

среде будет способствовать формированию более внимательного отношения к экологии.

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LEGAL EDUCATION IN THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN

Legal education plays a vital role in any society. It is essential in promoting awareness about the rights and obligations of citizens and public institutions. It must be conducive to identification and reform of social problems, while providing tools to inculcate democratic ideals in its students. It should examine and study social and legal standards and provide for means to ensure legal and democratic accountability of government and its various institutions. Law schools and their classes are responsible for shaping the next generation of jurists, lawyer, judges, legislators, human rights activists and social reformers, and it is essential that what they are taught in the classroom will train and groom them for the responsibility that lies ahead [1].

Legal education in Pakistan is generally provided through public sector universities and also by private institutions which adhere to the curriculum and the standards prescribed by the Higher Education Commission (HEC) in consultation with the Pakistan Bar Council (PBC), a statutory body which regulates the legal profession and to some extent, legal education [2].

Teaching at Pakistani law schools primarily is undertaken by practicing lawyers, as well as retired lawyers and judges. Lawyers also have assumed prominence in the regulatory oversight of legal education, the accreditation and evaluation of law schools, curricular design, and standard setting [3, p. 499].

The work of a lawyer in and outside of a courtroom revolves around identifying, following, distinguishing and challenging precedents, something that the current system does not train for. There is no meaningful discussion in Pakistani classrooms, no analysis of the context of legal rules, the purpose they were supposed to fulfill, the mischief they were supposed to overcome, the reasons for their adaptation, especially why another rule was not adopted, whether the rule achieved its objectives, whether it still remains relevant and whether another rule may be needed to fulfill current needs. Our classrooms are

devoid of such discussion and also fail to properly train students in the art of applying legal rules to facts to arrive at legal consequences. There is no emphasis on legal theory, jurisprudence, or on the science of law and no attempt is made to understand and evaluate the legal system in a rational and systematic way. This can be easily observed by a cursory examination of exams conducted by most law colleges and universities in Pakistan and the answers provided by students. These problems are compounded by the system's inability to train students in the English language, which will remain the medium of instruction for law colleges, and it is important it remains so since our entire jurisprudence is informed by reference to foreign sources (especially UK, US and India), it being a norm to cite foreign judgments by Pakistani courts, especially the Supreme Court. Apart from students from a handful of private schools and universities, the majority of students have below-par command over English. This is unacceptable. Law degrees throughout the world are renowned for the amount of readings that they require of students and command over drafting that they require, something that our system fails to deliver. legal education is not just about training lawyers, but is used by people who will go on to become social reformers, political leaders, human right activist, legislator's legal drafters, jurists, etc. and the system of education dominated by bar councils will fail such students [1].

Higher education systems everywhere are in a constant state of change. In particular, the changes in the socio-economic context caused by the impact of globalization have inevitably led to changes in the higher education sector. To check the declining standards of legal education critical actions are required by all concerned. That is why Ahmed Ali Khan suggests the following changes to legal education in Pakistan:

- 1). Setting up of a Legal Education Reform Commission.
- 2). Removal of Dual Control.
- 3). A Five-Year Consolidated Law Degree Program.
- 4). Better Employment Prospects [2].

Those changes are in the process of their implementation to the practical use in the state. The result of them is described not just in the sphere of legal education in Pakistan, but, also, in real protection of rights and lawful interests of citizens, foreigners and people without citizenship on the territory of the republic. Time shows that even higher level of authorities in the state paid their attention to the need of higher quality specialists' preparation by the national legal schools. That is why three-member bench says law colleges should produce lawyers instead of munshis (menial workers) [4].

Summarizing the mentioned above, it has to be said that legal education in Pakistan is on the stage of reforms, also, the state power works to improve it. Of course, some changes need time to be implemented, at the same time they have to be made to develop strong protection of human rights and freedoms in the state.

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КОМОДИФІКАЦІЯ І ФРАГМЕНТАРНІСТЬ У СФЕРІ СУЧАСНОЇ ВИЩОЇ ОСВІТИ

Людина і освіта сьогодні є невід’ємними одне від одного, остання з яких є умовою, засобом, інструментом соціальної реалізації першої. ХХІ століття у сфері освіти стикається з такими викликами, про які навіть не здогадувалися попередні епохи. Ці виклики є конкретизацією серйозних світоглядних, економічних, соціально-політичних і культурних змін, які характерні для сьогодення. Сучасне людство не може уявити себе без освіти як явища, так і як процесу. По-перше, освіта асоціюється із цивілізованістю і культурністю. По-друге, в значній кількості випадків, освіта є запорукою забезпеченого майбутнього.

Що відбувається сьогодні у сфері вищої освіти на теренах України? Особливістю сучасного етапу розвитку вищої освіти є її комерціалізація, яка одержала красиву назву комодифікації (від англ. commodity – предмет споживання, товар; commodity production – товарне виробництво). Вища освіта сьогодні – це, швидше, набір «освітніх послуг», а не процес формування мислення і знань у студентів. Товаризація практично усіх суспільних сфер (освіти, науки, медицини та ін.) є одночасно результатом і причиною глибоких культурно-антропологічних змін в області гуманітарних технологій формування особистості – соціалізації, ідентифікації, інкультурації. Освіта виявилася однією із найбільш