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Emerging Business Models in the Field of Legal Education and Its Applicability: Critical Analysis with Case Study on Lacunae in Legal Education in Kerala

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ABSTRACT

Law can be explained as the expression of will of the government, an enshrined embodiment of the peoples will and forms an important role in the manifestation of social and political needs of the country. The study of law plays a major role in the contemporary world be it serve the role providing the norm of conduct for the citizens or help shaping the quality of rule of law. This system instils democratic culture in law students by moulding them with general and cultural education with the aim of making them good law abiding citizens in personam and propagators of achieved culture and standards to the general public in rem by being good lawyers and judges by interpreting law and providing legal assistance. Being a form of professional education, the range and scope of the subject is always expanding in the modern democratic society as it equips the students to fulfil and discharge wide variety of roles and services to the society ranging from lawyers, policy makers and professional think-tanks to academicians, administrators and jurists.

The need for basic knowledge in law to every citizen has become an inevitable factor in today's world as the wide ambit of law is running across and making its impact in every nook and corner of the length and breadth of the society whether it be concerned to matters relating to administration of justice, trade and commerce, and industry or policy making and upholding the unparalleled values mentioned in the preamble and basic structure of our constitution. By looking on to a general trend, India has had to face humongous challenges in making its system of legal education able to compete with the global standards by enunciating various modifications in the legal and judicial standards within itself imbibing Dicey's concept of rule of law into the basic foundation and fundamentals of the society.

The seminal aim of this paper is to analyse and understand the various aspects of emerging novel trends in the field of legal education in India and to examine whether the system has succumbed to the perils of hype or has thrived to excellence with the help of a critically

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analysing case study.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Globalisation, the internationally widespread and caricatured idea of the late 20th Century has been the focal point of various agendas and deliberations across spheres. And whatever has been the origin of discussion the conclusion was beyond doubt that this global phenomena has resulted in provoking many thoughtful instigations and implications for the establishment of the core standards of higher education across arenas. Beyond doubts, the necessity for up scaling the academic and reserch standards, the ever alarming necessity of feasible infrastructure, need for adept models of governance, the requirement of promoting value added systems in education which could lead to creation of better career prospects were the booming demands for innovation in the global system of higher education.

It seems to be an acceptable fact that globalisation has initiated challenging the will of legal education in India, but nevertheless it has also featured situations in order to weigh the quality of the present system, which in itself act as a corner stone in which we can tie up and start strengthening our objective for reformation and there by realisation of a well-established system of legal education which can compete one on one with any system across the globe.

Law can be explained as the expression of will of the government, an enshrined embodiment of the peoples will and forms an important role in the manifestation of social and political needs of the country. The study of law plays a major role in the contemporary world be it serve the role providing the norm of conduct for the citizens or help shaping the quality of rule of law. This system instils democratic culture in law students by moulding them with general and cultural education with the aim of making them good law abiding citizens in personam and propagators of achieved culture and standards to the general public in rem by being good lawyers and judges by interpreting law and providing legal assistance. Being a form of professional education, the range and scope of the subject is always expanding in the modern democratic society as it equips the students to fulfil and discharge wide variety of roles and services to the society ranging from lawyers, policy makers and professional think-tanks to academicians, administrators and jurists.

The need for basic knowledge in law to every citizen has become an inevitable factor in today's world as the wide ambit of law is running across and making its impact in every nook and corner of the length and breadth of the society whether it be concerned to matters relating to

administration of justice, trade and commerce, and industry or policy making and upholding the unparalleled values mentioned in the preamble and basic structure of our constitution.

By looking on to a general trend, India has had to face humongous challenges in making its system of legal education able to compete with the global standards by enunciating various modifications in the legal and judicial standards within itself imbibing Dicey's concept of rule of law into the basic foundation and fundamentals of the society. One of the important challenges which had to be negated was that the nature of training that have to be given to the future legal lexicons in our learning system needed to be carefully re structured to cope up with the style of the public and financial revolutions that were waving across the country so that the people dispensing justice with their fingertips will become more serious and structured towards addressing the future needs of a better system of governance being constitutional or administrative.³

The situation of the system of legal education in India is completely different from the one that we saw in the last decade where in the pre globalisation era the main objective of the Indian law schools was to give utmost importance to the indigenous legal system with meagre necessity to other international systems. But as the aura of globalisation established the scope of the concept of a novel genre in law got established, namely the Comparative Public Law with its basic idea to have a comparative study of the different legal systems across the world and to adopt to various fruitful characteristics from different legal systems so as to make ours an effective and efficient one which can elegantly cope up with the changing demands of the modern world. Thus as such necessities spread out new global plethora arose with legal courses, programs, faculty and contacts. Even the student exchange programs were the brain child of such developments with the aim to structure global citizens highlighting the need of a global prospectus, curricula and training.

