



NEED TO TRANSFORMATION AND REINVENT: TEACHING AND LEARNING LEGAL EDUCATION SPECIAL REFERENCE IN UTTARAKHAND

**Rekha research scholar,s.s.j campus almora
(kumaun university Nainital uttarakhand)**

Abstract:

In the present time the mandatory for every person in the society to be knowledge of law because at the time according to the situation , need the laws also keep changing which is helpful for the development and progress of a democratic country . The 21st century meet the challenges of the legal knowledge domains A well mechanical and civilization relevant legal education is a sine qua non for a proper dispensation of justice. As an instrument of progress, law has a dynamic role to play in society. Now, the perspective of this profession is changing very fast in the globalized world. These changing needs must also be a part of subject matter of legal education . The topic is of wide import having many facets. The endeavour in this article is too high-light certain essential points which require our attention like present scenario of legal education in India, merits and demerits of the existing system, and changes required in the legal sphere to the make it compatible with the requirements of indian society while keeping pace with the latest developments etc. In this article researcher has focussed upon the policy to re-define and reinvent teaching and learning legal education in contemporary India.

Keywords: Legal Education, Globalization, Transformation

A. Introduction

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was says “A MAN WITHOUT EDUCATION IS A STRANGE ANIMAL.” Legal education is an inevitable sources in the Indian legal system .particularly when India has pledged to govern the rule of law . legal education is the first necessary step of the working people within the legal profession ,lawyer,judges,prosecutors and other judicial person. Legal educiton is the plays an most important role in society,social justice,law professionals are characterised as “social engineers”. Legal edution and law act the cementing material the society and an essential medium of social change. A good administered and a civilized society relevant legal education is a sine qua non for a proper desertion of justice. An instrument progress law has a effective role play law is multifaceted in the complex society in the processing of the globalization word are becoming more complicated and this complicated structure of society need multilateral purpose role played

by the legal professionals to come the problems. Legal education is the educator how to use law for the improvement of society. The some institution of democracy or rule of law is possible only the legal education inspires legal professionals to use law as tool its preservation in this context legal education nature and profession is the under drastic change in all over the world. Today, the perspective of the profession changing is the very fast globalized world and the over country is no exception. So these changing are must needs also be a part of subject legal education and profession so it was said that legal education need to teach both law and its context, social, political and theoretical etc.

In the present era of liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation, legal profession has to the needs the new brand text of legal education consumer client namely foreign companies and collaborations. Present time the changed scenario, the additional role of the law professionals to play are the police planner, business advisor, negotiator among interest groups, experts in articulation and communication of ideas mediator, lobbyist, law reformer etc. expanding role play of law professionals institution and responsibility rendering legal education increased also. Law teachers to prepare law students for practice both of the Indian context own socioeconomically complex society and the farm work of inter-related legal systems and societies, teachers must assess the learning objectives they have for their students and rethink the pedagogy to achieve those objectives. Indian legal education systems is the provided university and bar conical of India (BCI) provided the legal degree consisted of a three-year and the undergraduate program within the law department of law and universities and resulted in an five year llb degree. The legal education is the establishing in the rule of the law society did not receive any serious priority or attention these universities, although due to the motivation of students themselves the department successful in producing the many brightest lawyers and the best academics in the India state of utterkhand.

Law is a profession and legal education is a discipline was not a fast choice of the students in the state of uttarkhand prior to the introduction of five-year law course, all most intermediate students fast choice in education aspired to study medicine, computer, business, management and engineering accounting etc. the study of law has received awareness among high school graduates in the state of uttarkhand and over country since the introduction of five –year integrated programs. Legal education development have become inter-related concepts in present time developing societies are struggling to develop in to social welfare states and seeking to improvement of the social-economic condition of the people by peaceful means. legal education is the basis of legal profession a well-organized and judicial system. Legal education is a multi-disciplined, multipurpose education develops the human resources and idealism needed to strengthen the legal system. A advocate a product of such education would be able to contribute to society development and social change in much more constructive manner.

Law university and law college have not made appropriate progress in academic standards such as innovation of law course and design, present time development of appropriate teaching modules, formulation and research agendas, undertaking the research paper, projects, and promotion of advocacy. this is the traditional departments also suffered from lack of independence and institutional autonomy as they were the university system are did not priorities match. These result, the ability to attract instated students with passionate

commitment to study law in the all factor dramatically declined, culminating in institutionalized mediocrity in a large number of law education and study of law faculties across the India.

