



Criteria 2.6. Student Performance and Learning Outcomes

2.6.1 The institution has stated learning outcomes (Program and Course outcomes), graduate attributes, which are integrated into the assessment process and widely published through the website and other documents, and the attainment of the same is evaluated by the institution

Process Used for Defining Various Outcomes

Sushant University

Process of Defining PEOs, POs, PSOs, and COs at the School of Law

Introduction

The process of defining **Program Educational Objectives (PEOs), Program Outcomes (POs), Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs), and Course Outcomes (COs)** at the School of Law ensures alignment with its vision and mission, regulatory guidelines, evolving legal frameworks, and stakeholder expectations. This structured approach supports the development of competent legal professionals across programs such as **Constitutional Law, Criminal Law, Corporate Law, International Law, and Human Rights**. The collaborative framework equips students with a strong foundation in legal theory, practical advocacy skills, and ethical responsibility, enabling them to effectively address national and global legal challenges.

1. Vision and Mission

Vision:

“To establish an institute of excellence in legal education, dedicated to impart quality education with a focus on experiential learning, and to nurture the next generation of world-class leaders in the field of law.”

Mission:

- To provide a dynamic learning environment that fosters critical thinking, innovation, and collaboration.
- To provide academic rigor and excellence by engaging students in practical experiences, internships, and research opportunities that bridge theory with real-world application.
- To establish platforms for students to connect with legal professionals, industry experts, and academic institutions facilitating networking, mentorship, and research opportunities to enhance their educational experience and career advancement
- To promote continuous learning and professional growth through ongoing faculty development, innovative pedagogy, and cutting-edge legal research ensuring that our students remain at the forefront of the legal profession.
- To foster a culture of inclusivity, diversity, and ethical awareness where the students can develop a strong sense of social responsibility and commitment to justice, equity, and the rule of law.



2. Steps to Define PEOs, POs, PSOs, and COs

A. Understanding the Curriculum Framework

- **Review Accreditation Standards:** Followed guidelines from regulatory bodies such as the Bar Council of India (BCI), University Grants Commission (UGC), and other relevant academic authorities.
- **Engage Stakeholders:** Consulted faculty members, students, alumni, legal practitioners, judiciary members, and employers in the legal sector.
- **Competency Development:** Balanced doctrinal legal knowledge with practical skills such as legal research, drafting, advocacy, and ethical practice.

B. Developing Program Educational Objectives (PEOs)

- **Stakeholder Feedback:** Incorporated insights from faculty, students, alumni, legal professionals, and judiciary members to define essential graduate competencies.
- **Alignment with Vision and Mission:** Ensured relevance to the evolving legal landscape and the institution's goals of justice, equity, and academic excellence.
- **PEOs Example:**
 - o Professional Efficiency: To develop the art of lawyering, including such skills as research, writing, legal analysis, client counseling, negotiation, and advocacy.
 - o Enhance employability: Explore and understand specific issues relating to the workplace such as time management, discipline, workplace culture, teamwork, giving and receiving feedback, and achieving balance in one's life in a multidisciplinary environment.
 - o Inculcate communication skills: To inculcate all the required skills such as Good oral and written communication skills, Analytical and Reasoning Skills, Initiative, Personal Impact, Resilience, Teamwork, Legal Awareness, Planning, and organizing, through its innovative course matrix.

C. Defining Program Outcomes (POs)

- **Core Competencies:** Addressed key skills such as legal reasoning, drafting, advocacy, communication, and teamwork.
- **Bloom's Taxonomy:** Defined outcomes across cognitive levels—knowledge, comprehension, application, analysis, and evaluation.
- **POs Example:**
 - o Instilling professionalism: Students are equipped with knowledge, passion, and drive to excel as leaders in the legal profession, judiciary, public service, non-profit & non-governmental organizations, entrepreneurship, and corporate entities through academic exposure and professional internships
 - o Understanding the legal system: Students are able to understand the Indian legal system in the global context and various principles and theories addressing international issues.
 - o Dealing with contemporary issues: The students are able to recognize the need to identify contemporary issues due to changing scenarios by participating in classroom debates, special lectures, and moot court exercises on the latest cases.

