



WOMEN IN LEGAL PROFESSION AND LEGAL EDUCATION IN REFERENCE TO THE INDIAN CONTEXT

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Abstract

By describing the development of egalitarianist jurisprudence in general and noted historical background of the research paper and also comprised the struggle of early women in legal profession in specifically. In this research paper I have discussed the status and representation of women in legal profession and in the legal education. This discussion is question of the limits of available data in the extent as separate data for women is only a current development. This research paper commences with the preparation structure that was allowed only to men. In some cases, women mobilized the influence of husbands and fathers, while in other case, they had taken action for their upliftment.

The researcher analysed gender discrimination, workplace status, which contribute to the gender division, such as family-work conflict, and entry into the legal profession and others profession discussed in the below.

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THE LEGAL PROFESSION BEING ACCESSIBLE TO WOMEN

In the legal profession there have been a major change from the last four decades. These included the growth in many numbers of lawyers and law colleges, in the starting of the profession to the people of colour and white women, a shift in the type and organization of legal employment, including increasing the salary paid to the advocates in the number of worked hours

particularly in the independence practice, and also increasing in the firm numbers and bureaucratization, and control over the lawyer's behaviours in the legal professions diminutions. Each of changes has been affected by the role of women expended in the Law.

In finding the jobs after completion the law degree from the law college for the women lawyers is a big hurdle. It is openly practiced

from the 1970s that women's faced employment discrimination even they have passed from the very elite school with well training. Women who are entitle to get legal work time and again were obtainable opportunities in very small status specialties deemed suitable for women, such as probate law and domestic relation. In the bar associations they were denied opportunities for leadership and partnership and also they received very low payment for your work done. For example, Justice Sandra Day O' Connor former judge of Supreme Court, she is third graduate in hir class in the year 1953, that time from the Standford Law School, she get the job only as legal secretary. After the permit for the legal profession there were several women chose the legal profession in the next decades. The law was continued to be construct as male, presumed to be rational, intimidating, professional, objective, dispassionate, logical and demanding, while these qualities lack ness presumed in the women's, across the diverse nations these arguments used to limit or exclude women's were similar.

In the ration of advocates in general population and a phenomenal growth in the number of advocates, from the year 1960 to present time. The number of lawyers in India grow from the 1950s to the present time over the two millions. In the 1950 there were in very small number of pleader, barrister, and advocates in the India, after the 1961 to 1970 there were approximately under the one lakh, and in the 2011 there were

approximately in thirteen lakh, and in the 2023 to 2025 the number of lawyers increases in the twenty lakh.

INCREASING THE NUMBERS OF WOMEN LAWYERS

While treating the female experience as inconsequential, it tends to credit male knowledge as normative, because the partnership selection process within these organization produce a hierarchy of inequality, as per the McKinnon's Model. The Law offices necessitates a better understanding of the living of women advocates and their recurrent struggle with gender inequality, in attempting to reform the current power structure. Not as women in relation to men, it seeks to empowerment them as women, for these women's, dominance feminism serves as call of action.

The financial remuneration during most for profit organizations in the United States, it influence the women remain severely underrepresented in places of the greatest power. Where male associates are nearly two to three times bigger likely than their female counterparts to attend the partnership, whereas the women account for only five percent of all managing partners. The internal workings of these multifaceted institutions offer critical insight into a variety of issues of specific importance to sex based bias in the work place, the gender division of labour, and the women such as work family conflict. Not only the mechanism for making

possible explanations, but also the feminism serves as a investigative tool, in the evaluation of important challenges faced by female legal practitioner.

In the legal profession on gender inequality the segregation persisted in the implication. The legal profession remains gendered despite dramatic change in the last three decades, it is consequently shown. In the last forty years, there is a change in the legal profession and the positions of the women's place, it is also necessary to understand.

ENCOUNTER THE PRACTICE OF DISCRIMINATION

In the actual decision making process, the next hurdle for women for addressing discrimination. The gendered communications in court room that endangered their livelihoods and women practitioner soon encountered discriminatory practice. The burden of responsibility completely on the basis of gender when people are denied the rights on the existing basis. About the behaviour of men and women, the people are subject to the old traditions which ignore their situations. The policy or practice which produce the bad result for them than the other group, men or women is subjected to the legal rules and regulations, the people are treated in a different way on the basis of gender in circumstances where gender should make no difference.

TEACHING IN THE LAW COLLEGES

In the Law colleges teaching there are approximately one percent teachers of the law subject into full time teaching, yet they have inconsistent effect on the law as role models, and shaper of the future generation of the legal profession. There legal writing, judicial decisions, and arguments, affects the legal profession, it is in the addition of this.