(B) legal education system in uttarkhand

Thear was no systematic education system in ancient periods there was lack of any systematic education system in british india ,there were some school which provided useful education ,through which a person was prepared to make his career as a successful lawyer ,but hard education was provided. There was no immediate need to do it. In course of time a derivation of some the existing literature developed and some justices established themselves as regular teachers . on the continent of Europe ,formal education was developed through the study of law of national fame ,and much of the modern egal system is derived from roman law. As long as there is a subject of legal education of utterakhand ,this structure of legal education has been created by aiasd of indian . as there was no clear provision regarding legal education anywhere in the constitution of indian ,but the riht to education has been included as a forgotten right under article 21a of the constitution. List of constitution of india entries of 66,67 and 78 in body have been incorporated of example-

1 the bae council of indian whose function in to regulate the standards of the legal profession 2 an institution of the higher education for a regulated period university grant commission (UGC)

At present, the education of law in uttarakhand is being provided through deemed university ,government as semi government colleges. As far as law universities are concerned, they are established only through legislation passed by the parliament and state legislatures. Alternatively, the UGC had the power to award degrees to a deemed university law college are affiliated to the university.

Presently two models are is vogue for imparting legal education first 3 years bachelor of law (LLB)and 5 years integrated BA hons.bar council of india has the task of setting standards regarding admission in law calls, ethics course etc. Who visits colleges from time to time and takes stock of the system powers regulated by BCI under section 7 of the advoctes act 1961.

(C) Aims of Legal Education

Legal education is generally imparted for various purposes that serves different purposes according to time and situation its objective is to establish a good lawyer ,advocate, judge, a good teacher, law person and well-equipped society. legal education should be not only to produce good lawyers but also generate cultured law abiding people who are included with concepts a human right and human values, it means legal education serve humanity in multiple purpose capacities such as administrators, law teachers, jurists , judges and industrial entrepreneurs arbitrators etc. Legal education is aim equipping law student with legal techniques and professional skills.

The main objective of legal education is not only to prepare a good lawyer but also to train every person in the society and to give knowledge of law.legal education is imparted to fulfil many objectives-

- The professional lawyer preparation

- To prepare legal experts who may from time to time suggest and advise the government
- To make students aware to technical legal education .
- Providing information on national and international laws.
- Make everyone aware of the law.
- To enable the students to recognize the legal evils prevalent in the society and be able to redress them.

(D) challenges of present legal education in uttarakhand

The state of Uttarakhand being a hilly state, it is very difficult and difficult to education here. present time the legal education system in uttarakhand which considerably ,impaired movement of building new generation of lawyers ,teachers and any person of indian these are:-

- There are very few students who pursue legal education with interest
- Lack of law university in the state of uttarakhand
- Qualified teacher
- Lack of knowledge of national and international law among student.
- The number of students is less according to the number of seats in the colleges.
- Mostly students have no choice then they get education of law
- Mountainous terrain.
- Some student is getting only theoretical knowledge of law, deprived of practical knowledge.
- Parents on hills who are busy with daily works in their village under the influence of alcohol who spend less time with their children to their studies

(E) Reform of legal education in uttarkhand:

In today's time, education of law is mandatory for every person.it is necessary for every person to have knowledge of law in the absence of legal information a person will do such things, which can be punished and he will have to be ashamed in front of the society. Legislature keeps on passing many laws from time to time. About whom research scholars, legal persons etc. Collect information and send in to government to see how useful and useless the law made is .therefore, it is necessary that the students of law should be provided with information about national and international law from the very beginning, it is necessary to know about the contemporary events happening in the society and what laws and bill have been passed by the government on that subject.

- Law college should be established on the mountains as per the requirement
- Appointment of qualified teachers.
- The curiosity to know the law should be awakened in the student
- Legal education should be practical and not just theoretical
- Arrangement of social networking is also necessary for the students living in the mountains.

- New education policy 2020 to be followed.
- Curiosity to know the method should be created in the students.

It is a very difficult to get education in the mountains, the first effort we awaken interest in legal education in student's and try to make them a qualified lawyer, a knowledgeable lawyer and a good citizen with less resources.

(f) some issues and challenges of legal education in uttarkand :

Education is of utmost importance in the society .and everyone needs to know the law because life is useless without knowledge of law education of law is the rule of colleges are there, the more easily we will be able to get law education . but there is a shortage of law colleges in the statet of uttarkhand the state of uttarkhand is divided in to tow parts , the kumaon division and the garhwal division . the university established in kumaun in nainital and the law college is located in almora ,the university is located in Srinagar in garhwal mandal, witch has two branches in pauri and tehri garhwal.where it is difficult to reach easily the number of students in the colleges did not match the seats. According to the number of admissions, students are not present in the class room why.it seems that the aim of the students is only to get degree in law and not knowledge. some private law colleges have filled the right gap. At present some law college aim is to earn money, not to provide law education , whether students come to school or not ,they only care about money and give degrees by taking money. Because of which the standard of law education is falling day by day. If this process is not stopped immediately, the standard of legal education will fall drastically.