The changing systems also led to a revolutionary idea that there could arise a superior possibility for enhancement of the necessity of encouraging the mushrooming intellects in the areas of teaching and research addressing the challenges that the present system faces and to suggest the remedial measures to overcome the challenges of especially practicing the concept of rule of law and various other structural remedies that we opted out to level the challenges that were put forward by globalisation.

However, the Indian law schools are still facing a large number of challenges posed by the

³ Kumar C Raj, *Legal Education, Globalisation, and Institutional Excellence: Challenges for the Rule of Law and Access to Justice in India*, 20(1) INDIANA JOURNAL OF GLOBAL LEGAL STUDIES, 221-252 (2013)

system established by the concept of globalisation with the major ones being the unavailability of requisite infrastructure and trained faculties in the ambit of comparative law and international law. The appetite of the Indian scholars have increased manifold in understanding these vivid concepts but the hard fact is that the faculties are not that much trained sophisticatedly so as to guide and support them in ushering great heights coping with the global standards. Another stimulating task which tinker many heads is to foster a leveller to render proper momentum to the learning with a fair mixture of vivid courses and facilities that could render information and training in the area of legal education with a well versed idea about both the Indian and other foreign legal systems with which they can develop a much fascicle hybrid of both which could be a more perfect one.

II. INDIAN LEGAL EDUCATION AND GLOBALISATION⁴

As per the definition rendered by the Law Commission of India, legal education is a science which diffuses into the students certain ideas about the various legislations and styles of interpretation with the help of which one could dissemble and re assemble the mechanics of law. The learner could even develop an interpretation of one's own by adopting concepts similar to one that of the novel concept of reverse engineering and propound his own principle and thereby become a legal jurist or philosopher. It helps the learner in getting a versatile idea about how the systems of legislature, executive and judiciary works so as to facilitate the smooth conduct of the nation's business and solving various conundrums that they face either independently or jointly. Still there is an ongoing debate about whether the legal education is a science or an art and if it's an art and is dealt in an artful manner it can be an exuberant arena which can serve as a platform for rational thinking, maintaining social order imbibing the Gandhian principle of the non-violent settlement of disputes and redressal of conflicts.

The basic understanding that every learner of law has to keep in mind is that the concept of law has a twofold strategy, whilst primarily it is structured to protect and guarantee to the citizens their rights and interests in a harmonious manner even though with reasonable restrictions and secondly to render justice to injured with due process of law as per the established procedure up keeping the principles of rule of law. While analysing this arena, we should understand that these ideas were imbibed into our structure successfully and sufficiently as a result of globalisation whereby the Indian courts started to work upon the basic principle of the legal maxim, *fiat justitia ruat caelum*, which means "Let justice be done though the heavens fall".

⁴ Arpita Senguptha, *Modernization of Legal Education in India: The Interdisciplinary Approach to Education*, 2(1), ASIAN JOURNAL OF LEGAL EDUCATION, 57-66 (2015)

A layman, when analysing the concept of globalisation cannot himself relate with the effects that it could make in the genre of law or legal education. As far as he is concerned, the effect of globalisation is something which is concerned with the areas of capitalism, privatisation, labour, trade barriers, promotion of business, trans boundary trade etc. which are results of economic globalisation along with an intellect sense of free exchange of ideas and practices which has nothing to deal with laws and legislations. But when we view it from the ambit of law it has widespread effects on laws, legal systems and in legal education, moreover nothing in the above mentioned causes of economic globalisations can result without the active involvement of law and its various hybrid attires into it. Thus this is an arena which has to be dealt in detail.

