

FAR-WESTERN UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF LAW

Kanchanpur, Mahendranagar.

Introduction:

Far-Western University was established in 2010 A.D. (2068 B.S.) Under the Far-Western University Act (2067 B.S. (2010 A.D.) has been a gift to the people of Far-Western region continuously suffering of the problem of underdevelopment, poverty, illiteracy, traditional and superstitious socio-cultural values, and unskilled human resources. Quality education producing quality human resources is crucial for overcoming of such a problem. For this, large educational institutions equipped with the modern facilities must exist which may contribute in the production of quality human resources contributing to the society at large and the nation. To fulfill the need of the country, Far-Western University is established to conduct teaching, study and research in the field of arts, science, Law, management, Humanities, medical science, education and other technical and vocational area.

Far-Western University now is offering Masters, M.Phil, and PhD programme in different discipline of Humanities and Social science, Education, and Management stream. The University also offers the undergraduate programme in engineering, computer Science and information technology. Considering the scarcity of the institution providing legal education in this region, the University commenced undergraduate law programme (B.A, LL. B.) since 2078 B.S. The programme offers a diverse field of legal study.

Brief account of history of Legal Education in Nepal: *Shresta Pathshala* although marked as the beginning of the legal history in Nepal, was not sufficient to impart legal education addressing the need of the time. Nepal from a closed state, entered into new environment with the collapse of *Rana* regime in 1950. The year 1950 marked as the beginning of the developmental process in several of walks of the nations. The political changes brought in 1950 also opened avenues for development of legal education in Nepal. The journey to modern legal education system in Nepal started with the establishment of Nepal Law College in 1954 aimed at producing competent human resource in the legal field. Before the establishment of Tribhuvan University, Nepal Law Campus was affiliated to Patna University India and even Nepalese students were taught Indian laws. With the establishment of Tribhuvan University in 1959, Nepal Law College was brought under Tribhuvan University.

A major breakthrough was made in 1971 when Nepal Education System Plan aiming at producing competent human resources needed for the country in different sectors was implemented and all Nepalese laws were incorporated in the law syllabus. Even after the establishment of Nepal Law Campus, legal education crossed many ups and downs in its nearly 70 year's journey. Institute of Law aiming at producing competent human resources introduced 2

years certificate level and 3 years diploma level in 1972. Tribhuvan University underwent massive restructuring of legal education and introduced 3 years Bachelor's Degree (LL.B) after graduation level since 1996. Nepal Law Campus as a pioneer legal institution now offers 2 years and 3 years Masters of Laws (LL.M) programme, 5 years B.A, LL. B. programmes and 3 years LL.B programme.

Except Tribhuvan University, many other Universities are running various degrees in Law. Kathmandu School of Law and Chakravarti College affiliated to Purvanchal University, are offering 5 years B.A, LL. B. and Two years LL.M. programme. Kathmandu University, Mid-Western University, Gandaki University, Lumbuni Baudha University, Rajarshi Janak Universities are offering 5 years B.A, LL.B. programme and Pokhara University is on the process to run the 5 years B.A, LL. B. programme.

Faculty of Law and B.A, LL.B, Programme: In order to make the legal education compatible with changed national and international context, Far-Western University introduced Five years B.A, LL.B., (Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Law) programme. The course basically aims at enriching students with comprehensive theoretical and practical knowledge in indigenous as well as foreign legal traditions, lawyering skills, and research to meet the challenges of the time. Undergraduate law programme in this region is new but legal education itself is not a new. Siddhanath Multiple campus a community campus affiliated to Tribhuvan University began Proficiency Certificate Level (PCL) in law in 1989, but the Certificate level was phased out under Higher Education Policy. Unfortunately, Bachelor's programme in law could not be commenced in the Far-Western Region and students of the region if wished to study law after graduation level had to go either to Kathmandu or other cities. Nearly three decades of the closure of the law programme, B. A, LL. B, programme began in the university which runs in semester system for the effectiveness of both teaching and research with timely examinations and results. B. A. LL. B. as an integrated programme aims at teaching various disciplines of humanities and social science and law. The B.A, L. B. Programme now runs in Central Campus Mahendranagar, Kailali Campus Kailali, and Tikapur Campus Tikapur. The number of Campuses and Seats may be reviewed if necessary.

