

FDP-“CHANGING CONTOURS OF LEGAL EDUCATION AND TEACHING TECHNIQUES”

On

24TH JULY, 2023 TO 31ST JULY, 2023

Gibs had conducted a 7 day faculty development programme. The Faculty Development Program (FDP) on "Changing Contours of legal education and teaching techniques" was to ensure that every student acquires the necessary soft skills and professional attributes that would give them the required fillip in their careers. This program understands the need to have a holistic education, to prepare students as lawyers of the future. To achieve this, a teaching methodology is adopted where we have indigenously developed a 360-Degree Education Model. The Institute regularly organizes expert lecture, where academic and industry experts demonstrate their experiences of working in the legal field which undoubtedly provides a grand learning platform to the students. In addition to strengthening their analytical skills, the Institute offers sessions to sharpen their communication skills, personality development, attitude assessment, etc. that are aimed at Skill Development.

Day 1: “Role of courts in developing copyright jurisprudence in India”.

Keynote Speaker: Dr Parikshet (Faculty of Law, Delhi University) started on 24th July, 2023 at sharp 11am with an interesting fact about Thomas Alva Edison who is widely known as the father of the electric bulb is that he wasn't the first one to invent the electric bulb but he was the first one to claim a patent for the bulb. He had a total of 1,093 patents for his idea. That is the power of a patent, one of the three categories of the Intellectual Property Rights given to the Indian citizens by the Constitution of India.

Second Session was on “legal research and education: nature, purpose and standard” by Prof. (Dr.) Mafzal wani, ex dean GGSIP University; had a great discussion with the faculty members explaining that Legal profession cannot move forward without research and findings. The main reason behind this is the dynamic nature of law. Legal research forms an integral part in the life of law professionals, whether they are law students, lawyers, academicians, practitioners who are interested in legal knowledge. Even if you are someone preparing for a career in law and trying to understand what kind of education is needed for a lawyer, legal research will come in handy.



Day 2: “Emerging Trends in Legal Education: Role of Regulatory Bodies”

Keynote Speaker: Adv Rajender Pal, Director Law Joint, New Delhi.

The speaker had a discussion that with the down of independence in India in 1947, the whole scenario concerning legal education started undergoing transformation. The supreme courts have replaced judicial committee of the privacy council as the highest court in India. From during last several years now there have been a lot of causes in the area of legal education and it has been very much considered, discussed and debated subject. Since the independence, two developments of results are perceptible in the country in the field of legal education. One there has been an extraordinary increase in the number of students studying law as well as in the numbers of law school teaching law. Legal education is not sufficient. A handful of attempts were made to alter curriculum of legal education by the BCI. On the guidelines of BCI, several national law schools have seen established, but the result is not adequate.

Second session of FDP was taken by Prof Ravinder Kumar, Ipu. Sir took session on “Report Writing, Presentation and Publication of Legal Research”. Sir has explained Legal Research Report is the statement that contains in brief the procedure adopted and the findings arrived at by the researcher of a legal problem. A legal report is not a complete description of work done by the researcher. It is only a brief statement of most significant facts that are necessary for understanding the generalizations drawn by the investigator. After the collected data have been analyzed and interpreted and various generalizations have been drawn, the report has to be

prepared. It is the last phase of the research. A vast planning and preparation is necessary for writing the report. Writing the report requires considerable thought, effort, patience and penetration. Writing a legal research report is a technical activity which demands skills and patience from the researcher.



Day 3: Artificial Intelligence & Cyber Law

Key Note Speaker: Adv Saakshar Duggal, Delhi High Court

Mr Duggal Had A Discussion Artificial Intelligence Is When Machines, Particularly Computer Systems, Simulate Human Intelligence Processes. Knowledge - Based Systems, Natural Language Processing, Speech Recognition, And Machine Vision Are Some Examples Of Specific AI Applications. AI Services And Technologies Are Developing Quickly. The 2012 Alex Net Neural Network Marked. The Beginning Of A New Age Of High-Performance AI Built on Massive Data Sets, Which Can Be Related To Current Advancements In AI Tools And Applications. The Main Advancement Was The Capacity To Train Machine Learning On Vast Quantities Of Data Simultaneously Across Several GPU Cores In A More Scalable Manner.

