

Reports of Faculty Development Program on Research Methodology and Intellectual Property Rights

Date: Thursday, 29 July 2021 to Wednesday, 4 August 2021

A Faculty Development Program was organized by the Department of Law, Maharaja Agrasen Institute of Management Studies from 29th July 2021 to 4th August 2021. The theme of the FDP was **"Changing Aspects of Law and Teaching Pedagogy in Contemporary India".** Its purpose was not just to facilitate upgradation of Knowledge and skills in research in law but also to help participants stay motivated and updated about the diverse teaching methods developed during the and due to the pandemic situation. A total of sixteen sessions were conducted by academicians and experts of repute in their fields. The topics covered ranged from Research methodology to Emerging Learnings in Criminal Law, IPR .

The resource person of the first session was Prof.(Dr.) Manoj Kumar Sinha who is the Director of the Indian law Institute, New Delhi and the topic was "Outcome Based Pedagogy in Research". Prof. Sinha has also served as the Professor of Law in West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences, Kolkata. Prof. Sinha has done his Ph.D. in International Law from Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, LL.M. from University of Nottingham, and LL.B. from University of Delhi.

Session I

The session started on the virtual platform Zoom where the esteemed speaker was welcomedby the Faculty Coordinator - Dr. Anuradha Asthana. There were over **74** participants belongingto varied backgrounds ranging from students to research scholars to academicians to lawyers etc. Prof. (Dr.) Manoj Kumar Sinha emphasized the significance of 'Outcome' in research Methodology. Prof. Sinha explained that it is essential to identify what is the attainable goal or in simpler terms what the researcher wishes to achieve by conducting the said research. He enlightened the participants by giving the example of the Nirbhaya Case where one of the boys who was involved in the gruesome crime was released in 2015 and various stakeholders, institutes i.e. governmental and non- governmental organizations etc. raised grave concerns that there exists a "gap" in the said law and it needs to be modified. Sir also highlighted the present scenario and the development of the Vaccine i.e. the outcome that was necessary in order to curb and arrest the spread of the COVID-19 is the vaccine.



According to Prof. Sinha 'outcome' should be applied simultaneously in research as well as in teaching i.e. to say that teaching and research are interlinked with each other and the more a teacher conducts research, the better can be their style. Prof. Sinha deliberated on various approaches of research which can be adopted to achieve the 'defined goal' and was of the firm opinion that researchshould not be seen in isolation. The focus of the research should be that there must be contribution in the form of outcome in the existing knowledge. The outcome must be the immediate solution to the problem. According to Prof. Sinha, the 'inquisitiveness' of the researcher can help them reach the desired goal and they should always have the quest for knowledge and should always be 'investigating'.

Prof. Sinha also discussed that Public Interest Litigation has addressed various issues that were raised by the citizens due to the gaps that exist in the society that have been thoroughly researched by the people. PIL is also known as Social Action Litigation and has served the purpose of an 'outcome' as different issues like – bonded labor, environmental concerns, conditions of prisons etc. were dealt by PIL which has led to a fruitful outcome and has introduced various changes in the legal system. Two indispensable aspects which are important to conduct research effectively are first, the Inquisitiveness and Openness of the researcher.

The second aspect includes the ability to inquire and investigate research problems efficiently to reach the outcome. Sir also emphasized that the research title should be self-explanatory and should be clear and precise. The research questions should be linked with the research problems and the research should also provide the solutions and suggestions to the proposed problem. The session was open to questions by the participants after Prof. Sinha comprehensively explained the Outcome Based Pedagogy in research and gave wider insights into the topic. Sir systematically addressed the questions raised by the participants. The session came to an end after the question-answer round.

Session II: Interdisciplinary Research

Topic of the session was "Interdisciplinary Research" and the speaker was Prof. (Dr.) Amar Pal Singh, Dean, USLLS, Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University. Prof. (Dr.) Amar Pal Singh has more than 20 years of teaching experience. He has received 8 Months Scholarship for undergoing the Course on LL.M. (Legal Theory) from European Academy of Legal Theory, Brussels, Belgium during the session 2002-2003. He is a Life Member of, Indian Law Institute, New Delhi and Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi.

The session started at 3.00 P.M. on the virtual platform Zoom where the esteemed speaker was welcomed by the Faculty Coordinator -Ms. Purnima Gupta, Faculty, Department of Law. There



were over **74** participants belonging to varied backgrounds ranging from students to research scholars to academicians to lawyers etc. Prof. Singh explained that 'research' cannot be learnt and has to be understood, i.e. to say that it is a set of skills and has to be cultivated by carefully conducting it. He highlighted the New Education Policy (NEP) which marks the one-year anniversary on 29th July 2021 and discussed various aspects of the said policy. Sir also explained the wide variety of challenges that NEP faces to uplift the society and help the nation to grow and sustain into a large and vibrant economy. These challenges require top notch scientific research and deep understanding of humanities and social sciences. Art, culture, history, and linguistic traditions require a high level of research and innovation. The National Education Policy also lays down that the HigherEducation Institution (HEI) cannot survive today without quality research.

