



A.B.M.S. Parishad's
YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN LAW COLLEGE,
PARVATI, PUNE – 411009

ID No. PU/PN/LAW/038/1978, Affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University, Recognized by
BCI and Accredited by NAAC, Bengaluru

Website- www.yclawcollegepune.org, Email- yclawpune@gmail.com, Telephone- 020-24221002



SSR 2023 for Cycle IV
2017-18 to 2021-2022

Criterion 2 – Teaching- Learning and Evaluation

Key Indicator – 2.6 Student Performance and Learning Outcome

2.6.1 Teachers and students are aware of the stated Programme and course outcomes of the Programmes offered by the institution.



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Ref. No. :

Date : 03/05/2023

Dr. Shubhada Gholap

Principal

EXCERPT

Course outcome for all courses and mechanism of communication

The Yashwantrao Chavan Law College uses several tools and methods to assess the students in term knowledge acquired and skills enhanced.

The institution strives towards holistic development of the personalities of the students by bringing about mental, moral, social and professional development of the students. To achieve this goal of holistic development of the students, college implements the courses and programs which emphasizes on objects vision & mission of the institution. It covers subjects related to fields of contemporary knowledge and practice based IQA.

Yashwantrao Chavan Law College offers the following courses:

- LLB
- BALLB (Bachelors)
- LLM (Masters)

These courses though part of prescribed curriculum but teaching go beyond the conventional classroom teaching methods. To make study more interesting the College organizes various programs including case study and moot court competitions. This course provides deep understanding of the legal policy initiatives and integrates studies with aspects of governance issues.

These courses seek to achieve a plethora of educational objectives.

The program outcomes objects at consists of:

- Equipping students with the skills and knowledge for -
 - Employment,
 - Research,
 - Critical thinking,
 - Ethical and moral behavior
 - Awareness and sensitivity to environment
 - Role of Women in society
 - Court practice

• Program specific outcomes (PSO's) and Course outcomes (CO's) includes

- ✓ To impart legal acumen among the students:
- ✓ Making students familiar with the Court procedures and practices
- ✓ Soft skills and professional ethics
- ✓ Strategy building

These are achieve through seminars and workshops which promote the theme relating to awareness of national and global problems, socio-political issues, gender issues, environmental issues, discriminatory practices & social changes.



To sync, the college ensures that course includes the above-said objectives in programs along with knowledge enhancing their capacity of critical thinking. It is evaluated through a regular internal evaluation, assessments and examinations.

In addition to all this, institute encourages specific programs which promote the students to enhance the legal ability and skills through writing articles, research papers, enhance their legal drafting skills and are constantly motivates to reach the program outcome successfully.

Mechanism of Communication Programme Educational Objectives (PEOs) are displayed for every programs:

- College website
- Classroom announcement
- Notice Boards
- Whatsapp groups

THREE YEAR LL.B. COURSE (AFTER GRADUATION)

SEMESTER I

1. Legal and Constitutional History
2. Family Law-I
3. Law of Contract – I
4. Law of Crimes
5. Optional Paper -I (any one)
 - a. Health and Food Law
 - b. Equity and Trust Law
 - c. Criminology Psychology and Criminal Sociology
 - d. Agricultural Marketing Law
 - e. Intellectual Property Rights- I

SEMESTER II

1. Constitutional Law- I
2. Family Laws – II
3. Law of Contract II
4. Tort and Consumer Protection Law
5. Optional Paper II (any one)
 - a. Media and Law
 - b. Banking and Insurance Law
 - c. Penology and Victimology
 - d. Land Acquisition Law
 - e. Intellectual Property Rights- II

SEMESTER III

1. Constitutional Law- II
2. Property Law and Easement
3. Public International Law
4. Practical Training Paper I Professional Ethics and Contempt of Court Law
5. Optional Paper III (any one)
 - a. Comparative Constitutions
 - b. Investment and Securities Law



- c. Criminal Minor Acts
- d. Cooperative Law
- e. Private International Law

SEMESTER IV

1. Labour and Industrial Law
2. Jurisprudence
3. Law of Evidence
4. Practical Training Paper II Alternate Dispute Resolution System
5. Optional Paper IV (any one)
 - a. Human Rights Law and Practice
 - b. Competition Law
 - c. Vulnerable and Disadvantaged Groups and Criminal Law
 - d. Civil Minor Acts
 - e. International Economic Law

SEMESTER V

1. Code of Civil Procedure
2. Interpretation of Statutes
3. Environmental Law
4. Practical Training Paper III Drafting Pleading and Conveyance
5. Optional Paper V (Any one)
 - a. Law on Education
 - b. Principle of Taxation Law
 - c. Law of Forensic Science
 - d. Land Laws I
 - e. International Law on Air, Space and Sea

SEMESTER VI

1. Code of Criminal Procedure
 2. Administrative Law
 3. Company Law
 4. Practical Training Paper IV Moot Court Exercise and Internship
 5. Optional Paper VI (Any One)
 - a. Election Law
 - b. Bankruptcy and Insolvency Law
 - c. Comparative Criminal Justice System
 - d. Land Laws II
 - e. Humanitarian and Refugee Law
-

FIVE YEAR B.A. LL.B. COURSE (AFTER 10 + 2)

SEMESTER I

1. General English
2. General Principles of Political Science
3. General Principles of Economics
4. General Principles of Sociology

SEMESTER II

1. English for Law
2. Political Theories
3. Macro Economics, Policies and Practice



4. Theoretical Perspectives of Sociology

SEMESTER III

1. Legal Language and Legal Reasoning
2. Public Policy and Public Administration
3. Theories of Development and Indian Economy
4. Society in India

SEMESTER IV

1. Law and Literature
2. International Relations
3. Law and Economics
4. Social Research Methods

SEMESTER V

1. Legal and Constitutional History
2. Family Law I
3. Law of Contract I
4. Law of Crimes
5. Optional Paper I (Any one)
 - a. Health and Food Law
 - b. Equity and Trust Law
 - c. Criminal Psychology and Criminal Sociology
 - d. Agriculture and Marketing Law
 - e. Intellectual Property Rights I

SEMESTER VI

1. Constitutional Law I
2. Family Laws II
3. Law of Contract II
4. Tort and Consumer Protection Law
5. Optional Paper II (Any one)
 - a. Media and Law
 - b. Banking and Insurance Law
 - c. Penology and Victimology
 - d. Land Acquisition Law
 - e. Intellectual Property Rights II

SEMESTER VII

1. Constitutional Law- II
2. Property Law and Easement
3. Public International Law
4. Practical Training Paper I Professional Ethics and Contempt of Court
5. Optional Paper III (any one)
 - a. Comparative Constitutions
 - b. Investment and Securities Law
 - c. Criminal Minor Acts
 - d. Cooperative Law
 - e. Private International Law

