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Legal Education Is Literal Arts Simplified Irrespective of Lingua Franca : A Myth or Reality?

A Study on Placing of India in Higher Education map as a Talent Hub

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**LEGAL EDUCATION IS LITERAL ARTS SIMPLIFIED
IRRESPECTIVE OF LINGUA FRANCA:
A MYTH OR REALITY?**

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ABSTRACT

Globally, Literal Arts is a means to an end in Legal Studies because it simplifies and enhances effective communication, legal processes and drafts governing rights and obligations of humans whose synergy lies in Substantive and Procedural law. Whereas, literal art is a medium for oral, visual / written expression or feelings through Drama, Prose or Poetry while the Law like Literal art is by nature, organic and both regulate the society where effectively utilized hence, the power of advocacy by counsel lies in his literal knowledge for effective communication and little wonder why Literature is a prerequisite to study Law in Nigerian Universities. However, the synergy between both in modern advocacy remains in the ability of counsel to play with words in his advocacy whether in Court, Street-Lawyer/ing/in University undergraduate Clinical Legal Education and elsewhere. Whereas, the Lagos Settlement Week and the Multi-Door Courthouse [LMDC] Alternative Dispute Resolution [ADR] now employ by some States to settle disputes is mostly hinged on literal expressions of advocates to effectively communicate, convince and

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settle clients despite its speedy, non adversitorial and win - win nature. Although some of the challenges include inconsistency in submissions, more emphasis on Science and Technology in contemporary curriculum which decreases available number of literary art teachers, improper funding and absence of judicial autonomy but this study suggests retraining of counsel in effective literal expressions for a more successful justice dispensation and review of the earlier mentioned challenges above amongst others.

Keywords: *Literal Art; Organic; Effective Communication Skills; Clinical Legal Education and Street- Lawyering.*

INTRODUCTION

Legal studies and Literal arts reinforce social values in a society and are by themselves - a means to an end going by the synergy between both and the benefits thereof. According to Okay B. Agu;¹ "The capacity of lawyers and law teachers to apply metaphoric fictions in socio-legal perspectives to real life situation i.e. in legal context, to re-engineer the undergraduate legal education, is required now more than ever." The law indeed; protects humans, addresses the disconnection between the noble promises of legal studies with the dire reality the masses experience by securing continuous dialogue with communities...access to justice is a human need; access to justice a human right.² The law also regulates commercial activities through

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¹. Okay B. Agu et al; "Mainstreaming an Interdisciplinary Approach to Legal Education: Evaluating and Re-engineering Postgraduate Law Education to Meet the Challenges of Nigeria's Development" Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies [NIALS], Lagos being a paper presented at Nigeria Association of Law Teachers [NALT], 2015. pp. 1

² Oba C.O.; "Third Party Litigation Funding and Access to Civil Litigation: Prospects and Challenges in Nigeria" African Journal of Clinical Legal Education and Access to Justice" Vol. 2, p. 22, 2013 Cornell International Human Rights Clinic, Cornell University Law School in collaboration with Jindal Good Rural Governance and Citizenship Participation Clinic, Jindal Global Law School, India in "Promoting Clinical Legal Education in India (A Case Study of the Citizen Participation Clinic), 2012. P.17 where Professor Ajay Pandey created Citizenship Participation Clinic in 2008 while he worked with the Rural Research and Development (IRRAD) a non-governmental Organization in Guargaon by involving Law Students of Jindal Global Law School as an Adjant in the Law Faculty in 2009.

literal art with drama, fictions, poetry, prose and jingles for social cohesion in order to achieve restraints on anarchy, forces of evil and to maintain public order. It also regulates the principle organs of power through constructive metaphoric writings and provides a legal framework model that promotes harmony without which there would be no State. This brings to focus the immense impacts of simple metaphoric works of Jhumpa Lahiri³ an Indian female author who focused on day to day nuances through hidden dramas in the life of every human. Literal art is an innate expression of human feelings through descriptive or visual writing akin to Customary law use of 'Fiction' meant to achieve desired goals⁴ or settle disputes through legal Procedures and Substantive Court practices for dispute resolution. Court proceedings are indeed akin to drama and fictions in literature as severally depicted in many social media and for instance are; Assizes and Ichiokwu that are both electronic media series on Nigeria Television Authority [NTA] drama programmes in the 70's and early 80's. Although a literal arts drama but they carried messages on sanctions in substantive and procedural law, morals and socio-cultural values of our societies as it were but in the same vane sent oral and visually messages to the public through drama, jingles and music which is synonymous to contemporary Street Lawyering for awareness on people's rights, obligation and access to justice by pro bono. The latter explanation, gives a vivid description and clarity to the synergy between literal arts and the law even where musical lyrics of various political and legal artists send messages to the public. Fela Aniulakpo Kuti and Evelyn Okoli are for instance, clear models in their lyrics on the socio-economic and political state of the nation on

³ Jhumpa Lahiri; *The Lowland*” The 2003 National Award winning fiction on Man Books Prize in India but available at: <https://www.indiatoday-in/education-today/gk-current-affairs/story-women-authors=322854-2016-05> (Last accessed on May 10, 2018)

