



KARNATAKA STATE LAW UNIVERSITY'S
LAW SCHOOL

Navanagar, Hubballi 580025



**Programme Outcome, Programme Specific Outcome
and Course Outcomes of Two year LL.M Courses**

2 YEAR LL. M. (CONSTITUTIONAL LAWS)

Programme Outcomes of LL.M Courses

Knowledge of law: A post graduate in law should possess specialized and in-depth knowledge on the law subjects like Constitutional Law, Intellectual property rightslaw, business and commercial law, criminal law etc.and also be acquainted with the latest developments in the areas of specialization and should have abilities to apply the knowledge to solve problems and advise institutions and also individuals. Intellectual input is the essence of this autonomous profession.

Professional ethics: A post graduate should have strong underpinnings of professional ethics in order to belong to the noble profession

Development of professional skills: The post graduate should develop the skills of good analytical, comparative legal research; legal research paper writing; analysis of the present law and its implication in a globalized world. Use the library and modern tools, resources/software in writing legal research paper and dissertation. It is very important for a professional to be effective.

Knowledge of law and procedures: The post graduate should study and acquire knowledge about appropriate justice delivery system and application of law in specialized areas like Constitutional Law, Intellectual property rightslaw,Business and Commercial Law, Constitutional Law. he should also acquaint with the updated information on the area of specialization.

Ready to take-up profession: the post graduate should develop critical and contextual approaches across a wide variety of legal subject matter like Criminal and Security Law; Corporate and Commercial Law; Constitutional Law and also be able to form their own opinion and observation on legal aspects related to their specialized areas.

Social responsibility: A post graduate should be an active citizen first. He should provide leadership to the society when it is at the crossroads.

The level of attainment of Programme Outcomes, Programme Specific Outcomes and Course Outcomes are measured using various indicators throughout the semester of the academic year.

The faculty records the performance of each student with the help of the specified course

outcomes through a continuous evaluation process.

The faculty provides assignments to students, conducts internal tests, viva voce, projects etc. in order to assess the Programme Outcomes and Programme Specific outcomes attained by each student.

Key indicators of measuring attainment are:

End Semester University Examination

Students are required to take examinations as per the semester through which the institution measures programme outcomes based on the course attainment level fixed by the programme.

Internal Assessment

The Internal Assessment constitutes 30% weightage of the total marks (100) in each subject. The students are given assignments which are designed in alignment with Course outcomes of the respective subject and Programme Outcomes.

Result Analysis

At the end of each semester, result analysis of each course is carried out. The percentage of students falling in different categories is obtained. This is an effective indicator in order to evaluate the level of attainment of POs, PSOs and Cos.

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES

Programme Name: LL.M.(Constitutional Law)

Duration: 2 years

Pattern: Semester pattern

- Conduct sustained, independent research on a self-defined topic with limited supervision. and also to analyse the legal research papers, judgments and law of their specialized area.
- Critically evaluate and assess complex areas of legal knowledge within a wider social, economic, political, historical, philosophical, ethical, cultural and environmental context
- Critically assess law reform proposals and present alternatives in analytical, critical and comparative mode of study of the laws, principles, doctrine, rules and regulation related to their specialized subject
- Present critical arguments, drawing on both doctrinal and policy-based perspectives from a wide range of sources, in both written and oral form
- Develop special knowledge on subjects of their choice from a given set of optional

subjects like, Constitutional Law, Federalism and Union State Relations.

PAPER 1: LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN INDIA [Compulsory]

Objectives:

This course is designed to offer the teacher and the taught with (a) awareness of Indian approaches to social and economic problems in the context of law as a means of social control and change; and (b) a spirit of inquiry to explore and exploit law and legal institutions as a means to achieve development within the framework of law. The endeavor is to make the students aware of the role the law has played and has to play in the contemporary Indian society.