SEMESTER VIII

1. Labour and Industrial Law
2. Jurisprudence
3. Law of Evidence
4. Practical Training Paper II Alternate Dispute Resolution System
5. Optional paper IV (any one)
 - a. Human Rights and Practice



- b. Competition Law
- c. Vulnerable and Disadvantageous Groups and Criminal Law
- d. Civil Minor Acts
- e. International Economic Law

SEMESTER IX

1. The Code of Civil Procedure
2. Interpretation of Statutes
3. Environmental Law
4. Practical Training Paper III -Drafting Pleading Conveyance
5. Optional Subject (Any one of the following)
 - a. Law on Education
 - b. Principles of Taxation Law
 - c. Law of Forensic Science
 - d. Land Laws I
 - e. International Law on Air, Space and Sea

SEMESTER X

1. Code of Criminal Procedure 1973
2. Administrative Law
3. Company Law
4. Practical Training Paper IV- Moot Court Exercise and Internship
5. Optional Papers (Any one from the following)
 - a. Election Law
 - b. Bankruptcy and Insolvency Law
 - c. Comparative Criminal Justice System
 - d. Land Laws
 - e. Humanitarian and Refugee Laws

Curriculum of LLM Program

First year

- | | |
|----------|--|
| Paper 1 | Introduction to legal theory |
| Paper 2 | Constitution of India |
| Paper 3 | Legal Research methodology |
| Paper 4 | Introduction to International Law |
| Paper 4 | Principles of Corporate Law |
| Paper 5 | Practical Research methodology |
| Paper 6 | comparative Constitutional law |
| Paper 7 | Law Making in Indian Polity and statutory interpretation |
| Paper 8 | International institution |
| Paper 9 | Law and social transformation in India |
| Paper 10 | Law, Science and Technology |
| Paper 11 | Private International Law |
| Paper 11 | Consumer Law |

Second Year

- | | |
|----------|--|
| Paper 1 | Introduction to ADR |
| Paper 2 | Introduction to Human rights |
| Paper 3 | Law of Insurance |
| Paper 4 | law and Medicine |
| Paper 5 | Criminology and Penology |
| Paper 6 | Mass Media Laws |
| Paper 7 | Administrative law |
| Paper 8 | Criminal Law |
| Paper 9 | Introduction to IPR |
| Paper 10 | Legal Theory and Feminist Jurisprudence II |
| Paper 11 | Corporate Finance |



Paper 13 International Economic Law
Paper 13 Banking and Negotiable Instruments
Paper 15 Seminar
Paper 16 Dissertation


Principal



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Continuous Improvement

Academic enrichment is the prime goal set by the College while disseminating knowledge of law for every student. A law graduate needs to be a person of skills. The skills so required are divided into three categories of drafting, compliance, and litigation. To achieve those skills the students are monitored and required to provide additional submissions for the subjects they lag of their understanding. Here the College makes those students to submit answers to the questions on focused areas of the subject for improving their above-mentioned skills.

The College also arranges the group discussions on regular basis which enriches them with peer learning and collaborative approach to solve the queries or questions put to them. This group activity also imbibes in them the skill of co-ordination, co-operation, and positive group mentality while gaining and utilizing knowledge of law in their future endeavors of law practice.

Availability of the teachers for the query solving of the students is yet another step taken by the College for the improving the skill sets of the students. Inside classroom and outside classroom, both the places the students can approach the teachers personally and through electronic media. The use of college website, emails of the teachers and social media platforms are frequently used to attaining this accessibility for the inclusive improvement of the students.

The College is duty bound to over-all growth of its students. This can only be achieved through continuous evaluation for continuous improvements of the students.



Shubhada

Principal
Dr. Shubhada Gholap

Yashwantrao Chavan Law College, Pune -09

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PEDAGOGICAL APPROACHES

Pedagogical approaches are significant in imparting legal education and attaining the basic object of making the professional lawyers. To have an effective law-teaching, various pedagogical methods of teaching law are incorporated including traditional lecture method and innovative practices making use of ICT facilitating E-learning.

Students in the beginning of the academic term are made aware about the syllabus, distribution of marks, method of examination and expectation of examiner from students. Students are introduced with the subject by giving an outline of the subject by discussing the outline of whole syllabus. Information regarding text books and reference books is also provided to the students. The object of the concerned statute/law, its need, utility in practice is discussed.

Thereafter, every topic from the syllabus is taken and discussed, explaining background, objective and its application with the help of examples, illustrations, landmark and latest judicial trends of the higher courts.

Students are totally involved in the teaching-learning process. The monthly teaching plan of the subject is prepared in the beginning of the semester.

Pedagogical Methods of Teaching Law:

- 1. Lecture Method:** In law, the commonly used pedagogical method is the lecture method which is 'Teacher centric'. Legal teaching involves explanation of legal concepts, meaning and application of Latin phrases, legal principles and various philosophical and theoretical aspects of law. The students essentially act as a passive listener and the method helps them to have a basic understanding of new concept or subject.
- 2. Case Study Method/ Problem Method:** Along with the traditional lecture method, another teaching technique employed for better understanding is case-based pedagogy. This method enhances the legal logic of students and their ability to apply the gained

knowledge of legal principles to the real problems. Problem solving skill is inculcated amongst the students through this method. For e.g., Indian Penal Code, Family Law. The Case method involves the students participation actively in the learning process.

- 3. Case Law Analysis Method:** In any legal system, the judge-made law i.e., precedents form an important source of law and aids the existing legislative law. The landmark decided cases are discussed to make the students understand the legal issues and the application of law through various interpretations. It also enables students to understand the application of general principles and its exception.

Case law analysis method is used in various competitions viz, Moot Court, Mock Trial, Client Counselling competitions conducted regularly. This method promotes various advocacy skills such as analytical skills, understanding legal principles and the application of legal logic. It also develops the organizing and interviewing skills.

- 4. Discussion Method:** Discussion method is also used by the law teachers where a concept or a socio-legal issue is taken for discussion. A group is made in the class and a topic is allotted for discussion. Accordingly, the sessions of group discussion are held to develop various skills of the students. This method helps students to understand the background of issue in respect of understanding reasons of problem, its implications, and finding out measures for the prevailing problems through legal provisions. In this method, students actively participate in the gain of legal knowledge through interaction. The students are encouraged to interact and ask the questions.

- 5. Seminar/Presentation Method:** The seminar method is an advanced method wherein the discussion method is used in a detailed and scientific manner. College organizes seminars on various contemporary topics wherein the expert resource persons deliberate in detail on different aspects. Guest lectures on different current topics are also arranged regularly. Students are also asked to prepare on the related topics and are encouraged to make the presentations.