The Need To Handle Cybercrimes In India And The Potential Of India In Doing So: Cybercrime Is Becoming More Of A Problem In India, As It Is In Many Other Nations Across The World. The Risk of Cyber Attacks And Other Cybercrimes Has Grown Along With The Usage Of Technology And The Internet

Key Note Speaker: Prof Nuzhat Praveen Khan, Jamia Milia Islamia

Second Keynote Speaker: Prof Nuzhat Praveen Khan, Jamia Milia Islamia, “Ethical Responsibilities and menace of Plagiarism in Legal Research” explained Ghostwriting is common and almost an accepted practice in public speeches or social media posts by celebrities or political leaders. Honorary authorship is another type of ghostwriting that is quite common in the institutional level. This takes place when a person holding a senior position is named as the author although the actual work was done by someone else or a department headed by the former. Such practice is also common in scientific research.

The actual writers receive no or little credit but this is often done with their knowledge and implied consent. Another place where ghostwriting is prevalent is in popular Talk Shows that are often scripted in advance, with little to no credit of the on-screen host.



Day 4: Patent Law And Practice In India: Procedure And Process Of Patent Acquisition

Key Note Speaker: Dr Vandana Singh, Associate Professor, Ggsipu

Dr Vandana Singh explained The Indian Patent and Design Act, 1911 repealed all previous acts. The Patents Act 1970, along with the Patent Rules 1972, came into force on 20 April 1972, replacing the Indian Patent and Design Act 1911. The Patent Act is basically based on the recommendations of the report Justice Ann. The Ayyangar Committee headed by Rajagopala Iyengar. One of the recommendations was the allowance of process patents in relation to inventions related to drugs, drugs, food and chemicals.

Again The Patents Act, 1970 was amended by the Patents (Amendment) Act, 2005 regarding extending product patents in all areas of technology including food, medicine, chemicals and microorganisms. Following the amendment, provisions relating to exclusive marketing rights

(EMR) have been repealed, and a provision has been introduced to enable the grant of compulsory licenses. Provisions related to pre-grant and anti-post protests have also been introduced.

Second Key note speaker: Law Faculties presented their teaching skills, knowledge and information acquired during FDP-LAW 2023. It was a practical session.

It was very informative and useful for all other faculties. Following faculties have presented their skills.

1. DR.B.K. YADAV, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR
2. MS SAKSHI GUPTA, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
3. MR.ABHILASH AGGARWAL, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
3. MS PARUL LOHIA, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
4. DR.SONIA RAJORIA, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
5. MS. RICHA ARORA, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR



Day 5: Topic: Data Base for Legal Research, Print, Online and Empirical Resources

Key Note Speaker: Dr Jyoti Dogra Sood, Professor, Ili

Dr Jyoti Dogra Sood diverted from the topic and gave much wanted knowledge to all the faculty members about the practices one should inculcate to impart knowledge to students. She focused upon the aspect that books are the best way to do research and also to widen our understanding. She pressed upon the fact that apart for books documentaries and movies can also be a source of extracting knowledge. Her ideas were open and welcoming towards any idea and suggestions.

We also had a discussion on an empirical research article reports research based on actual observation or experiment. The research may use quantitative or qualitative research methods.

Second Keynote Speaker: Adv Krishna Mahajan, Supreme Court Of India

Topic: Legal Research for Academic Leadership, Professional; Development and Judicial Career

Adv Krishna Mahajan Sir advocated that every individual, today, is expected to make a career, mostly in a field he or she is interested in working, to make it their profession.

Building a career is not an easy task as it requires a lot of thinking and planning before one can choose what he wants to do. To set up a good career one has to look for a field of interest, study about it both theoretically and practically, look for ways to work in that field, and finally find the right job to do. There are so many career options available these days like becoming a doctor, an engineer, scientist, journalist, designer, business, and law. A legal profession is a very important and reputable profession among human beings as it governs the law of the land.