Course Outcomes:

After successful completion of the course, the student will be able to –

1. Comprehend the provisions in the Constitution regarding Law which impacts social transformation.
2. Assess the continuing tussle between law and morality.
3. Infer and assess that the principles of Law and Social Transformation.
4. Analyse the Indian approaches to social and economic problems in the context of law as a means of social control and change

PAPER 2: INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW: THE NEW CHALLENGES [Compulsory]

Objectives:

The constitution, a living document, is said to be always in the making. The judicial process of constitutional interpretation involves a technique of adapting the law to meet changing social mores. Constitution being the fundamental law, an insight into its new trends is essential for a meaningful understanding of the legal system and processes. The post graduate students in law who had the basic knowledge of Indian Constitutional Law at LL.B. level, should be exposed to the new challenges and perspectives of constitutional development which they are allowed to chose an area of law for specialization. Obviously, rubrics under this section of the paper require modification and updating from time to time.

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of the course the student will be able to –

1. analyse the new challenges and perspectives of constitutional development.
2. acquaint with the emerging regime of new rights and remedies such as right to education, commercialization of education of its impact on society
3. understand the various rights of minorities and the constitutional safeguards available to them.
4. describe the meaning of secularism and the religious fanaticism regarding it.
5. explore the doctrine of basic structure and separation of powers

PAPER 3: LEGAL THEORY [Compulsory]**Objectives:**

LL. M. students are expected to develop a philosophical and analytical mind by making a deep study of various theories of law. It is helpful in understanding the law in its social and temporal context. It will also help students to appreciate the limitations of law.

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of the course the student will be able to –

1. to understand the various theories and concepts which deals with the sources of law
2. analyse the meaning of law, purposes of law and the relationship between law and justice

SPECIALISATION PAPER 1: CONSTITUTIONAL THEORY & PRACTICE**Objectives:**

Constitution of a State is considered to be politico-legal document which reflects the major policy choices and aspirations of the people of the State. The object is to study the nature and importance of Constitution, requisites of an ideal Constitution, and constitutionalism. The concept of State and its functions is of greater importance in view of modern political thoughts. The course is intended to impart the fact that Constitution of Indian is a value based documents.

The constitutional policies and practices relating to pluralism, multiculturalism, religious and ethnic challenges and constitutional responses are the areas for study in the context constitutional ideologies and experiences of India, USA, UK & Canada.

What constitutional values and approaches influence the interpretation of Constitution of India? Whether the Constitution is interpreted as a value document has to be analyzed with the help of case laws. The incongruity amongst the theoretical provisions and the working models of the Constitution has to be studied. What are the theoretical foundations and practical difficulties created by the judicial decisions? A student of Constitutional law specialization is expected to

have strong theoretical foundation as well as its reality in Society.

Course Outcome:

On successful completion of the course the student will be able to –

1. understand the meaning and nature of constitution and constitutionalism
2. analyse the philosophical thoughts of the scholars on the concept of ‘State’
3. critically analyse the challenges posed by multiculturalism and religious, linguistic & ethnic challenges
4. interpret the constitutional provisions with the help of tools of statutory interpretation

LEGAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY [Compulsory]

Objectives:

A post-graduate student of law should get an insight into the objectives of legal education. The student should be introduced to the legal regime governing legal education so that they can contribute better when involved in activities of centres of legal education. Further, the student should be thoroughly introduced to the idea and methods of legal research to better equip them to effectively discharge their responsibilities in the capacity of both academicians and professionals. this course is designed to equip the students with the requirements of legal education and legal research in contemporary society.

Course Outcome:

On successful completion of the course the student will be able to –

1. apply the best methods of research including the historical and comparative methods which include Case Study to the given situation.
2. critically evaluate the research methodology and their utility in academic legal research.
3. write a research report conveying the findings of the Legal Research in a cogent form.

LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN INDIA [Compulsory]

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JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE PROCESS[Compulsory]

Objectives:

A lawyer whether academic or professional is expected to be competent to analyze and evaluate the legal process from a broader juristic perspective. Hence a compulsory paper on judicial process is essential in the LL.M. curriculum. The objective of this section of the paper is to study the nature of judicial process as an instrument of social ordering. It is intended to highlight the role of court as policy maker, participant in the power process and as an instrument of social change. This section of the paper further intends to expose the intricacies of judicial creativity and the judicial tools and techniques employed in the process.