The final year students of both the courses B.A. LL.B. and LL.B. have a Practical Training Paper- Moot Court Exercise and Internship, wherein the students are required to make the moot court presentations. Moot Court activities are also conducted for other class students in the form of Moot Court Competitions. Students are encouraged to participate in the competition to have practical insights of the legal profession.

This method prompts and promotes communication and presentation skills, argumentative skills and research aptitude in students.

6. **Research Based Learning Method/ Blended Method:** The different methods such as Case Study Method, Case Law Analysis, Discussion and Seminar Method promote research instinct amongst students and enable them to keep update of legal developments.
7. **Role Play Method:** In the law curriculum, Practical Training Papers are compulsory papers for the students wherein, this teaching method is useful. The subject teacher uses this method in the class to make the students acquaint about the court manners and discipline. Students are made to attend, observe and take notes on the court proceedings in civil proceedings and criminal trials. Teachers enables students to gain the interview techniques by organizing the simulation activities and other co-curricular activities and competitions such as client-counselling competition. As a part of syllabus, students are bound to observe the interviewing sessions of client at the advocates office or at the legal aid office. This method also helps to develop the advocacy skills amongst the students.
8. **Clinical Method:** The clinical method is a peculiar and a recent method deployed depicting the functional aspect of legal education. Students are encouraged to participate in various para-legal aid services such as Legal aid Clinics, Legal aid Camps, and Advocates Office Visit. The college organizes various visits and the students are stimulated to actively participate in various visits- Supreme Court, High Courts, District Court, Family Court, Sub-Registrar Office. The students are also encouraged to use the data base of supreme court and high courts available in the library.
Use of internet for additional information on the subject is also promoted. The understanding of the students is judged by oral questions, discussions and tutorials and sometimes the surprise test. Where ever necessary remedial techniques are applied by identifying the slow learners. Extra lectures are arranged as per the need. The question bank covering the syllabus is provided. Written test is also conducted.
At the end of the term revision lectures are arranged for the benefit of students. Syllabus is completed as per the teaching plan.



Sgholap
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Course Outcomes

Term 1:

All the teachers are hereby informed about the course outcomes of the subjects to be taught in the term 1 of the academic year 2021-22. This term we have to achieve the following course outcomes for the subjects of semesters 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 of the B.A.LL.B. classes and semesters 1, 3, and 5 of the LL.B. classes. All the teachers should teach with necessary pedagogy and teaching methods in the direction of achieving the following outcomes of their respective subjects. All the very best.



Shubhada
Principal

Dr. Shubhada Gholap

19/07/2021

First Year B.A. LL.B. - Semester I

Course Outcome

CE 0101 General English:

1. The purpose of the course is to acquaint the students with the nature of 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.

BA 0102 General Principles of Political Science:

1. This course focuses on understanding the basic concepts, theories and functioning of State. It tries to enable students to understand the entire gamut of Political Science and its inter-relationship with other disciplines;
2. This course focuses on creating an understanding of theories of State, its basic concepts and functioning of State and Government;
3. As a final point, the course attempts to make the students aware about the structure, organization and principles of political Parties as a vital element of democratic machinery.

BA 0103 General Principles of Economics:

1. To study the basic concepts of economics;
2. To apply the economic reasoning to problems of society;
3. To become conversant with fundamental principles of economics;
4. To expose students of Law to economics.

BA 0104 General Principles of Sociology:

1. Sociology is a significant area to study and observe the various ethical, moral and cultural standards and the significant role played by social institutions in regulating the behavioural patterns of individuals in every society;
2. Law also contemplates the same in a different perspective, this introductory course is intended to acquaint the students with sociology as a social science and the distinctiveness of its approach among the social science;
3. It is organized in such a way that to give an idea to the students of law the Significance of sociology in the society and its impact and relationship on law and the importance of social aspects in law making.

Second Year B.A. LL.B. - Semester III

Course Outcome

CE 0301 Legal Language and Legal Reasoning:

1. This course is designed to give the students more exposure to the nature of legal language and the issues related to it in drafting legislations and legal documents;
2. It intends to acquaint the students with advocacy skills so much so to bridge the gap between theoretical and practical knowledge and to strengthen and enhance their critical thinking;
3. It also introduces the students to logical reasoning and its use in law to set up good arguments.

BA 0302 Public Policy and Public Administration:

1. Public Administration as a discipline of study is basically known as the science of ruling and the study of the rulers and the ruled;
2. Traditionally, it covered the study of man in the process of governing himself;
3. Today it is seen as an encyclopaedia of governing the people;
4. The main objective of this course is to enable students to understand the basic concepts of administration;
5. It tries to make the students understand the evolution of this subject and its need;
6. It also tries to focus on different approaches to study Public Administration and its various basic concepts.

BA 0303 Theories of Development and Indian Economy:

1. To understand the theories of economic growth;
2. To know the important sectors of the Indian Economy;
3. To analyse the various issues of the Indian Economy.

BA 0304 Society in India:

1. This course aims to make students understand the plural Indian society;
2. Indian society has regional; religious and linguistic diversity. Social stratification in India is also different from remaining world;
3. To understand the process of social change, social movements and Act and Law; it is essential to know social structure in Indian society;
4. The continuity between the present and the past is an evident feature of Indian society;

5. The sociological perspective on Indian society will help students to gain a better understanding of their own society and the continuity and change in Indian society.

Third Year B.A. LL.B. - Semester V

First Year LL.B. - Semester I

Course Outcome

LC 0501 Legal and Constitutional History:

1. The advent of British rule in India has introduced a completely new form of law, legal institutions and administration system in India;
2. The traces of colonial rules are still present in Independent India;
3. To understand the present legal system it is pertinent to study the Legal and Constitutional History of the colonial period;
4. This course is designed with an objective to introduce students with the growth of Administrative, Judicial and Legislative institutions in Colonial India;
5. This will help students to get an appropriate insight of the present legal system.

LC 0502 Family Law I:

1. The personal law applicable to Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Parsis and other denominations is not fully codified. While these personal laws are similar in their essential broad underlying principles, they are much different in their details;
2. Personal law is applicable not only to aspects of family relations, viz. marriage and divorce, support and maintenance, children and their custody and guardianship, adoption and the like, but also to law relating to property, viz. joint family systems, devolution to property upon death of a person;
3. The differences in the provisions applicable to different denominations arise from the history and growth of these laws over centuries;
4. This course covers the history and development of the principles and provisions of different personal laws, and the sources from which these laws are derived;
5. It primarily comprises the laws applicable to family relations: marriage and divorce, maintenance, alimony, adoption and guardianship. It also lays emphasis on the general law applicable to all persons: the Special Marriage Act, 1963 and the Foreign Marriages Act, 1969;
6. The course familiarises the students to the differences in the various systems, and to understand the reasons, merits and demerits of the various provisions;
7. 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 fulfilment of the Constitutional directive of Uniform Civil Code.

