

# **School of Law**

**Programme Outcomes (POs), Programme Specific  
Outcomes (PSOs) & Course Outcomes (POs)**

## **Programme Outcomes (Pos):**

### **Graduate Courses (BALLB, BCOM LLB & LLB):**

PO1: Practical Knowledge of Law (core subjects) and Practice (applications of the subjects in profession).

PO2: To impart knowledge about the Code of Conduct and Professional Integrity to practice the profession of Law.

PO3: Providing Legal Awareness to the people( through legal aid camps).

PO4: Development of Team spirit and leadership qualities.

PO5: Effective verbal and non-verbal communication.

PO6: Brainstorming of the potential problems pertaining to technical, cognitive and communicative skills and their solutions by mentors.

PO7: Self-employment.

### **LLM:**

PO1: Practical Knowledge of Law (core subjects) and Practice (applications of the subjects in profession).

PO2: To impart knowledge about the Code of Conduct and Professional Integrity to practice the profession of Law.

PO3: Providing Legal Awareness to the people( through legal aid camps).

PO4: Effective verbal and non-verbal communication.

PO5: To impart knowledge about prescription handling and patient counselling.

PO6: To study the inventory control and Drug store management in the drug store/ Pharmacy of a hospital.

PO7: Brainstorming of the potential problems pertaining to technical, cognitive and communicative skills and their solutions by mentors.

PO8: Self-Employment.

## **Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs):**

### **Graduate Courses (BALLB, BCOM LLB & LLB)**

BALLB & B.COMLLB is a five years degree integrated programme divided in ten semesters and LLB is a three years degree programme divided in six semesters. The school has well defined learning outcomes. The vision and mission of the school emphasizes on promoting value education through motivated trained faculty to prepare the students to accept the challenges of globalization. Maharaja Agrasen University, School of Law recognizes the need to educate students holistically, fostering a strong basis of knowledge in the law, a command of skills such as writing and advocacy, a passion for serving clients, and a portfolio of met cognitive skills (including leadership, determination, self-awareness, and relationship building). With these goals in mind, the School of Law has implemented learning outcomes, performance criteria, and an assessment plan geared towards developing exceptional lawyers. Each learning outcome is important in the formation of well-rounded attorneys. When students graduate, they will show competency in all areas, including integrity and professionalism, knowledge of the law, research skills, analysis and counselling, communication, ethics and metacognitive skills, an understanding of the business behind the profession.

The students after graduating have a wide array of options as below:

#### **As Employee:**

- a). Law Officer:** In private companies and in Government sector (Banks, Insurance companies etc).
- b). Legal Adviser:** In private companies and in Government sector (Banks, Insurance companies etc).
- c.) Public Prosecutor :** After graduation students can opt the profession of public prosecutor in the court of Law.
- d.) Judicial Services:** After graduation students apply for Judicial Services Examination. In the judiciary , lowest judicial cadre post of magistrate or sub judge a fill by these judicial services examination or otherwise under the guidelines of the high court. There can be further promotion as district and sessions Judge and further as a judge of High Court or Supreme Court subject to seniority.

**e.) Judge Advocate General:** The post of Judge Advocate General in India is held by a major general who is the legal and judicial chief of the Army.

**As Entrepreneur:**

- a) **Litigation:** To practice Law in the court After Graduation one should enroll with State Bar Council as per Advocates Act, 1961. Student is also required to qualify the Bar Council of India Examination to obtain the License to start practice in the respective courts.

**Higher Education:**

Students after BALLB, B.COM LLB & LLB can pursue Masters in Law (LLM) to find job opportunities in research, managerial and advisory options in Law industry or academic institutions.