Objectives of the Programme:

The programme mainly has following objectives.

- ✓ to produce human resources equipped with the necessary skills, competency and integrity
- ✓ to impart sense of responsibility towards society, nation and world
- ✓ to produce human resources for respecting human life and values
- ✓ to develop a base of legal excellence with international and indigenous understanding
- ✓ to prepare competent human resources in the field of law and justice
- ✓ to inculcate legal knowledge from socio-cultural and developmental perspective

- ✓ to prepare human resources defending rights of backward, marginalized group of the society

Teaching Methods and medium of instruction: Teaching methods consists of lecture, case study, discussion, seminar, workshop, tutorial and self-study. Teaching method includes inter-disciplinary approaches and participatory method. Instructional materials include multi-media, white board, note books, teaching guides, case materials etc. B.A, LL. B students are required to study foreign laws equally with national and indigenous laws. Nepalese legal system is highly influenced by the common law traditions and other various legal system of the world. Law students must study the content from the texts relevant to the various legal system and legal traditions. Most of the reading materials and references are available in English language and law students should have to compete with the students from other universities at national and international level must have good command in English language. So, medium of instruction and examinations shall be English language. Answer sheets written in the language other than the English shall not be examined.

Entrance Examinations and admission criteria: Far Western University, Faculty of Law Dean's Office shall conduct entrance examinations. Candidates who have passed Higher Secondary Level Education (10+2) or equivalent are eligible to sit in the examination conducted for B.A, LL.B. admission. Entrance examination shall be conducted for 100 marks (50% MCQ and 50% English language test in legal content). Both MCQ and legal content may be limited to general introduction and kinds of law, importance of law in the society, Rights and duties, constitution, fundamental rights, formation of legislature, executive and judiciary and other contemporary socio-legal issues and creative writing.

Required Testimonials: Candidates are required to submit:

- ✓ 10+2 level or equivalent level marks sheet/ Transcript
- ✓ Character Certificate
- ✓ Migration certificate (if necessary)
- ✓ Citizenship
- ✓ Other required testimonials

Attendance: B.A, LL. B. is a regular programme requiring 80% attendance in both theoretical and practical classes. Those students who fail to obtain the required percentage of the attendance shall not be eligible to appear in the final examinations. 80% attendance is mandatory for all students. Attendance carries 10 Marks which is allocated as follows.

- 80% and above –below 85% 4 Marks
- 85% and above- below 90% 6 Marks
- 90% and above- below 95% 8 Marks
- 95% and above 10 Marks

Evaluation scheme: Each theoretical subject carries 100 Marks weightage. Out of 100 marks 60 marks are allocated for external examinations which are taken by the FWU Controller of the Examinations and 40 marks shall be allocated for internal evaluation. Internal evaluation shall be done on the basis of following criteria.

- Attendance 10 marks
- Subject teachers' evaluation (term papers, quiz, class presentation, home assignments, conduct, attentiveness, punctuality, and discipline) 10 marks
- Internal examinations 20 marks

Internal examinations shall be conducted at the end of the semester particularly for theoretical subjects. Internal examinations shall be conducted for 60 marks and obtained marks out of 60 shall be converted accordingly for internal examination marks. Each student to be passed in the examination requires getting 50% marks in each subject.

Uniform: Students are required to be dressed in the uniform prescribed by the Faculty or campus.

Fee structure: Fee structure shall be determined by the Faculty of Law subject to review time to time.