LC 0503 Law of Contract I:

1. Individuals, organisations, institutions, governments make countless contracts for effecting their transactions;
2. They enjoy considerable freedom in devising the terms of their transactions, which they will decide through negotiations;
3. The general principles that affect these contracts, and that allow their enforcement in case of breach, are given in Sections 1 – 75 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 (ICA). Contract remedies are also provided in the Specific Relief Act, 1963 (SRA). These two laws form the main course for this subject;
4. This course is designed to acquaint a student with the general conceptual and practical principles of contract, rules for formation of contract, performance, and enforcement of contract remedies.

LC 0504 Law of Crimes:

1. Crime and Punishment has always been the most important aspect of Rule of Law;
2. A proper understanding of crimes, methods of controlling them and the reasons for their existence is extremely important to build a just and humane society;
3. This course is designed with a prime object to familiarize students with the principles of criminal liability and other concepts of substantive criminal law along with relevant case laws;
4. It is also meant to enable them to articulate informed opinion over important controversial issues in criminal law.

Optional Subject 1 (Any one from the following):**LO 0505 Health and Food Law:**

1. To enable the students to acquire knowledge of constitutional protections with respect to health;
2. To impart knowledge to the students of basic laws relating to protection of health;
3. To impart knowledge about need and nature of right to food and nutrition in India;
4. To expose students to need and nature of programme on food safety and standards in India;
5. To expose students to need and nature of programme of national food security in India;
6. To enable the students to acquire sound knowledge of health and food regulatory mechanism in India.

LO 0506 Equity and Trust Law:

1. Trust being an obligation connected with property, the law has to play a key role in protecting interests of persons for whose benefit trust is created and for balancing the rights and duties of persons connected with trust transactions;
2. There are also instances where even in the absence of specific trust, law has to protect the beneficial interests of persons on equitable considerations;
3. Trusts may also be created for public purposes of charitable and religious nature;
4. The existing laws in respect of trusts, equitable and fiduciary relations connected with property are to be taught in detail;
5. The objectives of the course are to enable the students to acquire knowledge of law on private and public trust and also the principles of equity.

LO 0507 Criminal Psychology and Criminal Sociology:

1. The course is designed to acquaint students with advances made by sociology and psychiatry in understanding human Behaviour, particularly, deviant Behaviour;
2. The objective of the course is to provide in-depth understanding of crime causation and its prevention;
3. Advancement in the science of psychiatry and sociology has changed the understanding of criminology as a science;
4. At the end of the course, students would be able to understand the causation of crime in a better scientific and rational manner.

LO 0508 Agricultural Marketing Law:

1. The livelihood of majority of the country's population depends on agriculture. About 65 percent of the population depends on the agriculture and 70 percent live in the villages;
2. The contribution of Indian agriculture to the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is also significant;
3. The food being the crowning need of mankind, much emphasis has been made on commercializing agricultural production. In this era of globalisation adequate production, warehousing, distribution, marketing and export of agricultural produce has become a high priority;
4. Agricultural marketing is mainly the buying and selling of agricultural products. The protection of farmers' rights is also equally important;
5. The objective of the course is to make the students well acquainted with the knowledge of law with respect to these matters.

LO 0509 Intellectual Property Rights I:

1. Intellectual Property has acquired tremendous role in the present technology driven economy throughout the world;
2. The significant factors that contribute for the development of International Law of Intellectual Property Rights are expansion of voluminous trade; increasing interdependence of international commerce; the development of science and technology and the flow of communication. Due to the vastness of the subject it has been divided into two courses;
3. Course-I gives a subtle back ground to the international perspective in a nutshell while the application of it in the National Regime is placed in course – II in a subtle manner. This course is designed with intend to familiarize the students with Concept, nature, characteristics and internationalization of Intellectual Property;
4. It also involves the study of important international instruments in the field of Intellectual Property with more emphasis on TRIPS agreement and the current issues.

Fourth Year B.A. LL.B. - Semester VII

Second Year LL.B. - Semester III

Course Outcome

LC 0701 Constitutional Law II:

1. The Course is designed with an objective to acquaint the students with the Federal principles of Indian Constitution and the powers, functions and structures of various Constitutional bodies;
2. The course is to be studied in the social, economic and political context in which the constitution operates.

LC 0702 Property Law and Easement:

1. The subject covers the study of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 and the Easement Act, 1882;
2. The subject is fundamental law that covers principles applicable to transfers of all kinds of properties. A sound grasp of this subject is the foundation necessary for a better understanding of all special laws that affect property;
3. The course will enable the student to appreciate the fundamental principles, features, rights and liabilities of parties and the consequences of specific transactions affecting immovable property;
4. The topic of actionable claims is very relevant in the modern business environment and financing models;
5. The course also covers law relating to easements and licenses.

LC 0703 Public International Law:

1. This course provides an insight into Public International Law and its significance in the economically globalised world. It enables the students to understand the interdependence of the countries and how they are constantly addressing the global issues through peaceful measures;
2. In view of the vastness of the subject, only important chapters have been covered here;
3. An Introductory perspective to International Law is aimed to provoke the inquisitiveness of the students;
4. A grasp on the key features and subtle perspective of the law and its relevance will help the students in the preparation of various competitive examinations.

LP 0704 Practical Training Paper I - Professional Ethics and Contempt of Court Law:

1. The professional ethics encompasses an ethical code governing the conduct of persons engaged in the practice of law as well as persons engaged in the legal sector;
2. The objective of this course is to acquaint the students as to (a) legal profession in India during - ancient, medieval and modern period, (b) professional ethics or duties, (c) the provisions of the Advocate Act, 1961, and (d) the provisions of the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971;
3. The purpose of the course shall also be to provide or to enhance the practical knowledge of the students and to acquaint them with the link between theory and practice.

Optional Subject 3 (Any one from the following):

LO 0705 Comparative Constitutions:

1. This course aims to acquaint the students with scope and significance of comparative study of the constitutional law from the point of view of its making and it's contemporary working;
2. It will help the students to appreciate the constitutional developments from the national and international perspectives;
3. It takes in its fold the basic principles of interpretation of Constitution;
4. It will enhance the comprehension of Constitutional law as a branch of public law.