**LLM:**

LLM is a one year degree programme divided in two semesters. The school has well defined learning outcomes. The vision and mission of the school emphasizes on promoting value education through motivated trained faculty to prepare the students to accept the challenges of globalization. Maharaja Agrasen University, School of Law recognizes the need to educate students holistically, fostering a strong basis of knowledge in the law, a command of skills such as writing and advocacy, a passion for serving clients, and a portfolio of met cognitive skills (including leadership, determination, self-awareness, and relationship building). With these goals in mind, the School of Law has implemented learning outcomes, performance criteria, and an assessment plan geared towards developing exceptional lawyers. Each learning outcome is important in the formation of well-rounded attorneys. When students graduate, they will show competency in all areas, including integrity and professionalism, knowledge of the law, research skills, analysis and counselling, communication, ethics and metacognitive skills, an understanding of the business behind the profession.

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**e.) Judge Advocate General:** The post of Judge Advocate General in India is held by a major general who is the legal and judicial chief of the Army.

**f.) Academic career:** After Masters in Law start teaching in colleges/ universities.

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#### **Higher Education:**

LLM programme research-focused, and actively support and encourage students to explore new fields and contribute to publishable research gateway into a PhD and a future role in academia.

## **Course Outcomes (Cos):**

### **Graduate Courses (BALLB, BCOM LLB & LLB)**

#### **Constitutional and Human Rights Law:**

CO1: To understand the basics of State what are the main institutions of the State and the main functions of each.

CO2: To understand the basics of rights and duties of the citizens.

CO3: an understanding of the principles and institutions of international human rights law, including their origins, assumptions, contents, limits and potential.

CO4: To understand the basic of understand the historical growth of the idea of human rights and demonstrate an awareness of the international context of human rights

#### **Criminal Laws:**

CO1: To understand the major areas of the criminal justice system: policing, courts, law, and corrections.

CO2: Recognize the importance of federal and state statutory law, case law, and constitutional law as it constrains the police, the courts, and corrections.

CO3: Demonstrate the relationship between crime and the various correlates, such as race, gender, age, social class, and social institutions.

CO4: Examine the special issues of minorities and females in every aspect of the criminal justice system.

#### **Administrative law:**

CO1: Understand the principles of judicial review of administrative action at both the State and Federal levels of government.

CO2: Understand some of the way in which administrative action can be review of administrative action, and the constitutional protection of such review.

CO3: Understand the limits on the powers of the courts to engage in judicial review of administrative action, and the constitutional protection of such review.

CO4: Be aware of some of the current controversies and trends in the area of administrative law: have the capacity to think critically about administrative law, its underpinning values, and its impact on administrative decision making.

### **International Law:**

CO1: An understanding of the nature of the international legal system

CO2: An understanding of the law creating processes and the doctrines of International Law

CO3: Knowledge of the relationship between International Law and domestic law

CO4: An understanding of the development of international law in response to contemporary challenges and the key issues of policy which lie behind the law

CO5: Knowledge of the practice of the exercise by the participants of rights in this field, including claims, protests, treaties and the peaceful settlement of disputes.

### **Civil Law:**

CO1: Explain the purpose and function of civil procedure law and the structure of the civil court organization and the duties of professionals that work at the courts.

CO2: Explain the competent and jurisdiction of the civil courts.

CO3: Explain the competent of the general and special civil courts.

CO4: distinguish the differences between the general and special jurisdiction rules.

### **Corporate Law:**

CO1: To encourage the development of students' skills in legal reasoning and analysis through study of statutes, case law and regulatory practice relating to Company Law.

CO2: To explain the legal nature and significance of limited liability and the price which those using a company as a business structure are required to pay for it.

CO3: To facilitate an appreciation of the legal basis of the control exercised by a company's board of directors over a company's management and affairs, the legal limitations and constraints on this control and the effectiveness of these limitations and constraints in practice.

CO4: To provide students with an awareness of current policy trends and developments in Company Law.

**Personal Law:**

CO1: Personal laws governing family relations such as marriage, separation (divorce), maintenance, guardianship and custody, adoption, etc.

CO2: the status of women and children in family relations law with a view to ensure greater protection of constitutional rights of these groups in family law administration.

**LLM:**

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