In the beginning, it is barrier to the women of the legal profession to achieving faculty position in the law colleges were even higher than those facing legal practitioners. There were only five women faculty members in the year of 1950, they reported for less than 0.5 percent of occupancy track faculty in the law schools. Generally few new and mostly very low status law colleges, has the number of women grown to 391 assistant professor or professors, who made up approximately nine percent of tenure track faculty, by the year of 1977. The women comprised twenty percent of full time faculty, including the 45 percent of the professional skills teacher's of the legal writing and clinical law, after a decade later in the year 1986 to 1987's Richards Chused's survey of law school faculty position is this. At the disproportionate rates the study of Richards chused provide the evidence that the women were being denied tenure at high prestige law colleges. The granted tenure to women at lower rates forty one percent than men fifty one percent, including a disproportionate share of prestigious schools, while half of the men and women law faculty candidates overall

were given tenure, colleges with a low proportion of women faculty.

IN INDIA WOMEN IN LEGAL EDUCATION

After the India gained independence, its legal teaching and legal profession were not able to play the role they ought, by the western standards. The law was to assist in the form of administrative law and public law, and the legal profession claim only marginal and small role in the social change. The role of legal education as entirely was ordinarily limited to giving advice. The Indian constitution elaborate required a wise and effective legal education, but the flow of talent did not increase in the legal profession. The advocates or attorney or barrister had enjoyed some degree of self-determination, before the independence of India, they had frequently educated from the abroad mostly from the England and also from the other countries and frequently participated for the independence movements.

India had rely increasingly on the our nations legal education, as foreign exchange become scare about this. Moreover, neither its social standing, nor its economic rewards of the profession, perceived opportunities for contributory to the new and better India. That time the legal profession could not attract young women and men to law. But now the India deficiencies a legal profession that understand

law as an very important instrument of social architecture and economic growth.

In the method of delivery, legal education in India has experienced fundamentally changes, from last two decades. The law studies concept of full time was almost unfamiliar. Full-time law students and law teachers were a rare wonder, and no noticeable application of mind was required to the graduate, even with the distinction, and the LL.B. degree were very easy to obtain. The tradition of legal writing, beyond textbooks, was still emerging. Definitely in place of decades, made any alternative way of doing unthinkable legal education, in the colonial pattern of legal education.

LEGAL EDUCATION AVAILABLE TO WOMEN

Now in the India legal education available to the every women who is interested to studies. By the substitute mechanism, entry in the legal profession remains controlled at the later stage. Though, women were permissible open access to employment and schools around the turn of period, on a national level they were not on an equal stability with men in family affairs. The date backs to the colonial period, in Indian bias against women's education, when only a minority of middle class women and upper class women were allowed to formal education, even then, they were restricted the separate curriculum, often focus on religious, moral, and domestic skills education .

Chandramukhi Basu from Dehradun was a Christian of Bengali speaking in the year 1860 to 1944, Dehradun that time situated in United Province of Agra and Oudh, now in the present time in the state of Uttarakhand, was one of the first female graduate of the British Empire , along with another women Kadambini Ganguly, she studies from the University of Calcutta in the year 1883, and received the bachelor degree in the Art stream . Miss Chandramukhi Basu was a student of free church Institution this time known as Scottish Church College, followed by the bachelor degree from Bethune College, and from the Calcutta University she obtained the Master degree in the Art in the year 1884.

ESTABLISHMENT OF FIRST WOMEN'S

SNDT Women's University, was the first women's university, founded by the social reformer Dhondo Keshav, in the year 1916, that time there was only five student enrolled in the University. The first female president of the Indian National Congress was the Annie Besant in the year 1917, while in the 1919, the first Indian Women Pandit Ramabai to be awarded as the "Kaiser-e-Hind" by the British Raj for her distinguished social service. Sarojni Naidu first female president of the Indian National Congress in the year 1925, she was born of the Indian. The first all India women's Conference originated in the year 1927.

When Sir Erskine Perry, Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Bombay given the lecture on

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the Law after the completion of the court hours, before this in the year 1855, there was no formal legal education for the lawyers and for the legal officers in the country. These classes were attended by the few selected group of peoples on a very informal basis. In order to institution of the chair in jurisprudence at the Elphinstone Institute, a mindful effort was made by a committee for collection of the fund. In the 1855, the Perry Professorship Jurisprudence was establish. In the 1855, the first Government Law School was establish and the first Judge of the Small Cause Court LL.B. Bar-at-Law Bombay was appointed the Perry Professor. The response to the first series of lectures conducted was irresistible. In the 1860, the Government Law School was affiliated with the Bombay University and Government of India instituted the two professorship on the permanent basis. In the 1855 to 1895 the strength of the Government Law School was grown numerically from 46 students to 250 students.

Ms. Cornalia Sorabjeet was the first lady to fight for her rights in the 1897, for acquired permission from the University Senate to sit in the examination. In India, women have entered the profession in dramatic numbers, in the past two decades. When only a minority of middle class and upper class women were allowed to access the formal education, it is the bias against the women education in the India date back to the colonial period. Even they were confirmed to separate curriculum, often focused on the

religious, moral and skill development education. No lady students were admitted to the rolls of Government Law school in India until 1924, as women were disqualified for being enrolled as legal practitioners in the India that time. In February 1922, a resolution moved in the legislative assembly by the Harisingh Gour to remove this gender bias.