III. EFFECTS OF GLOBALISATION

As we have noticed in the above sections, globalisation has posed many challenges and caused many effects which forced India to adopt to certain changes so as to incorporate it with the flow of the modern trend in the globalising world. With the changing trends India legislated new legislations and amended many so as to accustom herself with the fast paced management facilities. As we all know the greatest influence of the concept was made in the arena of economics and market trends in facilities of trade and business. This resulted in many changes in situ and ex situ in the field of trade which led to major changes. Some of the arenas which needs highlight are mentioned below.

IV. BUSINESS LAWS

With the incoming needs to cope up the effects of globalisation, many major issues were witnessed in the areas of trade and commerce which resulted in making various amendments in the sphere of Business Laws. With globalisation, India was forced to compete with the ex situ markets which necessitated the making of many changes and designing of various novel business models so as to cope up with the market agile. With the advent of the concept, other subsidiaries too arrived, viz, Liberalisation and Privatisation. Thus amendments had to be made in the existing setups to match with the global standards. Thus the trade barriers were lifted in order to facilitate more trade facilities, there arose changes in tax structures, and many monopolies that India enjoyed were forced to be given up. Many changes were made so as to promote the Indian markets for incurring more Foreign Direct Investments (FDIs) and various Free Trade Practices were promoted. Also many bilateral and multilateral treaties were signed with so as to foster development and to have effective competency in the market. Various Foreign Trade Protocols were also formed in order to facilitate foreign trade.

V. LAWS ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (IPRS)

Before the advent of Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation (LPG), the concept of Intellectual Property Rights were not given much importance in India. Even though there were essential legislations they were not utilise to its best effects. But after entering herself into its ambit India started recognising IPRs as an effective tool which could help it garner much profits from the markets by giving protection to the intellect of the creator of an invention, the expression of an idea, preservation of special ambits of a geographical area and protection of a traditional knowledge. Along with it, also recognised the necessity to protect the biodiversity and the farmers and breeders rights and thus existing laws were amended and new legislations were made. This resulted in the amending of Copyright Act 1956, Patent Act 1970 and legislation of new Acts like Trademarks Act 1999, Geographical Indication of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act 1999, Designs Act 2000, SICLD Act 2000, PPVFR Act 2001, Biodiversity Act 2002. It is also aimed at excluding the concepts of ever greening of patents and Bolar Provision.

(A) Competition Law, 2000

A new genre of law that arose as a result of expansion of globalisation in the economic and market sphere is the Competition Law. This law mainly focuses on restricting the unfair market practices and unfair market competitions which will be predominant in the markets with no laws to regulate it. This genre is more or less related with the concept of IPRs and involve the hindering of ideas such as ambush marketing, infringing of market feasibility of protected products, violations of monopolies, infringement of restrictive trade practices etc. This legislation is also aimed to promote essential and fair competition in market which could regulate the price of commodities and help the buyer.

(B) Narcotic and Psychotropic Drugs and Arms Trade.

A negative impact that could result with the incoming of globalisation is the illicit and illegal trade of narcotic and psychotropic substances and also arms trade. This could result in derailing the security of the nation and that of its close allies. Also this could hamper the lifestyle of youth in the country irrespective of gender which can in all possibilities lead to human trafficking either for organs or for sexual assault. The youth could also get in touch with illegal agencies for money which would result in promoting terrorism and other anti-national activities. So there is an immediate need of developing legal education even at school level to make our children understand about these hazards and to help themselves not to fall into the traps of these anti-national predators.

(C) International Law, Human Rights and Humanitarian Law

Before the evolution of the concept of globalisation, the knowledge of the Indian scholars in the area of International laws, Human Rights and International Humanitarian laws were very limited. They were not exposed to all these genres because their area of interest was very much limited to the Indian scenarios. But after the advent of globalisation these areas of law became much important in a way that no one could even think of the subject without understanding the core of these. The International law viz. both public and private has a great influence in relation to the modern day relations between the nations. The increased rate of Privatisation resulted in grave violation of human rights which necessitated an eloquent knowledge of the human rights laws. The effect of globalisation also caused persecuted people going in search of a political asylum or refugees which necessitated the understanding of International Humanitarian Laws.