LO 0706 Investment and Securities Law:

1. The securities market plays a very important role in the growth and development of Indian market economies;
2. Mature and well-regulated securities market supports corporate initiatives and also facilitate the management of financial risks;
3. Also, retail investors are investing an increasing proportion of their money in mutual funds and other collective investments which places the securities markets at the central of individual wealth;
4. This course aims to introduce students to the various laws and regulations enacted by the competent legislative and regulating bodies governing the operation and movement of security market.

LO 0707 Criminal Minor Acts:

1. The Indian Penal Code, 1860 is not the only criminal law in India, though it is one of the major criminal law;
2. Apart from Indian Penal Code there are many other criminal legislations. In a post-independence period many legislations were enacted by the Centre and State to control crime and criminal behavior;

3. These special legislations redefined crime and the criminal procedure to be followed. These legislations are rampantly been used by police and courts in day to day life;
4. The course is designed to acquaint the students with few important criminal laws, which are essential for all criminal law lawyers.

LO 0708 Cooperative Law:

1. This course enables a student a study of the form of organisation set up for mutual benefit;
2. The first part of the course is about principles of cooperation, its history, growth and development and the characteristics of a cooperative society;
3. The other part of the course is a detailed study of the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act 1960 (the MCS Act, 1960) which will enable a student to know about the process of formation, management and control of cooperative societies, their relations with third parties and its members, and settlement of disputes between the society and its members;
4. This study will equip a student to understand this special law, and to specialize in this branch of law.

LO 0709 Private International Law:

1. Private International Law, also known as conflict of laws, is a national law, consisting of rules that enable finding that law of that country which will govern disputes among private parties that involve a foreign element;
2. This course is important for every student interested in developing civil and commercial practice relating to cross border issues involving contracts, property, succession, marriage, divorce, and adoption;
3. Study of this law will also give an international and comparative perspective to the study of different laws required in practice of civil law.

Fifth Year B.A. LL.B. - Semester IX

Third Year LL.B. - Semester V

Course Outcome

LC 0901 Civil Procedure Code:

1. The Civil Procedure Code, 1906 is subject of daily use by the Civil Courts and lawyers. Students cannot afford to have scant knowledge of civil procedure when he goes out to practice as a lawyer;
2. It is necessary to have good grounding in the subject before one enters the profession. The substantive law determines the rights of persons affected by action;
3. The main objective of this course is to give to a student a thorough knowledge of procedural law especially related to working of civil courts and other adjudicating authorities.

LC 0902 Interpretation of Statutes:

1. This course aims to acquaint the students with basic principles of interpretation of statute;
2. It focuses on general and specific rules of interpretation of statutes;
3. It also prescribes the guidelines on interpretation of remedial, penal and taxing statutes;
4. It provides for internal and external aids for interpretation of statutes;
5. It also contains the rules regulating commencement, operation and repeal of statutes;
6. It prescribes the principles for interpretation of Constitutional document.

LC 0903 Environmental Law:

1. The environmental pollution and degradation of biodiversity has become one of the biggest hazards not only to human existence but also to the existence of all the gifts that nature has bestowed on mankind. Unless immediate and urgent steps are taken to control environmental pollution, a bleak and terrible future awaits the humanity. This fact has accelerated the emergence of different legal and governmental measures at national and international level for prevention of environmental pollution;
2. This course aims to create awareness among the students about the legislative measures for protection of environment and spirit of Indian Constitution for protection of environment;
3. It also provides the opportunities to the students to understand the activist role played by Indian Judiciary in protection of environment and evolution of

different principles such as polluter pay principle, precautionary principle, inter-generational equity and sustainable development;

4. At the end of this course the students would be familiar with the overall environmental legal regime of the country as well as its international obligations;
5. This course would equip the students with basic knowledge and skills to understand Environmental Law issues.

LP 0904 Practical Training Paper III - Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance:

1. This course relates to essential skills required by an Advocate - the skill of drafting, conveyances and pleadings. An advocate can develop this skill by practicing purposive writing, articulation, legal research, qualities of language, its clarity and precision;
2. The object of the course is to develop these advocacy skills amongst the students;
3. This course will also acquaint the students the knowledge of substantive and procedural law in the context of pleadings and conveyance;
4. This course aims to acquaint the students with basic principles as to the skill of drafting of various types of Applications, Petitions, Notices, Plaints, Written Statements, etc.;
5. The goal of the course is to help the students to understand application of substantive and procedural laws in drafting, pleading and conveyance.

Optional Subject 5 (Any one from the following):

LO 0905 Law on Education:

1. This course aims to acquaint the students with constitutional provisions guaranteeing the right to education and other statutory provisions;
2. It also acquaints the students with the mechanism of regulation of education by Government;
3. It provides the students with the judicial and legislative developments in the field of right to education;
4. It introduces the students with the changing scenario in the field of higher education.

LO 0906 Principles of Taxation Law:

1. This course aims to acquaint the students with basic principles of taxation;
2. It highlights the important principles of computation of income;
3. It provides important tenets of calculation of income of natural and legal person;

4. It also prescribes for powers and functions of various authorities under Income Tax Act;
5. It provides the important features of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act and Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act.

LO 0907 Law of Forensic Science:

1. Forensic science plays a very important role in criminal law justice system. It helps in determination of the guilt of a suspected criminal, and ascertains various facts in a case by scientifically testing various types of evidences collected during criminal investigation;
2. A Prosecutor or a Judge is an expert in the field of law but may lack in-depth scientific knowledge, which may be necessary in different cases to ascertain the facts and circumstances of the case in order to prove the case “beyond reasonable doubts” and to attribute criminal liability to the accused person. Therefore, expert opinion of scientists and doctors are invited by the courts whenever evidences are scientifically examined;
3. The aim of this course is to explain the concept of forensic science and its role in criminal law;
4. This course will give an overview as to what kind of evidences are collected and scientifically tested in various crimes, how the result of these tests and expert opinion are useful in investigations and trials and its evidentiary value.

LO 0908 Land Laws I:

1. Land rights refer to the inalienable ability of individual to freely obtain, use, and possess land at their discretion, as long as their activities on the land do not impede on other individuals' rights;
2. The purpose of the course, divided in two semesters, is to acquaint the students about laws that govern the use and dealing with land and buildings, and regulation and control of activities concerning land;
3. This course deals with laws that mainly affect urban properties, their development and dealings. With a sound background of law of transfer of property, this course equips the student with all other laws that affect use and dealings of land, and activities that enable its best use;
4. Although much of course content involves laws in force in the State of Maharashtra, the principles governing these laws are common across laws on the subjects in other states.