In India, we have a constitution that lays down the concept of Rule of Law where the country is ruled by the laws that have been made and not by the people. The Judiciary which ensures that this rule is implemented and followed by all is a legal body and part of the legal profession.



Day 6: Topic: Jurisdiction and Pattern of Drafting and Pleadings In High Courts And Supreme Court Of India

Keynote Speaker: Adv Firdouse Qutubh Wani, Advocate on Record, Supreme Court of India

Prof Wani had a great discussion with the faculty members explaining that Legal profession cannot move forward without research and findings. The main reason behind this is the dynamic nature of law. Legal research forms an integral part in the life of law professionals, whether they are law students, lawyers, academicians, practitioners who are interested in legal knowledge. Even if you are someone preparing for a career in law and trying to understand what kind of education is needed for a lawyer, legal research will come in handy.

With the changing of society and laws every day, it becomes essential to scrutinize the pool of laws and social rules. The primary purpose of legal research remains to either find the lacunas in the laws, so they are made following the society's needs or add some vastness to the subject matter of rules to make it comprehensive.

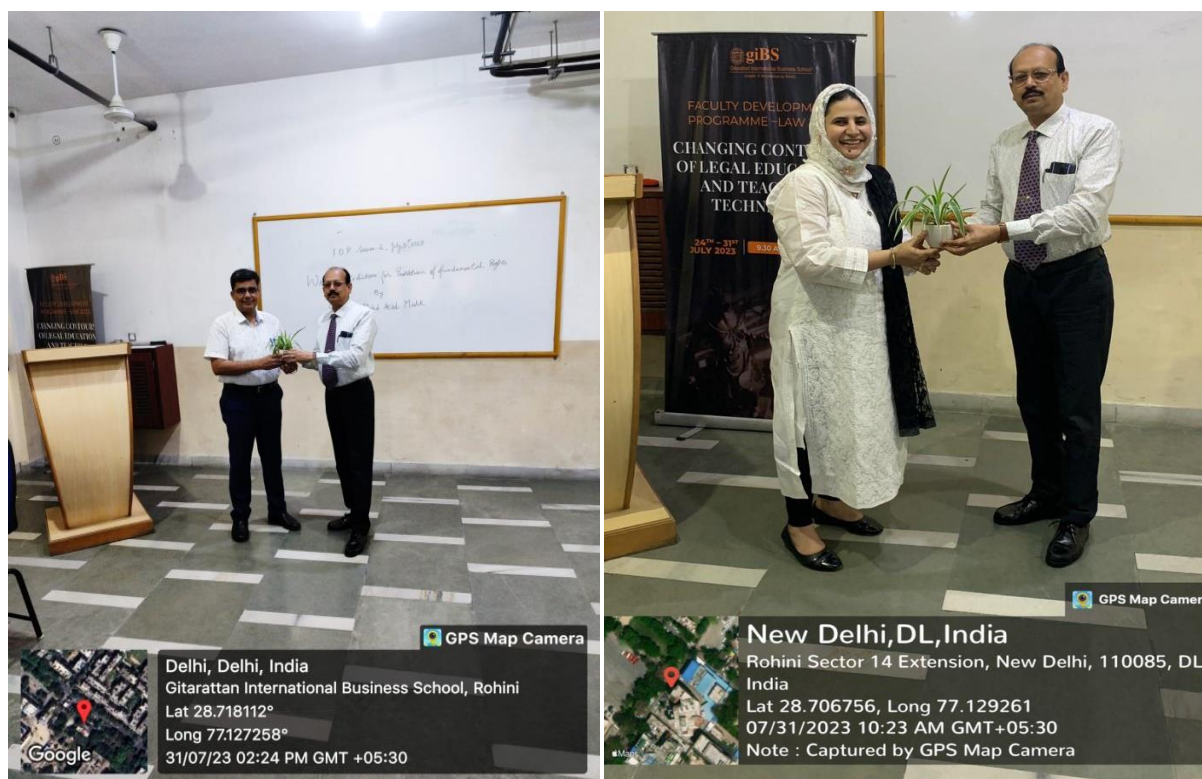
He also explained Legal education is a broad concept. It includes the profession which is practiced in court of law, law teaching, law research and administration in different branches where law plays a pivotal role. It injects a sense of equality before law.