In the present time there is another challenge in front of legal education in this online education as the educational institution were completely closed to see us during the coved 19 period, at that time online education was provided which only those children who had internet facility could take. To provide online education it is necessary for teachers to provide technical education.

A big challenge in front of the students is the transportation here.due to the land sliding roads are blocked due to which they have a lot of trouble in going to the college.

Lack of proper publicity of legal education, non-availability of seminars from time to time ,lack of awareness till rural areas less interest of students towards law than many courses.

(g) Suggestions for effective legal education

Present time we must need and focus the tying up the rich data of legal education in to a national legal education system .a committee empowered to academicians ,justices and the most senior advocate should be set the independent committees they are created objectivity in to the education and research system. Legal education is the represent judiciary, lawyers ,researcher and publication works etc.

The legal education must reflect participation of representation of the judiciary .There are some issues which need to be looked into for repairing holes in our current legal system such as emphasis should be laid on research and publication activities, need to reform curriculum at the earnest, trained faculty, imparting training-

based education, introduction of law subjects at school level as to ensure basic knowledge of law to students of all stream etc. This will help in growth and development of legal education with increase in reputation of the profession to meet the challenges of the field and to grow and contribute by providing fullest opportunity to law aspirants for the progress of the country.

(h) Conclusion:

Present time the concept of legal education means to participate in the programmes like some functions of legal education for example legal aid, lok adulate and part of legal activities legal education should be given more emphasis to gain experience in the field of legal movement.

legal education should be given more emphasis to gain experience in the field of legal activities .Benevolence in the legal education is rare .such Legal education give the large remainder a state-sponsored endeavour or unimpressive commercial enterprise devoid of high academic standards. This time need for encouraging philanthropic initiatives in obstruct excellence legal education and research in the State. The legal education is philanthropy essential for its growth and development. Every effort ought to be made by all stakeholders, including the law departments, the bar, the bench, the law firms and corporations for promoting philanthropic initiatives in legal education and research.

Strengthening and Enhancing the L.LB, LL.M Curriculum The curriculum should be revised from time to time to respond to the demand for new skills and the new challenges facing law and legal education in the emerging global scenario. Students should be given elective choices so that they may have an opportunity to specialize in their areas of preference. All this can be done within-and consistent with-the mandatory syllabus set by the Bar Council of India.

Technology in the classrooms and moot court room Technological interventions are already disrupting the legal landscape with the promise of virtual courtrooms and more. Artificial Intelligence and machine learning-based services that boost research capacities, support litigation and the more objective of legal processes have the potential to revolutionize the legal system, saving resources and strengthening efficiency. Revamping curriculum to be cognizant of legal technological advancements is the need of the hour. This has become especially relevant in the times of the Covid-19 crisis. High-quality virtual learning opportunities and legal practices have been put to the test. It will have a lasting impact, even post-pandemic. This is a good time for law Institutions to leverage digitization in the curriculum to train a generation of tech-savvy lawyers. Classrooms need urgent quality improvement. The classrooms need to be made technologically compatible so that video and audio equipment as well as computers may be used for presentations. For achieving efficiency of class room teaching, following may be included in the action plan:

(a) in time of crisis, education should be made available through the networking so that education is available to the students even at home .

(b) to provide online education teachers should be trained and basic facilities should be made available.

(c) university and college should provide video conferencing facility in their faculty.

References:

1. Gupta Kalpesh Kumar L., (2017), “Legal Education In India: Issues and Challenges”, LAMBERT Academic Publishing.
2. Menon N.R. Madhava,(2008) ,“Clinical Legal Education In India”, Eastern Book Company.
3. Tripathy G.P.,(2016) “Legal Education In India”, Central Law Publications.
4. Baxi Uppendra, (2010), “Legal Education In India”, Kindle Edition.
5. Mehta P.L., (2002), “Legal Education and Profession in India”, Deep and Deep Publication.
6. Rao G. Manohar and Rao K. Srinivas, (2017), “Legal education in India: Challenges and Prospects”, Asia Law House.
7. Rath Rashmita and Mohanta Abhinash , (2017), “Legal education system in India”, Atomic OWL, Digital Media Pvt. Ltd, Berhampur, Odisha, India.
8. Singh Bijay Pratap and Singh Uday Pratap , (2017), “Legal education in India: New Horizons”, ABS Books,U.P.
- 9 Hasant Azmi , ‘Legal Education in India’ (1999) p.43
- 10 Mohamed Faroque , ‘legal education Contemporary Trends and challenges’ AIR,(1998)
- 11Hasant Azmi , ‘Legal Education in India’ (1999) p.43s