act, 1970 was passed by the Maharashtra State Legislature to deal with the shortage of lands in urban areas, the majority of citizens of urban areas of the State cannot think in terms of working houses on individual basis.

CO 31: Labour Laws -II: Students will know the development and the judicial setup of Labour Laws. Students will learn the laws relating to Industrial Relations, Social Security and Working conditions and also learn the enquiry procedural and industrial discipline.

CO 32: Interpretation of Statutes and Principles of Legislation: With the emergence of legislation, interpretation of statutes became a method by which judiciary explores the intention behind the statutes. Judicial interpretation involves construction of words, phrases and expressions. In their attempt to make the old and existing statutes contextually relevant, courts used to develop certain rules, doctrines and principles of interpretation.

CO 33: Penology & victim logy: The course of Penology and Victim logy offers a specialist understanding of criminal policies including theories of punishment, their supposed philosophical and sociological justifications and the problem of exercise of discretion in sentencing.

CO 34: Family Law-II: 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. The next objective is to give an overview of

some of the current problems arising out of the traditional inequalities writ large in the various family concepts. The third objective to any law not merely as a separate system of personal laws based upon religions but as the one thing across the religious lines and eventually enabling us to fulfil the constitutional directive of uniform civil code. Such a restructuring would make the study of familial relations more meaningful.

CO 35: Constitutional law – II: to enable the student to understand the supreme law of the land to enable the student to understand the supreme law of the land, the fundamental rights and the duties and the functions of the courts to redress the violation of such rights. It helps the student to be pro-active undertake ‘judicial activism’ The students should be able to articulate their independent views over contemporary crucial constitutional issues like Constitutional Supremacy, Rule of law, and Concept of Liberty, organization, Powers and Functions of the Various Organs of the Government.

CO 36: Trade Mark and Design: In view of the emergence of International Law on Trade Marks the Indian Government enacted a comprehensive Statute. The Trade Marks Act, 1999 dealing with Registration and imposing of penalties for any falsely applying Trade Marks. In modern times at the time of purchase of goods or articles many people are attracted and influenced by a design, which has an artistic merit and sense. The Producers of an article are also hunt for attractive design, which is likely to increase the sales. The designs Act, 2000 in India Governs the Copy rights in Industrial Designs. The Study of both Acts helps exploring new perspectives in the realm of Intellectual Property Right in India.

CO 37: Law of Crimes – Ii (Criminal Procedure Code): This course helps to identify, explain and apply the principles of criminal law covered in the course. It also enables the student to access, use, interpret and apply complex statutory material to solve criminal law problems. To enable students to obtain a fair idea how the code works as the main spring of the criminal justice delivery system and should be exposed to the significant riddles of the procedure. Juvenile justice and probation of offenders are combined with the study of criminal procedure. These topics also do have their roots in criminal procedure. The rubrics under their head are intended to render as essential grasp of the areas.

CO 38: Law of Evidence: This paper enables the student to appreciate the concepts and principles underlying the law of evidence 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 amendments to the law of evidence are significant parts of study in this course.

CO 39: Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act: This course of C.P.C is designed to Study the importance of procedural law. To acquaint the students with the various stages through which a civil case passes through, and the connected matters. The course also includes law of limitation.

CO 40: Principles of taxation law: To Exhibit sophisticated knowledge related to tax accounting rules and regulations. To Identify, define, and resolve tax issues through their understanding, knowledge and application. To explain different types of incomes. 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.

CO 41: Company Law: This course enables the students to Gain basic knowledge of the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 in relation to types of companies, Memorandum of Association, Articles of Association, Administration of Company Law etc. Comprehend the classification of Directors, key managerial personnel, Meetings of Companies and the Committees connected with the affairs of a Company. To Gain insight on the law related to maintenance of Books of Accounts, Auditor's and Auditors Report etc.

CO 42: Equity & Trust: 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 trusts, equitable and fiduciary relations connected with property are to be taught in detail. Students should also to be conscientized of the emerging public trust doctrine of common property resources.

CO 43: Land Laws Including Tenure & Tenancy System: The objectives of this course are to teach the law students: I. Law for the acquisition of land needed for public purposes: II. Law

relating to land and revenue in the State of Maharashtra III. Law in the State of Maharashtra relating to the control of rent and repairs of certain premises and of eviction of tenants.

CO 44: International Human Rights: 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.

ABILITY ENHANCEMENT COURSE –I

CO 45: Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System (Clinical Course): To help students to know the rules of legal professionalism. The course on professional ethics as a practical component in the field of law has been designed to imbibe students with high ethical values forming the basis of the profession.

ABILITY ENHANCEMENT COURSE –II

CO 46: Alternate Dispute Resolution: (Clinical Course): Traditional justice delivery system is gradually losing its efficacy due to ever increasing pendency of Cases requiring other mechanism. 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. The system of settlement of disputes through Arbitration has been in existence in India since 1940. However the Indian Government enacted the Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996 on the basis of UNCITRAL model on Arbitration. This Act provides Alternate Dispute Resolution including Arbitration, Conciliation and International Commercial Arbitration. This paper will be taught through the class instruction, Simulation exercises and case studies conducted by senior Legal Practitioners.

SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE I

CO 47: Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance (Clinical Course): Drafting of Pleading and Conveyancing- to enable students to draft pleadings and conveyance. This course is designed for training the students in drafting of pleadings and conveyances and other essential documents. The skill of drafting can be acquired and sharpened by undertaking the exercises under the supervision of an expert in the field.

SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE II

CO 48: Moot-Court, Exercise and Internship (Clinical Course): to train students in legal practice and undertake mock trials. This course of Moot Court exercise is designed to hone advocacy skills in the students.