Since the alternate aim of any legal process or system is to pursue justice a systematic study of the concept of justices and its various theoretical foundations is required. This section of the paper therefore, intends to familiarize the students with various theories, different aspects and alternative ways, of attaining justice.

Course Outcome:

On successful completion of the course the student will be able to –

1. explain the concept and development theory of justice.
2. describe the concept of judicial process and its significance in social ordering.
3. express the tools and technique of judicial creativity.
4. describe the relation between law and justice and role of judicial process in the attaining the objectives of justice.
5. understand the process of law making.

LEGAL CONCEPTS [Compulsory]

Objectives:

Students at LL. M. level are required to conduct a detailed critical and analytical study of various

dimensions of legal concepts, which are the basic tools in the hands of law fraternity to appreciate varied branches of discipline in law. Legal concepts are to be understood as the bridges of comprehension of law in its application in the process of administration of justice. The process of administration of justice would remain incomplete without the comprehension and use of legal concepts. The teacher is required to give instructions to the students by citing examples of decided cases of various legal systems, with special reference to Indian Cases, in which legal concepts have been used by the judges in rendering justice. The unitised syllabus for this course is as follows.

Course Outcome:

On successful completion of the course the student will be able to –

1. to understand the various concepts like right, possession, ownership etc.
2. analyse the meaning of person and property from philosophical perspective
3. critically analyse and research complex problems relating to law and make reasoned and appropriate choices amongst alternatives.

SPECIALISATION PAPER 2. PUBLIC UTILITIES LAW

Objectives:

Public utilities are government monopolies, which are services rather than commercial enterprises. The law of public utilities is contained in the statutes of incorporation and judicial decisions given by courts while resolving disputes between the utilities and their consumers or employees or traders or others entering into business relations with them. In this paper a student will study (a) government policy in regard to such utilities in general and to each utility in particular, (b) the growth and evolution of the public utilities; (c) patterns of the laws of incorporation and (d) powers, functions and liabilities of the public utilities vis-à-vis their employees, consumers and others. The following syllabus prepared with this perspective will be spread over a period of one semester.

Course Outcome:

On successful completion of the course the student will be able to –

1. analyse the role of public utilities which are government monopolies.
2. explore the utility of public enterprises which are services rather than commercial enterprises.
3. examine the role of Government Policy in regard to such utilities in general and to each utility in particular.
4. evaluate the growth and evolution of the public utilities.
5. examine the powers, functions and liabilities of the public utilities vis-à-vis their relation with employees, consumers and others.

SPECIALISATION PAPER 3: UNION-STATE FINANCIAL RELATIONS

Objectives:

The Indian Constitution adopts federal government for various reasons. Power is divided between the Union and the States in such a way that matters of national importance are entrusted to the Centre and matters of local importance are left to the States. The Constitution departs from the model of classical federalism in many ways. This departure was made to suit the peculiar Indian circumstances. However, the constitutional provisions were in practice further distorted so as to make the states totally subservient to the Centre. Distribution of fiscal power is the nerve centre of the federal system. In this paper a student will be made conscious of various aspects of federal principle, and their working in the Indian context with a view to ultimately assessing the Indian experience critically. He must clearly understand various emerging forces such as regionalism, sub-national loyalties and nationalism. He should be able to see the working of the constitutional process as a vital element of the political economy.

Course Outcome:

On successful completion of the course the student will be able to –

1. examine the nature of Indian Constitution which adopts federal government where the subject matters are divided between the center and state.
2. examine the unique features of Indian Constitution, which departs from the model of classical federalism
3. evaluate the constitutional provisions which are in practice, distorted to make the states totally subservient to the Centre.
4. evaluate the distribution of fiscal power which is the nerve centre of the federal system. examine the various aspects of federal principle and their working in the Indian context.