Second Session Topic: Writ Jurisdiction For Protection Of Fundamental Rights

Keynote Speaker: Prof Asad Malik, Jamia Milia Islamia, New Delhi

The speaker had a discussion that with the down of independence in India in 1947, the whole scenario concerning legal education started undergoing transformation. The supreme courts have replaced judicial committee of the privacy council as the highest court in India. From during last several years now there have been a lot of causes in the area of legal education and it has been very much considered, discussed and debated subject. Since the independence, two developments of results are perceptible in the country in the field of legal education. One there has been an extraordinary increase in the number of students studying law as well as in the numbers of law school teaching law. Legal education is not sufficient. A handful of attempts were made to alter curriculum of legal education by the BCI. On the guidelines of BCI, several national law schools have seen established, but the result is not adequate.

He pointed out a very notable and remarkable development in the area of legal education took place when the bar council of India was set up under the Advocates Act 1981. Under the act, the bar council enjoy very significant function in relation to legal education. Under Sec. 7 of the Advocates Act, one of the most remarkable function of bar council of India is "to upgrade legal education and to lay down standards of such education in discussion with the universities in India passing on such education and the state bar council."



Day 7: Curriculum Design, Pedagogy and Teaching Methodology for English Communication In Legal Education

Keynote Speaker: Adv Avinash Sharma, Supreme Court Of India New Delhi

Sir started with the current debate in the legal fraternity about legal education. As is the case for the entire legal profession, reform of legal education seems to be in the air again.

The drivers for reform flow among others from the current reforms of legal services in South Africa, most pertinently by means of the Legal Practice Act 28 of 2014, concerns about law graduates' knowledge and skills upon graduation and developments in higher education relating inter alia to extremely poor throughput rates in the system.

There are already positive steps underway towards reform of legal education. The LLB Summit of May 2013, which brought together all major stakeholders in legal education, adopted a resolution with key points for this reform.

These include the setting of a national standard for the LLB degree and the creation of an LLB National Task Team with the function of overseeing the reform process, including attending to the structure of the LLB and funding for legal education.

Both of these initiatives are underway. Reform in higher education can, however, be dangerous and counterproductive if it is driven purely by policy agendas and in the absence of sound

pedagogical considerations. The fact that the four-year structure of the LLB is currently at the centre of the debate about the quality of legal education underscores the view that the lack of a pedagogical foundation is at least partly to blame for the implementation failure of the 1997 reforms that led to the introduction of the four-year programme.



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FACULTY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME –LAW 2023