In the 1961, the Advocate Act was passed in the Parliament, which consolidated and amended the law governing the Indian legal profession. This act provide the establishment of Bar Council of India it is a statutory body. The Bar council of India was responsible for recognising universities, for law degree would be the qualification for the enrolment as an advocate, and a lawyer qualified for the practice in all over the territory of the Indian courts and tribunals. The Bar Council of India introduced strict legal education in the 1965 , including curricular provisions designed to prevent the growth of standard law schools. After the 1951 there was a steady growth of the women's in the colleges level and in University level in the India. While over the years it has been seen that rise of women's ratio studly increase and entering in to the universities. The number of women studying law in Mumbai from 60 to 65 percent of the law students in the law colleges. In the early 90's percentage of the women approximately 35 to 40 percent. But wide gap persist between the men and women entering university. If compared to the boys, girls are less enrolled in the schools

and colleges and many of the drop out the colleges. If we consider the dropout and students failing every year, the number of graduates is very much lower, but according to the UGC records there are approximately three lakh students enrolled in every year. Though the many women taken the admission in Law but the chance of the continuing the law is very less. The gender discrimination still persist in the India and there is a need of improvement in the women's education.

The number of the women members are steadily rising in to the Supreme Court Bar Association but till now they have approximately fifteen percent. From the very famous Law school National Law School in Bangalore there are 50 percent women are graduate. There are more and more women are graduating from the Law colleges as well as from the law schools spreads in the all over the India. Based on the latest estimates, in India today's situation is that there are up to two lakh new law students graduating in the every years and 6 million attorneys, and over 500 law schools, in all over the India this time. Thus, the numbers of Indian are very wide with legal exercise, reaching from 1.5 million to as many as 6 million. What is clear is that Indians share with there American complements a mutual business language is English and the heritage of British common law. The legal structure of education in India followed as the similar structure of U.S., conducted entirely in the English language, typically involving a one,

two, or three- years graduate program and diplomas.

Yet very few women's having law degree representation among the law partners and firms, though, the women's representation in the most of the National Law Schools are on the very rise. They incline to collect at the lower scale of earnings. Regularly, they are limited to the less interesting work. Though, males push there technique Forward into firm and higher salaries, but women incline to cluster just under the glass ceiling. To get pathway to promotion it is not uncommon for them. Discrimination postulates in legal inequality like unequal treatment in work, unequal salaries for similar work, in unequal expectations etc. Especially vital is the control by men in most of the key positions in dominate social structures, like corporations, state bureaucracies, government sectors, professional bodies like, corporate house and law firms.

In Indian law colleges the student and teacher ration is worse, differ from 1:25 to 1:152 in the different-different universities and in the law department with average around 1:50. And in the Britain's all university's law department's the ration is almost 1:14 students per teacher. In India the teachers having with 40 percent research work done in more then 70 percent law teachers . The percentage of female law students are quickly increasing but female law faculty still not increasing. This calculation helps us to find

out the lives of those at the lowest of various hierarchies.

CONCLUSION

As per the given discussion about the legal establishment the women's required the take action for there rights. These action generally brought about the changes in the legal practicing, hirings, and in all over the legal profession included with the market jobs. In many countries women's having very much difficulties in taking the legal education. But now days it is seen that it is easy. Throughout their professions they appear to face very much hurdles than several of their female contemporaries in other fields. The issue nearby women in legal profession and in law exactly, have received some consideration in current years and from the existing data, the case study and narratives, it is possible to determine that women face serious hurdles in succeeding and entering in to the law profession. The women were evaluated negatively constantly. With the size of the firm, strength of feeling against women diverse. Though, Discrimination showed changeable faces to women job explorers, and each had its significances. Occasionally women were victim of discrimination, sometime by the other statutes. Biases and harassment can dishearten women from chasing or continuing there career in the firms or offices. This research paper suggest that gender discrimination not only a reason to get job disappointment among women in the law

offices or in the law firms, but also significant interpreter of women electing out of the law offices and firms.

In India with the establishment of the new Law Colleges and schools in the many states, there has been an attitudinal change towards the legal education and towards the legal profession. Hitherto, professional courses like commerce, management, and medicine are more preferred according the Law.

While many law schools or colleges do not have the faculty as per the requirement, there is the shortage of women in law university in the India. An institute of education is basically known by simplifying the teaching of modern socially relevant and also by its faculty members, and career concerned with subjects as per the norms of the university Grant Commission and Bar Council of India, and there are according to the strength of the students faculty member are required to full fill the need. The upcoming future expects greatest effective role of women at Bar to remove the gender bias, misconceptions, social evils, for encouraging women at all levels from village to city.

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