LO 0909 International Law on Air, Space and Sea:

1. International Law of Air, Space and Sea are the part of the jurisdictional perspective of a State;

2. The aim of the course is to subtly introduce to the students, the significance of Air, Space and Law of the Sea as the basic components of International Law with a background of Indian perspective;
3. Law of Air, Space and Sea constitutes as an important resource zones for the sustainability of nation states the course introduces the basic percept's of these areas with current developments.

Yashwantrao Chavan Law College, Pune

Course Outcomes

Term 2:

All the teachers are hereby informed about the course outcomes of the subjects to be taught in the term 2 of the academic year 2021-22. This term we have to achieve the following course outcomes for the subjects of semesters 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 of the B.A.LL.B. classes and semesters 2, 4, and 6 of the LL.B. classes. All the teachers should teach with necessary pedagogy and teaching methods in the direction of achieving the following outcomes of their respective subjects. All the very best.



Shubhada
Principal

Dr. Shubhada Gholap

19/07/2021

First Year B.A. LL.B. - Semester II

Course Outcome

CE 0201 English for Law:

1. The main objective of this course is 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 law;
2. This course also intends to make the students familiar with the basic idea of law and its nature.

BA 0202 Political Theories:

1. This is an introductory course for the concepts, ideas and ideologies in political theory. It seeks to explain the evolution and usage of these concepts, ideas and theories with reference to individual thinkers both historically and analytically;
2. The different ideological standpoints with regard to various concepts and theories are to be critically explained with the purpose of highlighting the differences in their perspectives and in order to understand their continuity and change;

3. Furthermore, there is a need to emphasize the continuing relevance of these concepts today and explain how ideas and theory of yester years gains prominence in contemporary political theory.

BA 0203 Macro Economics, Policies and Practice:

1. To understand the basic concepts of Macro Economics;
2. To study the behaviour of the economy;
3. To know the macroeconomic policies to solve economic problems.

BA 0204 Theoretical Perspectives of Sociology:

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 frame work law;
2. Its objective is to help students gain an understanding of some of the classical contributions in sociology, and their continuing relevance to its contemporary concerns.

Second Year B.A. LL.B. - Semester IV

Course Outcome

CE 0401 Law and Literature:

1. The knowledge of English literature is important for everyone to develop new ideas and ethical standpoints;
2. Therefore, the main object of this course is to instil human values and concern among students of law through exposure to literary texts;
3. This course also intends to strengthen the students' listening, speaking, reading and writing skills by using literature and to enable the students to analyse the case laws from the perspective of language.

BA 0402 International Relations:

1. This course deals with concepts and dimensions of international relations;
2. It attempts an analysis of the different theories with a view to highlighting the major debates and differences within the different theoretical paradigms;
3. The dominant theories of power and the question of equity and justice, the different aspects of balance of power leading to the present situation of a unipolar world are included;
4. It focuses on the various aspects of conflict and conflict resolution through collective security and the role of United Nations.

BA 0403 Law and Economics:

1. To study the relationship between Law and Economics;
2. To know the significance of Economics in Law;
3. To understand the impact of Economics on Law.

BA 0404 Social Research Methods:

1. This course aims to introduce basic Sociological approaches to research;
2. It is an attempt to provide an understanding of the research process and techniques of data collection in social research;
3. There are different perspectives and methods of understanding social phenomena;
4. It aims to acquaint the students with the quantitative and qualitative strategies of research;
5. This course aims to introduce scientific method to understand social reality and social phenomena.

Third Year B.A. LL.B. - Semester VI

First Year LL.B. - Semester II

Course Outcome

LC 0601 Constitutional Law I:

1. This Course is designed to acquaint students with the basic principles of Constitution and Constitutionalism;
2. The reason and justification of the growth of Fundamental Rights;
3. The operation of Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles in India and its effect is to be studied;
4. The basic norm of the land is to be taught with the help of appropriate judicial decisions.

LC 0602 Family Law II:

1. This course involves the student with the personal law as it affects property relations;
2. It primarily covers the concept of Undivided Family of the Hindu law, the provisions relating to intestate and testamentary succession applicable to persons of all denominations, and provisions relating to wakf, and relating to gifts in Muslim law because these special provisions to which personal law is applicable;
3. The study of the course must expose to the similarities and differences across the personal law systems, and to appreciate these differences in the context of development of these laws;
4. The other objective is to view family law not merely as a separate system of personal laws based upon religions but as the one cutting across the religious lines and eventually enabling us to fulfil the constitutional directive of uniform civil code.

LC 0603 Law of Contract II:

1. The special provisions of law that apply to special contracts are covered in this course;
2. The provisions relating to contracts of indemnity and guarantee, of bailment and pledge, and of agency are contained in three chapters of the Indian Contract Act 1872 and in two other statutes: The Sale of Goods Act 1930 and the Indian Partnership Act These transactions play a very important role in commerce and trade;

3. This course follows the course about the general principles that apply to all contracts. They deal with general principles that apply to each specific contractual relationship;
4. The study of this course will enable a good understanding of the purposes with which each of these transactions is made, the features of each of these transactions, and the rights and liabilities of the parties to them;
5. The course also emphasizes the study of remedies provided in these laws.

LC 0604 Tort and Consumer Protection Law:

1. The Law of Torts is about civil wrongs. The liability for such wrongs is distinct from liability under criminal law and contract law;
2. The negligence, defamation, trespass, assault, conspiracy, deceit are examples of such wrongs;
3. Tort law provides various remedies: compensation for injury and injunction. It is not governed by any statute, but has developed over centuries through principles developed by courts. It is therefore developmental and the law responds to the needs of the times;
4. The liability for new kinds of wrongs is recognised, or an existing wrong develops with contemporary needs;
5. The course enables study of the general principles of tortious liability and its difference from criminal and contractual liability;
6. The course also covers specific torts, and remedies available

Optional Subject 2 (Any one from the following):

LO 0605 Media and Law:

1. Media is a social instrument which provides a platform to the people in the society to freely profess their right to freedom of speech and expression;
2. The significance of media and its freedom can never be over emphasised in a participatory democratic setup like that of India, which regards 'Media' as the 'fourth estate' of democracy;
3. The prima facie objective of this course is to study and analyse the historical background, present position and future prospects of the various privileges, rights and freedoms guaranteed by the state to media through various laws and judicial interventions.

LO 0606 Banking and Insurance Law:

1. The modern society functions on monetary transactions;
2. The services banks render to the public have a significant contribution in the development of any economy;

3. The security of assets, money and other valuable belonging to individuals, families, and businesses is assured through the service that banks provide;
4. The process of the working of the banks, legal control over them, and protection to consumers of banking services, are areas with which a law student must become familiar;
5. Insurance industry provides risk cover to individuals and businesses. It is growing, especially after the industry became open for private investments;
6. While the business of insurance is regulated, the relationship between the insurer and insured is contractual;
7. The objective of the course is to give insights into the principles of insurance as applied in such contracts, the need and nature of regulation of insurance, and a brief study of types of insurance and their features.

