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CURRENT REQUIREMENTS OF LEGAL EDUCATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA

Under modern trends of global changes, the preparation of the professionals in the sphere of law still needs its improvement. This theme does not lose its topicality for scientific discussions and investigations.

According to Sneha S., DR. A. Sreelatha, the legal education in 21st century ought to consider the globalization and its suggestions on legal field at national and international levels. The Bar Council of India, the State Bar Councils, the State Governments, the University Grants Commission and the Universities have an extraordinary part to play for enhancing the standard of legal education in the nation. They should work in an extensive way with no contention. New roads ought to be investigated by the Bar Council of India and The University Grants Commission in the period of PC applications and data innovation in the legal fields and potential employments of web in the practice of law and legal education. They should discover the ways and intends to address the new difficulties and give better apparatuses of research and strategy of learning for the ages to come. Bar Council of India, constituted under section 4 of the Advocates Act, 1961, is a zenith body for the whole legal profession in India. The advocate Act, 1961, contributes BCI with far reaching forces to endorse models of legal education for the practice of law. In the supposition of Dr. N. R. Madhava Menon, legal education in India ought to be freed from the prevailing control of the Bar Councils and depended to legal scholastics with flexibility to improve, test and contend all inclusive. The suggestions of the National Knowledge Commission, in such manner, merit consideration of the Bar, the legal and the Government. The changes started in few graduate schools all finished India has made just a little mark. Be that as it may, the vision of legal education is to give equity arranged education basic to the acknowledgment of qualities said in the Indian Constitution. With regards to this vision, legal education must go for planning legal professionals who will assume definitive leadership parts keeping up the most astounding benchmarks of professional morals and a soul of public service. Legal education ought to likewise get ready professionals prepared to address the new difficulties and measurements of internationalization, where the nature and association of law and legal practice are experiencing a change in perspective [1, p. 1724].

The New Vision for Legal Education mission statement focuses on two themes - developing the Law School into a centre of global excellence in legal education; and legal reform to improve the functioning of the legal system for common people. To this end, a number of specific proposals have been developed. Among them there: I. The Academic Vision: (1) Strengthening and Enhancing the BA/LL.B. Curriculum; (2) Introducing New Degree Programs; (3) Strengthening the Postgraduate program: Introducing a New International SJM program; (4) Establishing a New Masters' Degree Program in Law Teaching (Master of Legal Education); (5) Establishing a new agenda for research, policy analysis and knowledge generation through original research and publications; (6) Strengthening Legal Reform/Policy Advisory Roles; (7) Strengthening and Expanding Distance Education; (8) Enhancing Teaching Methods, Standards and Accountability; (9) Academic and Career Support to Students; (10) Financial Assistance/Low Income Protection Program. II. Establishing a New Organizational Architecture and strengthening Management Systems: (1) Establishing Clusters; (2) Establishing Crosscutting Themes; (3) Establishing two new Schools as Organizational Focal points for Research and International Work: the School of Advanced Legal Studies and International Centre for Law and Development; (4) Creating New Administration Functions; (5) Creating a Management Team; (6) Enhancing Transparency of the Regulatory Framework: Publishing an Administrative Manual; (7) Improving logistical support [2].

The part of law and lawyers has been indispensable all through our history and present day times. In our nation the part of lawyers has not been any less pivotal. From the individual known as father of our country to the main head administrator and president, the majority of the leaders of national flexibility battle were lawyers. Strengthening the legal training system is the need to confront new difficulties that we look as a nation. Today, the extent of legal instruction isn't confined to imparting learning alone yet to get ready and train understudies to be approach organizers, business counsellors or moderator of any interested gathering which might be a remote company or a partner or cook the requirements of an affiliation looking to consolidate or amalgamate [1, p. 1723].

In accordance with C. Raj Kumar, there are following challenges facing legal education in India: 1) Physical infrastructure and financial resources; 2) Need for developing philanthropic initiatives; 3) Hiring good teachers and researchers [3].

Legal education was imparted in our country by way of law department universities wherever courses were instructed as three years engineer once under graduation leading to the award of associate law degree. Legal education and its importance to determine a rule of law society didn't receive any serious priority or attention in these universities, though owing to the motivation of scholars themselves the departments were booming in manufacturing several of

the brightest lawyers and a few of the most effective lecturers within the country. Over the years, there has been a substantial degeneration of educational standards within these law departments with very little scope for innovation within the style of courses, development of acceptable teaching modules, formulation of analysis agenda together with endeavor of analysis comes, and additionally the promotion of support. The departments additionally suffered from lack of independence and institutional autonomy as they were at intervals the university system whose priorities didn't continuously match. As a result, the flexibility to draw in serious students with a dedicated commitment to review law altogether its ramifications dramatically reduced culminating in institutionalized mediocrity in law schools across the country [1, p. 1719].

In our opinion, legal education in India is under changes and reforming that are needed for the right and proper preparation of the future lawyers.

Literature

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ПІДГОТОВКА НОВОГО ПОКОЛІННЯ ПРАВНИКІВ ЯК ЛІДЕРІВ СУСПІЛЬНОГО ЖИТТЯ: МІЖНАРОДНИЙ ДОСВІД

Кризовий стан системи правосуддя в світі накладає величезний відбиток на систему юридичної освіти, в якій і без того вистачає внутрішніх і зовнішніх проблем. Навіть найавторитетніші університети світу знаходяться зараз в активному пошуку інноваційних рішень, напрямків, лідерів і команд, які змогли б забезпечити якісний перехід на сторону підвищення ефективності освіти. Необхідність реформ юридичної освіти на державному рівні підтверджується і такими факторами, як застарілі навчальні програми та відсутність доступу до освіти. Як це не парадоксально, не дивлячись на величезну кількість студентів на