(D) Environmental Laws and Traditional Knowledge

With the introduction of globalisation many developed nations started to consider under developed or developing nations as their dump yard of wastes, especially e-waste and other plastic wastes. Also they started making industries which could in one way lead to the development of that country but in turn can have negative implications in the ambit of environment. Hence, there arose a need for developing and practicing strict environmental laws for the maintenance of better environmental standards. Also when the foreign nations started exploiting the traditional knowledge of other nations without sharing benefits with the born beneficiaries, the nations decided to make legislations for the protection of Traditional knowledge, Trade Secret and Trade Dress. Also some scientists believe that globalisation could result in global warming because of the establishment of industries in specific areas, increase in vehicular traffic and more essentially a boom in population in a particular area which could result in the emission of greenhouse gases. Thus arose the need for legislations to regulate these too.

(E) Protected acknowledgment to lawful training and its encouragement in India⁵

The Constitution of India fundamentally set out the obligation of conferring instruction, on the states by putting the issue relating to training in List II of the Seventh Schedule. In any case, it currently frames some portion of List III, giving simultaneous administrative forces to the Union and the States. Legitimate calling alongside the medicinal and different other streams

⁵ Sumith Kumar, *Impact of Globalisation on Legal Education in India*, LEGAL SERVICES INDIA (Jun 23,2021, 12:54 PM), <http://www.legalservicesindia.com/article/311/Impact-Of-Globalisation-On-Legal-Education-In-India.html>

additionally falls under List III (Entry 26). Nonetheless, the Union is engaged to co-ordinate and decides norms in establishments for advanced education or inquire about and logical and specialized foundations other than having select force, bury alia, relating to instructive organizations of national significance, proficient, professional or specialized preparing and advancement of uncommon investigations or research.

Enabled by the Constitution to administer in regard of legitimate calling, Parliament established the Advocates Act, 1961, which got consistency the arrangement of lawful specialists as Advocates and given to setting up of the Bar Council of India and State Bar Councils in the States. Under provision (h) of sub-sec (1) of Sec.7 of the Advocates Act, 1961 the Bar Council of India has capacity to fix a base scholastic standard as a pre-condition for initiation of an investigations in law. Under condition (I) of sub-sec (1) of Sec. 7, the Bar Council of India is likewise engaged "to perceive Universities whose degree in law will be taken as a capability for enrolment as a supporter and for that reason to visit and investigate Universities". The Act along these lines presents on the Bar Council capacity to endorse principles of lawful instruction and acknowledgment of law degrees for enrolment of people as Advocates.

(F) Changed Scenario of legal profession due to globalisation

About fifty years ago the concept was that the law schools are meant to produce graduates who would mostly come to the bar, while a few may go into law teaching. The Advocates Act, 1961 was enacted to achieve the said object, namely, to prescribe minimum standards for entry into professional practice 'in the courts', as stated above. But during this period and more particularly after liberalization in the year 1991, the entire concept of legal education has changed.⁶

Today, legal education has to meet not only the requirements of the bar and the new needs of trade, commerce and industry but also the requirements of globalization. New subjects with international dimensions have come into legal education. With multibillion-dollar investments in the growing economies, the business activities have grown manifold. This in turn has created more opportunities for lawyers in general.

In the changed scenario, the additional roles envisaged are that of policy planner, business advisor, negotiator among interest groups, expert in articulation and communication of ideas, mediator, lobbyist, law reformer, etc. These roles demand specialised knowledge and skills not ordinarily available in the existing profession. The five-year integrated programme of legal education is a modest response to these challenges as perceived in the 1980s well before the

⁶ *India Needs Respected Law Institutions*, THE HINDU, 29 March, 2016

end of Cold War and advent of market-oriented globalisation.⁷ The lawyer of tomorrow must be comfortable to interact with other professions on an equal footing and be able to consume scientific and technical knowledge. In other words, along with social science subjects, the law curriculum for the future must provide integrated knowledge of a whole range of physical and natural science subjects on which legal policies are now being formulated.

The image of a lawyer in society as well as the self-image of the profession is not what it ought to have been given the diverse roles as stipulated above. It is here that the legal education has to take its lesson on value addition. Justice must become central to the law curriculum and community-based learning must give the desired value orientation in the making of a lawyer.⁸ To give a recent example, one can say that the young law students who went to the earthquake affected districts of Gujarat seeking to carry legal services to the victims came back with impressions and experiences which would no doubt influence their professional life and shape their approach to justice. The idea being canvassed here is that professional education will have to be imbued with a spirit of social service and there is no better way of inculcating it except to expose them while studying law to real life experiences crying out for justice. The politics of legal education and the economics of legal practice should be subjected to academic scrutiny if the profession has to be saved from the practitioners themselves.