SPECIALISATION PAPER 4: CONSTITUTIONALISM, PLURALISM AND FEDERALISM

Objectives:

Constitutionalism essentially means a limited government. Where government functions according to certain principles, it is said to be abiding by constitutionalism. Must it be a democracy or can it be an autocracy also. In ancient India, the king was supposed to act according to dharma. He was not absolute in the sense in which John Austin defined sovereignty. Constitutionalism may therefore be determined by a written constitution or by religion or tradition or by mere practice or convention as in England. In a plural society, where different

religious as well as linguistic groups have to live together, various rules of accommodation and mutual recognition are incorporated in the Constitution. Usually these are contained in the bills of rights which contain guarantees of individual liberty and equality against majoritarian rule. Constitutionalism does not merely imply majoritarian rule, it has to be a consensual rule. However, where there is not only such vertical pluralism but also horizontal pluralism reflected by sub nations/regional loyalties, power is not only required to be restrained but it has to be shared. This calls for a federal government. The purpose of this paper is to provide exposure to the students to various models of pluralism and forms of constitutional governments and federal structures. The following syllabus prepared with this perspective will be spread over a period of one semester.

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of the course the student will be able to –

1. analyse the functioning of the government and its guiding principles to understand the concept of Constitutionalism
2. examine the functioning of Constitutionalism which does not merely imply majoritarian rule but has to be a consensual rule.
3. evaluate the nature and meaning of pluralism and federalism.
4. describe the various models of pluralism and forms of constitutional governments and federal structures.
5. explore the concept of plural society and various rules of accommodation and mutual recognition.

SPECIALISATION PAPER 5: LAW AND ADMINISTRATION

Objectives:

The complex responsibilities by the State have necessitated devolution of authority on numerous State functionaries. The number of functionaries in carrying out these tasks has ever been on the increase due to proliferation of human needs. The aggregate of such functionaries is an essential component of modern administration. There is a need of understanding the nature and scope of powers and functions of administration.

This course will deal with the nature, scope and functions of administrative authorities, the nature and control of delegated legislative power, regulation of discretionary powers and general principles of administrative adjudication. One of the perennial problems of the civilized society is to control the exercise of public power. In the course of time a formidable body of law has come into existence for the purpose of exercising control over administration. Law is concerned with controlling the misuse of public power, by laying down general norms of administrative behaviour. A course on law and administration must, therefore, lay emphasis on understanding the structure and modus operandi of administration. This course further deals with the role played by courts in disciplining the administration. The focus is on their role in protecting the

rights of individuals against abuse of administrative power. In addition adjudicatory powers of the administration and liability of administrative authorities are also studied in this course.

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of the course the student will be able to –

1. identify range of current issues currently influencing developments of Indian Administrative Law.
2. demonstrate the ability to contribute to the scholarly discussion surrounding current developments in administrative law.
3. expand their knowledge of administrative law principles and develop their ability to apply them in a variety of practical and theoretical contexts.
4. discuss the principles and theory of administrative law in the landmark judgments.

SPECIALISATION PAPER 6 NATIONAL SECURITY, PUBLIC ORDER AND RULE OF LAW

Objectives:

In every written constitution, provision is required to be made to equip the state to face grave threats to its existence arising from extra-ordinary circumstances created by war or external aggression or armed rebellion. Although "amidst the clash of arms, the laws are not silent" they do not speak the same language in war as in peace. Extra-ordinary circumstances warrant the invocation of extra-ordinary laws and such laws are known as emergency laws. They put greater fetters on individual liberty and also eclipse certain aspects of the due process. But in such circumstances, the democratic forces must assert that for survival of the State, the least possible liberty should be available. The students should be familiarized with different aspects of such emergency powers and scrutinizing intellectual attitude towards such powers. The following syllabus prepared with this perspective will comprise 42 units of one hour duration each to be covered over a period of one semester.

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of the course the student will be able to -

1. analyse different aspects of emergency powers and scrutinize intellectual attitude towards such powers.
2. evaluate the laws relating to preventive detention which curtails individual liberty and eclipse certain aspects of the due process.
3. examine the role of judiciary in relation to access to courts and emergency.
4. explore and understand the meaning of national security, public order and rule of law.