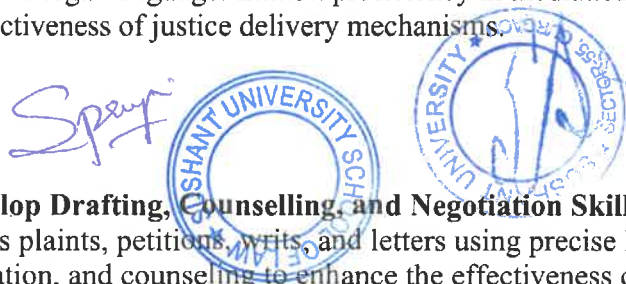
D. Identifying Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

- **Develop Drafting, Counselling, and Negotiation Skills:** Develop the ability to draft legal documents such as plaints, petitions, writs, and letters using precise legal language. Exhibit proficiency in mediation, negotiation, and counselling to enhance the effectiveness of justice delivery mechanisms.

- **PSOs Example:**

o **B.A. LL.B (Hons.) – Constitutional Law: Develop Drafting, Counselling, and Negotiation Skills:** Develop the ability to draft legal documents such as plaints, petitions, writs, and letters using precise legal language. Exhibit proficiency in mediation, negotiation, and counselling to enhance the effectiveness of justice delivery mechanisms.

o **B.B.A. LL.B (Hons.) – Corporate Law: Demonstrate and Apply Legal Knowledge:** Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of legal principles within the broader context of managerial and business science. Apply multidisciplinary approaches to address challenges in corporate administration and economic



development, advancing innovative and practical solutions.

o **LL.M – Human Rights Law: Advanced Legal Research:** Demonstrate a deep understanding of legal theories and principles through rigorous research, contributing to developing innovative and evidence-based legal frameworks that address complex societal and global challenges.



Spuri

E. Creating Course Outcomes (COs) Creating Course Outcomes (COs)

- **Analyze Course Content:** Identified specific legal knowledge areas and practical skills required for each course.
- **Measurable Learning Objectives:** Used clear, action-oriented verbs like “analyze,” “interpret,” “apply,” and “evaluate” to define outcomes.
- **Align with POs and PSOs:** Ensured that each course outcome supported broader program-level competencies and specialization goals.
- **CO Example:**
 - o **Contract I(LL.B/BA &BBA LL.B):**
 - CO1: Understand and differentiate between the two concepts better and they would be in a position to apply the law on their understanding on the given fact situation and appreciate the finer points of law by interpreting the definitions in different ways.
 - CO2: Understand the jurisprudence behind the contract law which is essential to understand any law and would enable the students understand the change that law goes through and requires with the changing times.
 - o **Human Resource Management (BBA LL.B):**
 - CO1: Develop an understanding of the HRM function and how it relates to other organizational functions.
 - CO2: Learn the managerial skills involved in acquiring and maintaining a workforce that is both productive and high on maintenance factors such as loyalty and cohesiveness
 - o **Constitutional Law I (LL.B/BA & BBA LL.B):**
 - CO1: Identify the importance of the Constitution of India and its underlying principles
 - CO2: Interrelate the provisions relating to fundamental rights, their importance in the life of a common man and the provisions enforcing the same
 - o **Law and Justice in a Globalizing World (LL.M):**
 - CO1: Understand the basic knowledge of international law.
 - CO2: Learn the globalization and concept of justice in globalized world.

3. Assessment and Continuous Improvement

- **Assessment Methods:**
 - o Written exams, moot court evaluations, legal research projects, and community legal aid initiatives.
 - o Legal internships and clerkships for real-world courtroom and legal practice experience.
- **Feedback Loops:** Regularly updated based on feedback from legal practitioners, alumni, judiciary members, and regulatory bodies.
- **Quality Assurance:** IQAC ensures compliance with institutional, national, and international legal education standards.