The directives of the new Regulatory Mechanism below the Independent Regulatory Authority for Higher Education (IRAHE), vested with powers to cope with all components of legal schooling and whose choices are binding at the establishments teaching law and at the union and state governments ought to be hooked up and it need to aim at revamping prison education to satisfy the wishes and demanding situations of all sections of society. This new regulator has to prevent dilution of the minimum requirements by means of any of the gamers. For instance, it's been stated these days that in some States, the Governments have exceeded orders lowering the minimal marks to be acquired at the common front exam for regulation to 35% or maybe below 35% in some instances, simplest that allows you to allow all regulation colleges in that State, most of which can be substandard, to top off all the last unfilled seats.⁹

There is, consequently, a pressing want to installation of four centres for superior legal studies. Some of the duties to be assigned to those superior legal centres might consist of reducing facet research on developing subjects and associated areas, as well to function as think-tank for

⁷ *Global Legal Education In India*, HALSBURY'S LAWS OF INDIA, April 2009

⁸ *India Judges Association v Union of India*, (2002) 4 SCC 247 (India)

⁹ JANE.E.SCHUKOSKE, *LEGAL EDUCATION REFORM IN INDIA: DIALOGUE AMONG INDIAN LAW TEACHERS*, University Of Baltimore 255-256 (2009)

advising the government in countrywide and worldwide forum. Some of the particular capabilities and goals of those centres would consist of the subsequent: - Bringing out a peer reviewed journal of international pleasant, institutionalizing arrangements for having countrywide and global pupils, establishing a network with different worldwide law studies institutions to change records and get right of entry to assets international, and the infrastructure should be of worldwide standards.

In many of the law Schools, especially those in the private sector, there is conflict between the Management and the Academic community especially the principal of the Law College. Though the academic community is doing research in the management of law schools, their findings and suggestions only remain in paper, without having little contribution in the governance of law schools.¹⁰

In the generation of globalization, the production of ideas has assumed a crucial function – each for social justice and for economic and technological advancement. This is as real in the domain of regulation. The ongoing liberalization procedure increases complicated troubles regarding the nature of legal reforms vital to ensure the development of all sections of the populace. The want to apprehend other prison traditions and cultures additionally require attention. If India has to fulfil its promise of becoming a worldwide electricity it's far vital that we invest in understanding manufacturing and dissemination in addition to make provision for adequate research to cope with the variety of troubles and questions worried.

VI. LEGAL EDUCATION IN KERALA: THE CASE STUDY

Kerala, the Gods own country, is blessed with abundance of human resources in every sphere whether it be the primary, secondary or tertiary sector. Being a Keralite, it is a matter of utmost pride that the rest of India gazes upon us for our very high rate of Human Development Index (HDI) while taking into account the indicators such as life expectancy, per capita income and literacy rate. We are leaps and bounds ahead of other states in terms of literacy rate but the hard fact to digest is that this upper hand is being underutilised. While we compare the standard of higher education in Kerala with other states that are nowhere near to us in terms of the stature of literacy we are far behind the standards. The quality of education that we provide in this sector lacks competence especially in the field of professional education.

While taking into account the nature of legal education in Kerala for it being one in the professional sphere, the quality of education rendered falls way behind the industrial standards.

¹⁰ 1 A. LAKSHMIKANTH, *COMPARATIVE LAW: A HANDBOOK* 154-155 (2007)

While Kerala boasts off having more than 35 professional law colleges combining the Government and Private setups, there are only very few which meets the industrial standards. The result of this can be observed with the low rate of semester passed students whichever the university we take into account. The reason for this incompetency needs an inspection to the core aspects of a professional setup and on examination it can be found that the damage is within the roots of the setup which are curriculum and infrastructure. **The curriculum that we follow is an age old one making it no match to the necessities of the contemporary world and is to be adequately revamped.**

The syllabus that we follow in each university is different and that proves to be a major hindrance in ascertaining the quality of passed out students as subjects taught in one university may not be there in the other. This also forces the ones who setup question papers for general aptitude tests in law to stick on just to the common law papers that are being taught. Or else the aspirants appearing for national level aptitude tests like the CLAT, LSAT, UGC NET etc. and even the state level examinations such as to judiciary services, Legal Assistant etc. are forced to go for extra coaching or depend on expensive preparatory guides for giving these exams which is impractical to many depending on the financial status of the families they live in. This necessitates the need to draft a **common syllabus to all universities which provide legal education in Kerala and to make it in par with the need of the present day and also forecasting technological and technical changes that may come up in the near future.**