LAW RELATING TO WRITS AND PUBLIC SERVICE

Objectives:

Rights without remedy are of no use. As the student studies fundamental rights and other rights he is supposed to know about where lies the remedy in case of violations of rights. Prerogative writ remedies which have their genesis in United Kingdom have been replicated under Article 32 and Article 226 of the Constitution of India. A student shall study the genesis of the writ remedies. The scope of writ remedies under Article 32 and Article 226 of the Constitution of India the context and reasons for the Supreme Court to adopt such a narrow construction of writ remedies under Article 32 during 1980 and adopting of liberal construction in the post 1980 period. It is significant to analyse the British unwritten Constitutional law, which is the source and inspiration for many provisions of the constitution of India including provisions relating to writ remedies but functioned differently in Indian setting and also to study the comparative analysis of prerogative writs and the present working of writ remedies under Indian and UK law. Protection of rights of public servants against the mighty state is yet another ever-evolving area of constitutional law. While the constitutional provisions and the service rules by the Governments at the union and at the state 's level regulate the matter, the principles and doctrines like, the doctrine of pleasure having its origin in UK and finding its place in our constitution as delineated in a catena decisions by a judiciary assumes significance. The extent and degree of protection of interests of public servants under the constitutional regime needs to be studied. Further, law governing administrative tribunals and judicial interpretation of constitutional provisions pertaining to them and rules and procedure governing disciplinary actions against public servants and the extent of judicial review of the disciplinary committee's decision shall also be studied for the comprehensive understanding of the service law.

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of the course the student will be able to -

1. analyse the distinction between the prerogative writs and judicial writs
2. compare and appreciate the Indian law on specific writs
3. describe who can apply and against whom writs may be applied, and where to apply.
4. examine the role of judiciary in relation issuing of writs.
5. explore the nature and scope of jurisdiction of administrative tribunals.

SPECIALISATION PAPER 8: MASS MEDIA LAW

Objectives:

Mass media such as press, radio and television, films, play a vital role in socialisation, culturalisation and modernisation of a society. The visual media are bound to have a much greater

impact on human mind. But while these media have such a potential value as man educators, they are also susceptible to destructive and harmful uses for promoting criminal anti-social and selfish escapist tendencies. While their positive potential as mass educators has to be harnessed for developmental purposes, their negative, harmful potential has to be curbed in public interest. Law plays a dual role vis-a-vis such media. On the one hand, it protects the creative freedom involved in them, on the other, it has to regulate them so as to avoid their possible abuse. This paper will deal with such interaction between law and mass media. The following syllabus prepared with this perspective will be spread over a period of one semester.

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of the course the student will be able to -

1. understand the concept of Media, types and theories of mass media.
2. interpret the issues and analyse the principles laid down in the cases in the field of Media law.
3. evaluate the Constitutional framework impinging upon the fundamental rights to freedom of Speech and expression in India with special reference to freedom of the press and the fundamental right to privacy.
4. evaluate the latest developments in the field of media law.

SPECIALISATION PAPER 9: PANCHAYAT RAJ INSTITUTIONS

Objectives:

The role of Panchayat Raj institutions as institutions of grass roots of democracy and of the planning process is becoming more obvious today for all discerning eyes in the context of modern democracy and development exercise. The Panchayat Raj institutions are unique in the area of governance and their importance has, however, increased enormously after the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act 1993.

There is a need of understanding the nature and scope of decentralized democracy. Whether constitutional framework and legal structure of Panchayat Raj institutions is in accordance with the Constitutional philosophy of decentralized democracy? The provisions of Panchayat Raj Act 1993 has to be studied and verified in the context of working model of the Panchayat Raj institutions.

Whether Panchayat Raj institutions have been fully endowed with power by the State legislatures is a significant point in assessing quality of local governance. In this regard Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act 1993 has to be studied to verify the devolution of powers to Panchayat Raj Institution in Karnataka.

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of the course the student will be able to -

1. understand the introductory aspects, the historical and philosophical background for the Panchayat Raj Institutions
2. analyse the Constitutional scheme for the Panchayat Raj Institutions
3. understand about the structure, powers and functions of Panchayat Raj Institutions
4. address the issues of decentralization and grass- root planning of the Panchayat Raj Institutions
5. explore the modern dimensions of local self-government.