CHANGING CONTOURS OF LEGAL EDUCATION AND TEACHING TECHNIQUES

**24TH – 31ST
JULY 2023**

9.30 A.M. to 4.30 P.M.



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CHANGING CONTOURS OF LEGAL EDUCATION AND TEACHING TECHNIQUES

**24TH – 31ST
JULY 2023**

9.30 A.M. to 4.30 P.M.

| Date | Topic & Time (9.30 am – 12.30 pm) | Resource Person & Designation | Topic & Time (1.30 pm – 4.30 pm) | Resource Person & Designation |
|-------------------|--|--|---|--|
| 24th July 2023 | Inauguration of FDP Legal Research and Education: Nature, Purpose and Standard | Adv. Nitin Ahlawat, President, Delhi Bar Council Prof. M. Afzal Wani, Ex. Dean IPU | Role of Courts in Developing Copy Right Jurisprudence in India | Dr. Parikshet Sirshi, Professor, DU |
| 25th July 2023 | Emerging Trends in Legal Education: Role of Regulatory Bodies | Adv. Rajinder Pal, Director Law Joint, New Delhi | Jurisdiction and Pattern of Drafting and Pleadings in High Courts and the Supreme Court of India | Adv. Firdouse Qutb Wani, Advocate on Record, Supreme Court of India |
| 26th July 2023 | Artificial intelligence & Cyber Law | Adv. Saakshar Duggal, Delhi High Court | Ethical Responsibilities and the Menace of Plagiarism in Legal Research | Prof. Nuzhat Praveen Khan, Jamia Milia Islamia |
| 27th July 2023 | Patent Law and Practice in India: Procedure and Process of Patent Acquisition | Dr. Vandana Singh, Associate Professor, GGSIP University, Delhi | Digital issues in Copy Right Law | |
| 28th July 2023 | Data Base for Legal Research: Print, Online and Empirical Sources | Dr. Jyoti Dogra Sood, Associate Professor, IIL, New Delhi | Legal Research for Academic Leadership, Professional Development and Judicial Career | Adv. Krishn Mahajan, Supreme Court of India |
| 29th July 2023 | Writ Jurisdiction for Protection of Fundamental Rights | Prof. Asad Malik, Jamia Milia Islamia, New Delhi | Curriculum Design, Pedagogy and Teaching Methodology for English Communication in Legal Education | Adv. Avinash Sharma, Supreme Court |
| 31st July 2023 | Report Writing, Presentation and Publication of Legal Research | Prof. Ravinder Kumar IPU | Changing Contours of Legal Education and Teaching Techniques, Case Study | Dr. B. K. Yadav, Associate Professor, GIBS |

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| TYPE OF EVENT <i>(PDW/Seminar/Jurist Day/Annual Event/ ALS/ PLS/Co-curricular etc.)</i> | FDP |
| VENUE | Room no. 313 |
| TIME & DURATION | 9:30 AM- 4:30PM |
| CONDUCTED BY <i>(eg. CLS-GIBS, IIC, Club, IIPC etc.)</i> | FDP |
| ORGANISED FOR <i>(Course Name & Semester)</i> | All Law Faculties |
| NAME OF THE COORDINATOR | Dr. B.K. Yadav |
| ATTENDANCE | 7-8 Faculties were present |
| RESOURCE PERSON <i>(Name of the Resource Person, Designation, Organization)</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prof. (Dr.) Parikshet Sirohi, Delhi University. • Prof. M.Afzal Wani, Ex. Dean IPU. • Adv. Rajinder Director, Law Point, New Delhi • Prof. (Dr.) Ravinder Kumar, IPU. • Adv. Saakshar Duggal, Delhi High Court • Prof. Nuzhat Praveen Khan, Jamia Milia Islamia. • Dr. Vandana Singh, Associate Professor, GGSIP University. • Dr. Jyoti Dogra Sood, Associate Professor, ILI, New Delhi. • Adv. Krishan Mahajan, Supreme Court of India. • Adv. Firdouse Qutb Wani, Advocate on Record, Supreme Court of India. • Prof. Asad Malik, Jamia Milia Islamia, New Delhi. |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. B.K.Yadav Associate Professor GIBS. • Adv. Avinash Sharma. |
| OBJECTIVES OF THE EVENT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide an understanding of outcome-based teaching-learning methods & research in law. • To train the early career researchers, young academicians, and other participants to upgrade their knowledge and skills in outcome-based teaching and research. • To provide an in-depth understanding of teaching pedagogy. • To equip the participants with requisite skills to enable them to create an outcome-based curriculum and syllabus design. • To encourage participation for professional networking among teachers across the nation. |
| LEARNING OUTCOME | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The participants will be able to explore outcome-based methods of teaching and learning. • The participants will be able to come out with quality research work published in reputed journals at the national and international level with the guidance of experts. • The participants will become aware of various useful teaching skills and tools. • The participants will be in a position to manage online classes, seminars, webinars, and lectures and prepare an outcome-based curriculum in an efficient manner. |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The participant will have enhanced their professional network with other members of the fraternity from across the country. |
| LINK OF YOUTUBE VIDEO | https://youtu.be/-UTGnsKpqAU https://youtu.be/-a0mxgddao https://youtu.be/0Z782TQdsUE |