This process ensures that the School of Law delivers dynamic, practice-oriented legal education, producing competent and ethical legal professionals equipped to meet national and global challenges.



Spang

School of Law Sushant University

Steps Followed During Curriculum Development at the School of Law

1. **Assessment**
 - o Consulted faculty, students, alumni, practicing lawyers, judges, and legal scholars.
 - o Conducted market and policy analysis to identify evolving legal fields and career opportunities.
 - o Assessed existing curriculum gaps to align with contemporary legal practice, technological advancements, and societal needs.
2. **Define Program Goals and Outcomes**
 - o Developed vision and mission statements reflecting legal excellence and social justice.
 - o Outlined graduate attributes such as legal reasoning, ethical practice, advocacy skills, and critical thinking.
 - o Established program-specific and course-specific learning outcomes aligned with national and international legal education standards.
3. **Regulatory Compliance**
 - o Ensured alignment with guidelines from statutory bodies such as the Bar Council of India (BCI), UGC, and relevant accreditation bodies.
 - o Incorporated norms to comply with legal education standards, ensuring eligibility for bar enrollment and competitive legal careers.
4. **Curriculum Design**
 - o Structured programs with a blend of foundational, elective, and practical courses:
 - ♣ **Core Areas:** Constitutional Law, Criminal Law, Contract Law, Jurisprudence, Civil Procedure Code, etc.
 - ♣ **Electives:** Cyber Law, Election Law, Insurance Law, Competition Law, Intellectual Property Law etc.
 - ♣ **Practical Training:** Moot courts, legal clinics, internships, drafting exercises, and research projects.
 - o Defined course credits, contact hours, and workload in accordance with academic and professional norms.
5. **Integration of Modern Trends**
 - o Incorporated contemporary topics like technology law, artificial intelligence and law, data privacy, and legal analytics.
 - o Designed interdisciplinary courses integrating law with business, international relations, and public policy.
 - o Embedded global legal practices and comparative law approaches to broaden students' perspectives.
6. **Pedagogical Strategy**
 - o Adopted student-centric and experiential teaching methodologies:
 - ♣ **Interactive Learning:** Case studies, simulations, peer debates, and role plays.
 - ♣ **Experiential Learning:** Moot court competitions, court visits, legal aid camps, and fieldwork.
 - o Focused on enhancing legal writing, oral advocacy, negotiation, and mediation skills.
7. **Assessment Framework**
 - o Defined a robust multi-dimensional assessment strategy:

Sp...



- ♣ **Formative Assessments:** Class participation, assignments, presentations, and seminars.
- ♣ **Summative Assessments:** Written examinations, project submissions, and viva voce.
- ♣ **Practical Evaluations:** Moot court performance, internship reports, and legal drafting assessments.

8. Feedback Mechanism

- o Collected feedback from faculty, students, alumni, and legal professionals.
- o Used inputs to refine curriculum content, teaching approaches, and learning outcomes.

9. Approval Process

- o Presented the revised curriculum to the Board of Studies (BOS) and Academic Council for thorough review and formal approval.

10. Implementation

- Launched the curriculum with academic planning, teaching materials, and semester timelines.
- Organized faculty development programs to align teaching strategies with the updated curriculum.

11. Continuous Review and Revision

- Instituted a regular review process to ensure legal education remains responsive to judicial reforms, legal developments, and societal expectations.
- Integrated feedback from alumni, industry partners, law firms, and judiciary for ongoing enhancement.

This structured and forward-looking approach ensures that the curriculum at the School of Law remains contemporary, rigorous, and responsive to the dynamic nature of legal education and practice, preparing graduates to become competent, ethical, and socially conscious legal professionals.



Spur