LL.M. (INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS LAWS)**SPECIALISATION PAPER-I:****CONCEPTUAL STUDY OF INDUSTRIAL AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS****Objectives:**

This paper focuses on the conceptual analysis of industrial property in different forms and at different times. Taking into account the industrialisation and post-industrialisation era in which, a shift has occurred in the concept and meaning of property and specifically intellectual property.

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of the course the student will be able to –

1. understand the meaning of property and the nature of intellectual property
2. Examine the evolution of Law of intellectual property from case to case.
3. differentiate industrial property from non- industrial property
4. analyze court decisions that set forth and changed the law of intellectual property.

SPECIALISATION PAPER 2: LAW OF PATENTS**Objectives:**

The development of technology and improvements in industrial techniques, which are essential for the economic welfare of human society, which depend largely on the growth of inventions capable of industrial application. A system of granting a limited monopoly to the inventors in return for the research and disclosure of the invention to the public called patents has developed in almost all countries and engaged in their protection by entering into international treaties and agreements. The subject of patent law requires its detailed study by the students in view of the

above significance attached to the patent legal framework.

Course Outcome:

On successful completion of the course the student will be able to –

1. apply patent law principles to find out the patentability of the invention
2. understand the procedural requirements for patent grant
3. use the remedies available for patent infringement and related issues.
4. analyse the impact of patent law and policy on the society.

SPECIALISATION PAPER 3: LAW OF TRADE MARKS

Objectives:

Trademarks are recognized as a form of industrial property because trademarks make the goods of manufacturer or trade known to the public and thereby enable them to secure profits through the reputation gained by the mark. Therefore trademarking and branding of goods and services occupy an important and prominent place in modern marketing system in which each and every goods and services is sold under their brand name or trademark. Protection of a trademark is necessary not only for an honest trader but also for the benefit of the purchasing public against imposition and fraud. Hence, it is essential for students to equip them to effectively serve the different interest involved in their professional capacity.

Course Outcome:

On successful completion of the course the student will be able to –

1. trace the evolution and growth of trademark law
2. evaluate the advantages of trademark registration
3. describe the procedure for registration of trademarks
4. address infringement and other related issues of trademark

SPECIALISATION PAPER IV: LAW OF COPYRIGHTS

Objectives:

Copyright is a non-industrial property which came to the fore to protect the creator from unauthorised reproduction of the work. With the advent of technology, new forms of copyright and allied rights have emerged and the legislations of India in particular and world in general have undergone many changes to extend protection to the copyright holder from unauthorised use of the same especially in the context of technological revolution. In order to understand the subject matter in which copyright protection subsists, students are required to study the legal regimes of copyrights and allied rights to the fullest and deepest level to be professionally relevant in contemporary society.

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of the course the student will be able to –

1. demonstrate evolution and growth of copyright law
2. understand the significance of copyrights and neighboring rights
3. analyse the basic requirements of copyrightability
4. examine the requirements of assignment and licensing of copyright
5. give practical advice on the remedies available for copyright infringement.

**SPECIALISATION PAPER V:
LAW OF DESIGNS, INTEGRATED CIRCUITS, GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS
AND CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION**

Objectives:

Designs, integrated circuits, geographical indications and confidential information are modern concepts. All these four types of industrial properties have their own significance in the field of intellectual property. While designs are used in attracting the customers; integrated circuits are required to distinguish one company from another in devising and integrating the machines and apparatus; geographical indications indicate the prominence of the products which carry the essence of the climatic conditions of the particular region or geographical area; and confidential information meant for protecting the interest of the manufacturer/employer from disclosure of their trade secrets. In modern days legal framework has been devised to govern and regulate these types of IPRs at national and international level. Students are required to acquaint themselves by studying the national and international legal regimes governing the designs, integrated circuits, geographical indications, and confidential information in a detailed manner.

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of the course the student will be able to –

1. demonstrate evolution and growth of of designs, integrated circuits, and geographical indications law in India
2. explore the interrelation between designs, integrated circuits, geographical indications and confidential information
3. analyse the basic requirements for protection of designs, geographical indications and integrated circuits
4. give practical advice on the remedies available for violation of the rights relating to these intellectual properties.

