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MODERN LEGAL EDUCATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA

Pandemic put every country in the world in extraordinary conditions of their existence. It is possible to say that the further development of every field of humans' functioning requires modernization of the traditional approach into an innovative one. The sphere of education is not an exception. More else, in pandemic and post-pandemic times legal education is such a type of previous that form the planetary vision of the modern world. Thus, the scientific investigation of this theme is always relevant and quite important.

With the mentioned above, we agree that modern legal education under global changes, transformational processes in societies in pandemic and post-pandemic circumstances and effects of COVID-2019 requires its essential transformation from the traditional to the innovative form of its existence [1, p. 454].

Legal education is a broad concept. It includes the profession which is practiced in court of law, law teaching, law research and administration in different branches where law plays a pivotal role. It injects a sense of equality before law. The standard of bar and bench is the reflection of the quality and standard of the legal education acquired at the law school. Knowledge of law increases, if one understands the affairs of the state [2].

Legal education is a hidden wealth. Law is the cement of the society which fertilizes a barren land and makes the lives of people worth living in society [3, p. 14].

Nowadays, the prevention of human rights violations is a key part of a protective policy of every country in the world [4, p. 585]. We think that knowledge of law is the way to prevent human rights violations in the whole world.

Legal education and law schools are the foundation whose quality, workmanship and solidity determine the beauty, longevity and functional utility of the superstructure of law [5].

A sacred intergovernmental obligation of the present generation is required to transmit this wealth of knowledge to the next generation, so that it is preserved for the benefit of the prosperity. Professional competence is required to transmit such knowledge. Indian Parliament has enacted a number of laws for social reforms and social changes as required by the need of the hour. The fact is that the mere enactment of laws will not be sufficient in delivery of

effective social justice. The roots of imparting good education lie in experts in law [3, p. 14-15].

The importance of legal education cannot be overemphasized in a democratic society. It is necessary duty of everyone to know the law. Ignorance of law cannot be excused. Thus, legal education not only produces efficient lawyers but also creates law abiding citizens with human values and rights [2].

The scheme of legal education should be such as would make the students socially conscious lawyers when they go out of the portals of the law universities. Law Colleges should not prepare them to sit in air conditioned offices, but to serve as a social asset. The teaching of law should not be restricted only to the production of the professionals either in the form of lawyers or judges, but the teaching of law should have a much wider role to serve the society in disseminating knowledge for making people aware of their rights, duties and privileges [3, p. 15].

A lawyer is to be a harmoniser, a reconciler, a legal architect, indeed an inventor. The character of law schools determines the character of the Bar and Bench. We must focus on tying up the existing corpus of rich data on legal education into a national legal education plan. The democratisation of legal education is vital. We have to spread distributive equity over inclusive legal education [5].

Legal education has to cover a long distance to reach its destination and the destination is peace, justice, equality, integrity and confidence in the virtual or e-world by educating young lawyers in various fields of law. To achieve this destination, it is important that competent legal education must be imparted to young law students, which are at their novice's stage in various law institutes. Legal education must be competent enough to tackle all the upcoming challenges before the law [3, p. 15].

Legal education should not only produce lawyers but should be regarded as a legal instrument for social design. The main aims of legal education are as follows: 1) to train students for legal profession; 2) to educate the students to solve the individual clients problems as well as to solve the society's problems in which he lives; 3) to provide a centre where scholars might contribute to understanding of law and participate in their growth and improvement; 4) to inculcate students with operative legal rules and to provide them adequate experience to apply these rules; 5) to point the right road for future development. Thus, legal education should aim at furnishing skills and competence, for creation and maintenance of just society [2].

Thus, legal education is essentially a multi-disciplined, multi-purpose education which can develop the human resources and idealism needed to strengthen the legal system. A lawyer, a product of such education, is able to contribute to national development and social change in a much more constructive manner with their legal education [3, p. 11].

Summarizing the mentioned above, we agree with Jayaram Swathy that legal education in India is going through a very exciting phase. Though India has the largest population of lawyers in the world, there is need for eminent lawyers. The opportunities for bright law graduates are massive and the new generation law schools have a major role to improve the standards of legal education in India. Hence, the scenario of legal education is becoming more and more specialized as was envisioned by the well wishers of the legal profession [2].

Literature

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ВПЛИВ ПУБЛІЧНОГО АДМІНІСТРУВАННЯ НА ФІНАНСОВУ СТАБІЛЬНІСТЬ ТА НЕЗАЛЕЖНІСТЬ

Важливим елементом налагодженої та ефективної життєдіяльності суспільства є публічне адміністрування. Воно розкриває основні напрями цілеспрямованої діяльності суб'єктів владних повноважень щодо