LO 0607 Penology and Victimology:

1. The objectives of the course is to acquaint students with the penal policies including theories of punishment, their supposed philosophical and sociological justifications;
2. This course also offers a specialized understanding of the functioning of the penal institutions along with rehabilitation and protection of victims of crime.

LO 0608 Land Acquisition Law:

1. The much criticized Land Acquisition Act, 1894 was repealed and replaced by the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act 2013);
2. The object of the Act is to provide a law, which will enable the State to acquire the land of citizens. However, the power of Government to acquire land is not absolute. The cardinal rule is that there should be compensation for acquisition of land. The power of the sovereign to take private property for public use and the consequent rights of the owner to compensation are well established in the Act of 2013;
3. The syllabus is aimed to make aware the students (a) the historical foundation of land acquisition in India, (b) constitutional provisions relating to land acquisition in India, (c) the detailed outline and functioning of the Act, 2013, and (d) the major issues involved in Land Acquisition.

LO 0609 Intellectual Property Rights II:

1. This course is designed with an objective to acquaint the students with the laws for the protection of various intellectual properties and how the international instruments implemented in India;

2. It also aims at sensitizing the students with current issues in the field of Intellectual Property at National Level.

Fourth Year B.A. LL.B. - Semester VIII

Second Year LL.B. - Semester IV

Course Outcome

LC 0801 Labour and Industrial Law:

1. The labour movement has been instrumental in the enacting of laws protecting labour rights in the 19th and 20th centuries;
2. Labour rights have been integral to the social and economic development since the industrial revolution. After the Independence the government of India has enacted numerous legislations for the regulation of labour relations and their welfare;
3. Labour and Industrial law mediates many aspects of the relationship between trade unions, employers and employees. It defines the rights and obligations of workers, union members and employers in the work place;
4. An understanding of Labour Laws is very essential for law students because of the fact that the scope and ambit of these laws is very wide and is touching the lives of millions of people in the country.

LC 0802 Jurisprudence:

1. The course aims at developing an analytical approach to understand the nature of law and the development of legal system. Jurisprudence seeks to answer fundamental questions about law;
2. The concerns of jurisprudence are an inescapable feature of the law and legal system;
3. Jurisprudence has generous frontiers. It accommodates copious subjects of intellectual enquiry;
4. This course identifies and elucidates several of the major preoccupations of legal theory;
5. This course also create an understanding of basic legal concepts like Rights, Person, Property, Title, Possession, Ownership, Liability, Obligation which are basic to the study of Law.

LC 0803 Law of Evidence:

The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 is the important source of Law of Evidence. The objectives of the course are to equip the students with knowledge of:

- (a) the fundamental principles of evidence law;
- (b) the strict application of it in judicial proceedings;

- (c) the role of evidence law in civil and criminal proceedings;
- (d) the connection of the course with substantive and other procedural laws;
- (e) the relevance of the course in non-litigation practice; and
- (f) the student will also be exposed to the concerned provisions of the Information Technology Act, 2000.

LP 0804 Practical Training Paper II - Alternative Dispute Resolution System:

1. The objective of this course is to acquaint the students with various modes of Alternate Dispute Resolution System (ADR). The ADR mechanism is less bound by procedural formalities and speedy in giving results. For this reason ADR is appreciated by many countries around the world;
2. The course is designed to give the students insightful knowledge about this emerging area;
3. The goal of the course is to help the students to understand practically the various methods of resolving disputes under ADR system, so that they can help their clients and society to select and employ the most effective, just and humane methods;
4. The inability to resolve disputes in a timely manner eviscerates public and private rights obligations. To overcome this drastic situation ADR is highly recommended and accepted;
5. The course covers study of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, the Legal Services Authority Act, 1987 and few international perspectives and enforcement of foreign awards.

Optional Subject 4 (Any one from the following):

LO 0805 Human Rights Law and Practice:

1. The National Legal Systems recognized the rights of individuals from ancient periods and extended protection through various legal regulations. However, they could not provide an effective remedy for breaches outside the state and state violations.;
2. This scenario and other developments in the beginning of 20th century led the nation-states to bring the aspects of individual's rights under the purview of international law and appropriately titled them as Human Rights with the adoption of Charter of UN in 1945;
3. In pursuance of the directions of the preamble and other provisions of Charter, a plethora of international instruments have been agreed upon by the States

Parties to Protect and promote the Human Rights of Individuals both at international and domestic levels;

4. In view of the gaining significance of International Law of Human Rights, this course presents subtly an overview of the International and Domestic perspectives of Human Rights along with the redressal mechanism.

LO 0806 Competition Law:

1. There is aggressive competition in today's market. New start-ups and entrepreneurs are emerging almost every day. With opening of Indian markets in almost all sectors, the study of Competition law becomes inevitable. It is a rapidly growing area of law, which reflects the free market economy and increasing world globalization;
2. The course aims to give an overview on the basics of Competition Law in India through a comparison of the main jurisdictions (especially USA, UK and EU) and thus provide a solid background for further studies on this subject;
3. The course will examine and compare the application of competition law to business agreements, the exercise of dominant position, the combinations between the firms and sellers and the enforcement mechanisms.

LO 0807 Vulnerable and Disadvantaged Groups and Criminal Law:

1. In India there are multiple socio-economic disadvantages that members of particular groups experience. The task of identifying the vulnerable groups is not an easy one. Besides there are multiple and complex factors of vulnerability with different layers and more often than once it cannot be analyzed in isolation;
2. In this course the vulnerable groups that face discrimination include- Women, Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Children. Since the British era, criminal law was used to eradicate social evils. The fear of punishment was a tool of social change;
3. In post-Independence period the modern State has used criminal law to bring social change. This Course will help students to understand the role of Criminal Law in protecting the vulnerable and disadvantaged groups in India.

LO 0808 Civil Minor Acts:

1. This Course covers subjects that a civil practitioner needs to address very often;
2. The aim of the course is to introduce the students the knowledge law with respect to Interest, Civil Courts, Suits Valuation, Court Fees, Registration of documents, Stamp duties and Negotiable Instruments.

LO 0809 International Economic Law:

1. With the Changing dimensions of Globalisation and the increasing dependence on economic relations by the nation states, the significance of international law has grown considerably in the contemporary era;
2. The relations of nation-states are mostly depending on economic cooperation than on political perspectives as compared to yester years;
3. In order to have a broad outlook of the nation-state relations in the field of economic era, this course equips the student to get an overview of economic legal scenario of states.