Prof. Singh briefly explained the reforms that the NEP focuses on and aims to achieve in the upcoming years with the help of its guiding principles which focuses on holistic learning and multidisciplinary research. These reforms include multiple entries and exit in UG/PG programs, multidisciplinary education which includes the flexibility of subjects in the undergraduate and postgraduate programs, installation of MERU i.e. Model Multidisciplinary Research University in or near every district in order to promote Interdisciplinary education and comprehensive learning. The National Education Policy aims to cultivate the research culture by providing a comprehensive approach towards education. The National Research Foundation lays down various functions like providing funds to peer reviewed grant proposals, seed, grow and facilitate research in HEIs etc.

Sir deliberated upon the impact that the lack of research in the legal discipline in general and interdisciplinary research leads to and therefore policies and legislations on various issues do not lead to the desired outcome. The implementation of these policies also fails due to the wide gap in legal and social narratives. Sir explained this by giving the example of DowryProhibition Act,1961 and Prohibition of Child Marriage Act,2006 but these issues continue toexist in the society due to the gap in social and legal dimensions. This also occurs due to the lack of research in the policy area where the researcher seeks to create a law. Prof. Singh succinctly gave examples of various laws which are existing in our societies but are not relevantto the present times as they are not familiar with the ground realities i.e. to say Mining Sector wherein there exists laws that were made in 1950s but the model that is being followed is nowhere close to the 21st century where the economic development and benefit can be extractedout. The other areas that Sir briefly explained included –Energy Sector, Banking sector, Labor Market and



Labor Laws, Linguistics and Semiotics etc. However, the ground situation remains to be hazy and there is not much research that is being conducted. Prof. Singh laid emphasis that despite new codes that are introduced in the Labor Sector, the old laws will stillremain in existence. In terms of Linguistics and Semiotics, Sir explained that even after India'sdiverse culture and ethnicity where there are 22 official languages and almost 2000 dialects, no research as such has been conducted in order to grow this area exponentially which will leadto enormous possibilities of legal realities.

Prof. Singh made some concluding observations where he critically analyzed that the Law school teachers have developed a vested interest for outdated laws. He also emphasized that even though Law schools have the potential for extensive research, it has remained unexplored, and the legal research has not been properly 'articulated' or 'nourished' in law schools. The session was open for the query of participants that were addressed by Prof. Singh in a veryprecise manner. The session came to an end after the question- answer round.

Session III: Empirical Research in IPR

The resource person in the sixth session was Prof. Irene Calboli was the expert resource person of the session. She is Professor of Law at Texas A&M University School of Law, Academic Fellow at the School of Law, University of Geneva, Fellow at Melbourne Law School, and Transatlantic Technology Law Fellow at Stanford University. Her research focuses on IP, International Trade, and Cultural Heritage Law.

The session commenced with an opening remark by Dr. Nisha Dhanraj Dewani, Associate Professor, Department of Law, MAIMS, wherein she extended her warm welcome to the participants and resource person of the session.

Prof. Irene in her lecture provided an overview of empirical studies in different areas of IP. She told the participants about how to approach and use data in their own research and scholarly work. The session was an effort to enrich research scholars and faculties in Intellectual property related areas on research methodology. In the end, Dr. Nisha Dhanraj Dewani, Associate Professor, Department of Law, presented the vote of thanks to Prof. Irene Calboli expressing her gratitude.



Session VI : Copyright and Plagiarism Issues in Educational Sector

The topic of the Faculty Development Program was "Copyright and Plagiarism Issues in Educational Sector". The resource person Dr. Alka Chawla was the expert resource person of the session. Dr. AlkaChawla is a Ph.D. in Copyright Law from the University of Delhi. She teaches Intellectual property rights, Administrative Law, and Jurisprudence. She is nominated as a "National experton Intellectual Property" by the European Trade and Business Council, Mentor to the Intellectual Property Protection Organisation and Advisor to National IP Organisation and Member Education Committee, FICCI. The session commenced with an opening remark by Dr. Nisha Dhanraj Dewani, Associate Professor, Department of Law, MAIMS, wherein she extended her warm welcome to the participants and resource person of the Session. Dr. Chawla gave a detailed presentation on Copyright and Plagiarism Issues in the Educational Sector. She talked about the process of imparting education, where it starts and where it ends.Ma'am also briefed about the University Grants Commission (Promotion of Academic Integrity and Prevention of Plagiarism in Higher Education Institution) Regulations, 2018. Later, Dr. Chawla responded to the Questions and doubts raised by the participants. In the end, Dr. Nisha proposed a vote of thanks. She expressed special gratitude to Ma'amfor her informative and useful presentation.



Glimpse of the Event:









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