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES OF POST GRADUATE LL.M PROGRAMME

PO1: Enabling the students to explore and learn the detailed laws and the procedure pertaining to the specific field of study and to analyse the judicial response to it.

PO2: Interpret and analyse the legal and social problems and work towards finding solutions to the problems by application of laws and regulations.

PO3: Students are equipped with the knowledge of teaching methods through the subject on Legal Education thereby enabling them to enter the teaching profession.

PO4: Understanding, enabling and recognizing the importance of engagement in independent and life-long learning in the broader context of social-legal changes.

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES OF POST GRADUATE LL.M PROGRAMME

PSO1: Enabling a learner to effectively understand the various laws in the context of which they are made including specific exhaustive understanding of variety of substantive as well as procedural laws including various legislations along with the rules in the specialized area of their interest.

PSO2 Encouraging the analysis of legal problems from an objective point of view and work towards finding solutions to the problems by application of laws and regulations.

PSO3 Enabling the art of undertaking doctrinal and empirical research covering a wide area of socio-legal knowledge and implementation of various tools and techniques of research.

PSO4 To develop the skills necessary for facilitating legal research and to effectively hone their advocacy skills in the specialized areas.

COURSE OUTCOMES OF POST GRADUATE LL.M PROGRAMME

CO 1: Indian constitutional law and new challenges: The post graduate students in law, who had the basic knowledge of Indian Constitutional Law at LL.B level, should be exposed to the new challenges and perspectives of constitutional development while they are allowed to choose an area of law for specialization. Obviously, rubrics under this paper require modification and updating from time to time.

CO 2: Legal education and research methodology: A post-graduate student of law should get an insight into the objectives of legal education. The LL.M course, being intended also to produce lawyers with better competence and expertise, it is imperative that the student should familiarize himself with the different systems of legal education. Upon the completion of this course, a student will be able to identify and discuss the complex issues inherent in selecting a research problem, select an appropriate research design, and implement research project. Identify and discuss the concepts and procedures of sampling, data collection, analysis and reporting.

CO 3: Law of industrial and intellectual property: This course will enable students to understand the concept of intellectual property rights as developed in India at the international arena as well as in the nation-to-nation relations. The impact of IPR regime on the economic front is emphasized in this paper. In particular, greater attention would be given here to the law relating to unfair and restrictive trade practices as affecting the regime of 12 Intellectual Property Rights. New areas of development, especially plant patenting and patenting of new forms of life (biotechnology) should receive special attention.

Co 4: legal regulation of economic enterprises: This course focuses on the legal framework of economic regulation. The focus is on growth, both in public and private sectors, so as to cope up with the problems of population explosion. We have found that there is now almost a circle from laissez faire to welfare state and again back to laissez faire. Adoption of the concept of global economy in the presence of the socialistic perspectives in the Constitution presents a dilemma. The trends of liberalization starting in the early nineties and continuing to this day bring a shift in focus of regulation in diverse fields of economic activities. This course is designed to acquaint the students of the eco- legal perspectives and implications of such developments.

CO 5: Law and social transformation: This course is designed fetch awareness of Indian approaches to social and economic problems in the context of law as a means of social control and change; and a spirit of inquiry to explore and exploit law and legal institutions as a means to achieve development within the framework of law. The endeavour is to make the students aware of the role the law has played and has to play in the contemporary Indian society.

CO 6: Corporate law: Students will have an understanding in business laws and in management. They will be able to apply concepts, principles and theories to understand simple business laws.

CO 7: Company and securities law: The Course on Company and Securities Laws is a comparative study of legal and regulatory frameworks. It is designed to enable the students

to understand the critical securities market processes, such as legal, due diligence and compliance.

CO 8: Cyber law: The main objective of this course is to make students familiar with the developments that are being taking place in the different areas with the help of Computer Science and Information Technology. To acquaint the students with the national and international legal order relative to these.

CO 9: Legal Research Methodology and Clinical Legal Education-II (practical paper)

CO 10: Corporate Finance: To understand the economic and legal dimensions of corporate finance in the process of industrial development in establishing social order in the context of constitutional values. To acquaint the students with the normative, philosophical and economic contours of various statutory rules relating to corporate finance. To acquaint the students with the organisation, functions, lending, and recovery procedures, conditions of lending and accountability of international national and state financing institutions and also of commercial banks and to acquaint the students with the process of the flow and outflow of corporate finance.

CO 11: Social Security Legislation: This course shall examine the various dimensions of labour security measures and seek linkages with social security would expose the students to the evolution and theory of concept of social security, social insurance and labour welfare. The objects to study this subject are: To study the laws regarding social security legislation in India and their judicial interpretation. To appreciate the legal problems connected with the coverage of the Statutes, nature and extent of the risks covered, types and extend of benefits, claims, settlement, procedures etc.

CO 12: Women and Child Labour: To impart knowledge to students about social status, legislative and judicial approach for the protection and empowerment of women at national and international level and to sensitize the students about issues 18 relating to rights of women and their safety concern. To impart knowledge regarding the child rights and their protection at national and international level and also to sensitize the students about various issues and legal policies related to child rights.

CO 13: Prevention and control of pollution: Pollution hazards bring the worst harm to the environment. Legal measures are attempted to prevent or control various kinds of pollution. Can land, water, air and other pollution hazards be presented or controlled effectively by criminal sanctions especially in a developing country like India? What other legal strategies can be adopted at this level? One has to be a critic of the existing laws and to look forward

to desirable mechanism of control over pollution hazards. This paper aims at shedding light on these areas.

CO 14: Dissertation: This course will enable the students to Identify key research questions within the various field of on which they will carry out independent research. Demonstrate appropriate referencing and develop skills in other aspects of academic writing. Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of report writing.