**PAPER 12: SPECIALISATION PAPER VI:
LAW OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND PLANT VARIETIES**

Objectives:

Agriculture, plant breeding and cultivation were based on community and traditional practice in olden days. Due the introduction of modern technology and privatisation and monopolisation, agriculture, plant breeding and cultivation activities have undergone tremendous change in modern days. Introduction of IPR to these sectors transformed the tradition of free distribution of seeds into controlled cultivation and gradually led to the evolution of system of Plant Breeders' Rights (PBRs). India being a signatory to TRIPS Agreement, had to introduce sui generis form of protection to new plant varieties. While enacting legislation to protect the plant breeders, rights of the farmers' community was also recognised as an explicit part of the Indian legal system. Therefore, students are required to acquaint themselves with the national and international legal regimes governing the PBRs to understand the different legal frameworks and their impact on socio-economic conditions and legal framework of India in particular and world in general.

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of the course the student will be able to –

1. Describe the meaning and scope of Plant variety protection
2. explore the requirements for new plant variety protection and the rights of the breeder
3. analyse the scope of the rights of farmers in protecting their varieties
4. give practical advice on the remedies available for violation of the rights relating to these plant varieties.

**SPECIALISATION PAPER VII:
LAW OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND BIODIVERSITY**

Objectives:

The laws relating to intellectual property (IP) and biodiversity are recent one. Both the IP and biodiversity concepts have their own historical roots. While, biodiversity evolved with the evolution of nature and civilisations, the intellectual property system has been evolved through statutes to protect the improvements made to the biological resources and grant monopoly rights to the inventor. To understand and become familiar with the system of IP and biodiversity, the students are required to study the subject by going through the historical background of both concepts and national and international laws governing them in a right perspective.

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of the course the student will be able to –

1. Acquaint with the basic terminologies such as genetic material’, ‘genetic resources’, ‘biological resources’, ‘benefit-sharing, etc
2. Analyse the impact of TRIPS Agreement and Convention on Biological Diversity on Indian biodiversity.
3. Evaluate the provisions of access to biological material and benefit sharing in Indian scenario
4. Examine the scope of protection given to traditional knowledge under biodiversity law and patent Act.

SPECIALISATION PAPER VIII: LAW OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Objectives:

Protection of intellectual property has an important bearing on the economic development of the country. The emergence of the global digital electronic communications network, i.e., Internet and associated digital revolution created a parallel digital world called cyberspace and enhanced the opportunities for the speedy growth of economy of countries. While the advancement in information technology has enhanced the ability to access, store, and transmit vast amounts of information in digital form, instantaneous means of reproduction, publication and dissemination have enhanced opportunities to violate Intellectual Property Rights. While the traditional legislations relating to intellectual property rights safeguard the intellectual property rights within territorial limits of the country, borderless environment created by the information technology poses new challenges in detecting the infringement and effective law enforcement in the cyberspace. The response of legal systems to tackle these issues are to be acquainted with. Hence, the students are required to understand the evolving legal regime designed to respond to the issues of violation of intellectual property in the digital world revolutionised by information technology.

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of the course the student will be able to –

1. demonstrate the impact of technology on IPR rights of the individual
2. examine the limitations of implementing domestic IPR legislations in the cyber space
3. examine the online issues of trademark and copyright infringement
4. evaluate the remedies available for IPR violation in cyberspace.

**SPECIALISATION PAPER IX:
LAW OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS, HUMAN RIGHTS AND
ENVIRONMENT**

Objectives:

Intellectual property laws are important in achieving sustainable development, ensuring human health and protecting the environment. A desire to establish an inherent balance between the moral and economic rights of inventors and the wider interests and needs of society in terms of protection of human rights and environment has led to adoption and amendment of laws relating to intellectual property periodically at national and global levels. The students are required to understand the nature and gravity of the interrelationship between IPRs, human rights and environment and also national and international legal instruments and regulatory mechanisms available in such a legal framework.

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of the course the student will be able to –

1. demonstrate evolution of human rights law, environmental law and IPRs
2. examine the interface between IPR and environmental laws and IPR and human rights.
3. examine the issues of violation of human rights and environmental rights by implementation of IPR