Another notable necessity that needs to be tackled is the lack of necessary infrastructure and quality teaching facilities including that of qualified faculties. Most of the professional law colleges in Kerala lacks necessary infrastructure including digital classroom facilities, well equipped library with access to necessary database to major journals and books, a well laid out moot court and seminar hall etc. This badly affects the morale of students from those colleges as they are not provided access to those quality academic facilities. So abrupt actions are to be taken so that each and **every student who forms part of the legal education in Kerala is provided with equality in opportunity in getting education of the highest standards.**

The unavailability of qualified law teachers or subject experts is a matter of utmost concern. Many of the colleges are working with lecturers who falls behind educational qualifications as stipulated by the UGC. The colleges won't fill the vacancies of lecturers permanently. They work with part time appointments or with guest lectures who falls behind UGC standards. The remuneration paid to lecturers in private law colleges in particular falls way behind that of the UGC guidelines and that forces the qualified ones to migrate to other states which pay them in par with the guidelines. Also the colleges forces the guest lecturers that they appoint to work

more than stipulated working hours that too without enough payment which will derail them both physically and mentally. This forces them either to leave the colleges or else work without giving proper care and guidelines to the students. So this act of either not getting continuous access to lecture from that particular lecturer on that subject or lack of getting proper guidelines as necessitated by the weightage of the subject pulls back the student from getting a clear and well-ordered understanding on the subject. This forces the student to study just for the sake of examinations with an idea of somehow getting grades either by way of using unauthoritative study materials or else resort to malpractices. Therefore it is very much necessary to **ensure that our students get quality education from academicians of equitable standards as stipulated by UGC and with command over the subjects** at whatever cost it may be because these students are the torch bearers of the future legal fraternity.

Another major case of concern is related to legal education in Post Graduate and Research spheres. In the Post Graduate arena the quality of education rendered falls much behind the one available in the outside world. Enough and variety specialisations in par with the demands to the contemporary world are unavailable. We still stick on to the basic streams of law such as Constitutional Law, Administrative Law etc. in providing Post Graduate education while a variety of streams are available. The **availability of more contemporary streams of law** can make our students more versatile which can increase their chances of accessibility to the global sphere. In terms of research, the curse that we have today is the unavailability of quality research guides who can guide their research associates in an effective manner. In most of the universities offering legal research, either there is unavailability of requisite number of research guides or there is unavailability of vacancies as those who are already enrolled takes ages to complete and submit their PhD thesis. In order to tackle this situation **enough and qualified permanent teaching faculties** must be posted who can undertake research activities and also **a maximum period is to be stipulated for the enrolled candidates within which they have to submit their thesis** with a condition that on non-fulfilment they will be dropped out. Also **the practice of nepotism among the research guides must be tackled and admissions are to be made purely on the basis of merit.**

To make the legal education more effective and above par with the outside world certain other methods should also be adopted. These include the practice of **giving legal education a multifaceted outlook**. To achieve that goal, legal education should start from the high school level giving necessary and **basic knowledge of law to the children from the school level** itself, thereby making our children aware of basic law. This will have a double headed aspect by moulding them to be better citizens and with that knowledge they counter and challenge any

injustice that comes before them. This will for sure reduce the criminal behaviour among children, minimise victimisation and curb the juvenile offences to a greater level as most of the offences among this age group is because of lack of knowledge about the law of the land.

Also, **legal education should also be introduced alongside other professional courses** in those colleges as per the demands of that sphere, so that a student who pass out from that particular institution shall have required legal knowledge of that ambit. For e.g. in Medical Colleges along with medical subjects, papers on medical law and sports law should also be introduced, in Engineering Colleges papers on Building Laws, Insurance Laws, Taxation laws etc. be introduced, in Business Schools papers on Business Laws, Company Laws, Corporate laws etc. be introduced.

Thus with an effective and well laid out strategy the legal education in our state can be made above par with that of the outside world. We are blessed with the most necessary side of having enough human resource and technical brains but the only hindrance is that they are underutilised. Once we start making **effective utilisation of human resource** the rest will be history.