Fifth Year B.A. LL.B. - Semester X

Third Year LL.B. - Semester VI

Course Outcome

LC 1001 Criminal Procedure Code:

1. The procedural law providing for a fair procedure is significant for a just society. The Criminal Procedure has to be just, fair and reasonable to the accused as well as to the victims. At the same time it confronts a crises of intrusion into individual rights in order to protect the common weal;
2. The criminal process involves increasing expenditure of government resources. Criminal procedure, thus, makes a balance of conflicting interests. Thus, a duty is imposed on all those who are connected with the working of the criminal process to abide by the law and to exercise discretion conferred on them in the best manner;
3. The main object of the course is to familiarize students with the working of the criminal justice delivery system and also to make them understand the significant riddles of the procedure;
4. The course is aimed at driving home the students how the pre-trial, trial and the subsequent process are geared up to make the administration of criminal justice effective;
5. The Course will acquaint the students with organisation of the functionaries under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, their powers and functions;
6. The teacher, in addition, shall endeavour to familiarize the students with the case papers like, FIR, Police statement, charge sheet, etc.

LC 1002 Administrative Law:

1. It is expected that the Administrative Law should be specifically deals with delivering two fundamental aspects of good governance - (a) firstly rule based administration that ensure transparency in discretion based administration to avoid arbitrariness and (b) secondly delivery of administrative justice in furtherance of a welfare functions of the State where in litigative justice may not be accountable, efficient and effective;
2. With the emergence of a State as a welfare institution its administration and administrative law have become all-pervading factor across the world;
3. The aim of this course is to study the structure, governance, organization, powers and function or public authorities in India;
4. The expansion of the powers of the necessities to undertake a scrutiny of its various functions - Legislative, executive as well as judicial;

5. The Administrative law in India is essentially a judge made law and therefore students are expected to be familiar and acquainted with the development of the subject with leading cases;
6. The students will also be able to understand (a) concepts and principles governing administrative law, (b) appreciate role, powers and functions of administrative organs, and (c) appreciate recent development of administrative law.

LC 1003 Company Law:

1. Company legislation in India owes its origin to the English company law. Modern business ventures require knowledge of company law;
2. There have been considerable changes in company law over last few years. These Changes have put more responsibility on the shoulder of Directors;
3. A company has to comply with lot of procedures as covered under the Companies Act, 2013, Listing agreement, the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 and regulations;
4. Moreover, corporate Governance is now actively being implemented in various corporate houses;
5. Law students are expected to study these changes thoroughly and minutely;
6. The Company Act, 2013 seems to strengthen the Corporate Governance;
7. This course provides study of company law in detail which is essential for budding lawyers.

LP 1004 Practical Training Paper IV - Moot Court Exercise and Internship:

1. This course consists the activities / exercises of (a) Moot court exercises, (b) Observance of trials, and (c) Pre-trial preparations;
2. The objectives of the course is to acquaint the students about – (a) court working and its procedure, (b) application substantive and procedural law to given facts, (c) court manners and discipline, (d) conversance with interview techniques and pre-trial preparations, (e) developing skills of arguments and presentation, and (f) learning skills of analysis and arrangement of facts.

Optional Subject 6 (Any one from the following):

LO 1005 Election Law:

1. This course aims to acquaint the students with the vital elements of democracy;
2. It prescribes the students with the constitutional and legislative aspects of representation;
3. The elections are conducted according to the constitutional provisions, supplemented by laws made by Parliament. Those major laws are : (a) the

Representation of the People Act, 1950, which mainly deals with the preparation and revision of electoral rolls, (b) the Representation of the People Act, 1951 which deals, in detail, with all aspects of conduct of elections and post-election disputes, (c) the Delimitation Act, 2002, which deals with the readjustment of the allocation of seats in the House of the People and the division of each State and each Union territory into territorial constituencies for elections to the House of the People and Legislative Assemblies of the States and Union territories, (d) the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952;

4. The Course provides the students with the process of conduct of election and related aspects;
5. It also provides the students with judicial perspectives on electoral reforms. It acquaints the students with redressal mechanism for election disputes.

LO 1006 Bankruptcy and Insolvency Law:

1. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 consolidated and amended the law relating to reorganization and insolvency resolution of corporations, partnership firms, and individuals;
2. The Course will give the student an overview of the new law that not only opens opportunities for specialized practice in this area, but also in the course of transacting, and due diligence investigation;
3. The student will apprise of the Insolvency resolution process, the distinction between Insolvency and Bankruptcy, the function of regulation in this area, the functioning of various authorities.

LO 1007 Comparative Criminal Justice System:

1. Comparative research earlier was a luxury. It served to broaden one's horizons. Today, comparative research is a necessity;
2. In the criminal justice system the only way to effectively prevent and combat crime on the world stage is via the harmonisation and the coordination of national and international efforts;
3. That requires up-to-date and intimate knowledge of criminal justice arrangements abroad;
4. This necessitates the appreciation of meaningful and valuable differences, stemming from culture, history and social discourse, which help shape criminal justice arrangements in places quite different from our own;
5. The academic endeavour of comparative criminal justice requires detailed understanding of not just criminal justice process but also the actors involved in it and the society that forms the backdrop to these process.

LO 1008 Land Laws II:

1. This course deals with laws dealing with agricultural and other lands, their use, holding, management and dealings;
2. With a sound background of law of transfer of property, this course will equip the student with all other laws that affect use and dealings of land, and activities that enable its best use;
3. Agricultural land is subject to such control and regulation as would enable its most effective and efficient use;
4. Although much of course content involves laws in force in the State of Maharashtra, the principles governing these laws are common across laws on the subjects in other states.

LO 1009 Humanitarian and Refugee Law:

1. The objective of this course is to familiarize the student with the expanding horizons of a branch of international law;
2. The law of war is today popularly referred to as International Humanitarian Law (IHL). A number of issues arise out of humanitarian consideration, which fixes responsibilities on the nation-states to discharge their traditional responsibility under International Law;
3. In view of the expanding tenants of international law of human rights, war and the various issues and crimes of individuals have to be dealt in without violating the international norms;
4. In this course, the student is presented an overview of various aspects and institutional mechanism that has been developed over the years by states parties;
5. The second part on Refugee Law is also critically important and again brings forth the responsibility on nation-states to discharge their obligations in the prevention of Statelessness and the resultant consequences that arise out of loss of nationality. In view of the compelling jurisprudence of Human Rights Law, the states have an onerous duty to extend protection to people who lose their nationality for no fault of us;
6. In this area again the aspects of Human Rights highlights that Individuals being a subject and object of international law, the responsibility of the States to protect the rights that are guaranteed under various international legal instruments.