Admission Rules: Admission for the B.A, LL.B. programme generally opens with the bachelor's programme of other faculties. Applicants seeking admission in the programme have to sit in an entrance examination which is conducted by the Dean's Office of the Faculty of Law. Candidates who have passed the entrance examination shall get admission on merit basis for the required number of seats in various campuses under FWU. Candidates obtaining below 40% marks in the entrance examination shall not be eligible to get admission. Students shall get admission on the basis of merit list. Campuses are allowed to take admission up to the allocated number for that campus. The seats are allocated as follows.

FWU Central Campuses 48 seats

Kailali Multiple Campus 48 seats

Tikapur Multiple Campus 48 seats

Total 144 seats

Students having passed entrance examination must apply to campus they prefer to study in accordance with the admission notice of concerned campus. Campus shall admit on the basis of merit list provided by the Faculty of Law. Certain numbers of the seats are reserved as the quota for particular section of the society as per the University rules.

Visiting Faculties: Far-Western University Faculty of Law may invite eminent Professors, experts, and legal personalities of Nepal and abroad as guest speaker.

Course offered: The B.A, LL. B. programme runs for 10 semesters (5 years). The programme involves 189 credit hours in total and 63 different subjects in law and social science. The description of course is as follows.

First semester	Second Semester	Third Semester	Fourth Semester
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Principles of Law -Legal Nepali- I or Alternative English (for foreign students in lieu of Legal Nepali -Legal English-I -Political Science -History of Nepal -Sociology and Anthropology -Economics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Jurisprudence -European History -International Relation and Diplomacy -Legal Nepali-II, or Alternative English (for foreign students in lieu of Legal Nepali -Legal English-II -Political Thought -Economics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Constitutional Law -Public International Law –I -Principles of Criminal Law -Evidence Law -Property Law -Family Law -Theories of Crime and Punishment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Nepalese constitutions -Public International Law –II -Banking and Insurance Law -Law of Specific Crimes -General Principles of Contract -Principles of Procedural Law -Agrarian Law
Fifth Semester	Sixth Semester	Seventh Semester	Eighth Semester
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Criminal Procedure Code -Law of International Organizations -Law of Company Governance -Law of Specific Contract -Legal Nepali -Criminal Justice System Optional are (any one) -International Air and Space Law -Juvenile Delinquency -Election Law -Cyber Law -Law of Health Care and Ethics -Investment Law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Civil Procedure Code -Nepalese Legal System -Sociology of Law -Corporate Management Law -Comparative Law and Major Legal System Optional area (any one) -Law of Consumer Protection -Intellectual Property Law -Socio-Economic Crime -International Humanitarian law -Alternative Dispute Resolution (Theories of arbitration, mediation and negotiation and Conciliation) -Securities Law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Law Poverty and Development -Gender and Inclusive Justice --Environmental Law Legal Research Methodology -Labour Law Optional are (any one) -Forensic Science -International Refugee Law -Natural Resources and Conservation law -Natural Disaster Management Law -National Defense and Security Law -Principles of Law of Torts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Professional Ethics and Lawyering Skills Moot Court (Civil Case) Private International Law Administrative Law Clinical Law-I (Conveyancing) Optional are (any one) -Law of Sea and International Rivers -Forensic Medicine -Fiscal Law -Media Law -International Trade Law -Law of Corporate Financing
Nineth Semester	Tenth Semester		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Human Rights Law -Moot Court (Criminal Case) -Legislative Drafting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Interpretation of Statutes -Social Security Law -Clinical Law-II 		

-Taxation Law -Seminar Optional area (any one) -Energy Law -Victimology -Population Law -Competition Law -International Criminal Law	(Placement) -Dissertation		
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Career opportunity: Law is an applied subject which governs the human society and state. As an applied subject, students have ample opportunity for their career in future. After study law, students may go for civil service, judicial service, Foreign Service, and Law profession. B.A. LL.B Students may have ample opportunity to study abroad because of their sound knowledge in law. There is high level of opportunity for law students in government service in Federal government, State level government and local government. Each Municipality and Rural Municipality is given the judicial power to decide certain cases at Municipality level, there may be a need of Law officer in each municipality. Even law students may shape their successful political career.