⁴ Jose Julian Marti; (A Lawyer with a degree from University of Zaragao in 1874 with English translations available In **“Inside the Monster”** Edited by Phillip Foner, Poet, Patriot, Martyr who became the symbol of Cuba’s struggle for freedom and independence which made him a synonym for liberty and justice all through Latin America because he organized and united movement for Cuban freedom and even died in the course of fighting. Notable of his works is *Versos Libres* in 1913 for which he had simple deceptive prose and sincere verses on themes on freedom and united America at: <https://www.indiatoday-in/education-today/gk-current-affairs/story-women-authors=322854-2016-05> (Last accessed on May 10, 2018)

social ills and traffic laws respectively.⁵ Without mincing words, legal studies is sure simplified and enhanced through literary art and immense are the benefit therein.

The following are explanations for keywords as intended for use in this study which include: Literal Art; Organic Nature; Effective Communication; Street-Lawyering and Clinical Legal Education thus:

'Literal art' is a medium by which humans express their feelings through fiction, drama, prose and poetry which respectively connote: "A play for the theatre, television or radio that depicts an unusual situation or set of events that may be exciting, impressive or sudden;"⁶ and "A written language in its clear, simple and usual form as opposed to poetry"⁷ and as well "An art of writing poems that approve a quality of beauty, grace and deep feelings."⁸ Whereas, 'Organic' means: "Living things that occur in a natural way without any one planning or forcing its occurrence being contrary to inorganic things"⁹ Jingles mean: "Short songs used in advertisements or the sound of small metal objects being shaken together to make sounds like that from a bell."¹⁰ **'Effective Communication'** means "Verbal speech or other methods of relaying information that gets a point across...An example is when the person who you are talking to listens actively, absorbs your point and understands it."¹¹ **'Street-Lawyering'** means: "A municipal roadway provision of legal services by way of advice on legal issues that protect clients from opposing parties from the investigation stage through pre-trial to judgment stage"¹² This opportunity is often created by Street-Lawyering which is also called 'Client Privilege' where drama or prose

⁵ Fela Aniulakpo Kuti's "Suffering and Smiling; Animal no Fit Give Me My Right & Water No Get Enemy" etc

⁶ Ibid P. 417

⁷ Ibid P. 1134

⁸ Ibid P.1085

⁹ Ibid P. 999

¹⁰ Ibid P.760

¹¹ Your Dictionary; "Effective Communication" at: [Http://www.yourdictionary.com/effective-communication](http://www.yourdictionary.com/effective-communication) (Last accessed on May 10, 2018)

¹² Nolo's Plain English Law Dictionary (First Edition, 2009) Edited by Nolo, Gerald Hill and Kathleen Thompson Hill, Nolo Publishers Ltd, U.S.A. Pages 34 & 407 See also P. 34 for 'Client privilege' as a rule that keeps confidential and protects the communication between a Counsel and client from the purview of opposing parties.

scripts that deliberately focus on legal street education created as methodological strategies to assist the general public and in particular, the University based Law Clinic students on community outreach programmes focused on peoples' fundamental rights and possible sanctions if violated since ignorance is no excuse in law. However, Clinical Legal Education was established for undergraduate legal studies to enable law students have contact with real clients and their problems while still studying. The first ever undergraduate students' Legal Education Clinic is in 1997 at the Jagiellonian University, Cracow-Poland where mastering practical skills was first taught. Until then, teaching law was more theoretical knowledge based in all the major branches of law. In each session, students met with clients on their own and thereafter write legal opinions and draft pleadings under a professional academic lawyer at the end of which such students were evaluated. This facilitated the understanding of what undergraduate students in law ought to be after graduation and so, became a helpful practical skills guide to students of legal studies towards the path of advocacy and Clinical Teaching programmes. The question that readily comes to mind for instance may be: Is it possible to allow Law Clinic undergraduate students to work at disciplinary proceedings against University students? On the contrary, in a disciplinary proceeding, any person with capacity to enter into legal transactions can be a defense counsel.¹³ However, Ambrose Alli University, Ekpoma, Nigeria for instance, operates its Law Clinic based on internal regulations and external contact with clients after discussing with their academic advisers on pro bono basis. Finally, literary knowledge in advocacy sharpens the skills of undergraduate legal studies students in advocacy which obviously is more practical than theoretical and the bedrock of success in advocacy as a counsel which needs no further emphasis as it were!

THE SYNERGY BETWEEN THE LAW AND LITERAL ARTS

Having looked at the different concepts assigned the keywords

¹³ Oba C.O; "Third Party Litigation Funding and Access to Civil Litigation: Prospects and Challenges in Nigeria" African Journal of Clinical Legal Education and Access to Justice, Network of University Legal Aid Institutions [NULAI], [Ernest Ojuckwu, Yemi-Ainseye, Isa Chiroma, Ada Ordor, Sam Erugo & Charles O. Adeoya Ed., 2013] Vol. 2, 2013, p.3.

in this study, the benefits that accrue from the synergy is no doubt immerse because Law itself is practically drama, descriptive prose and poetry personified hence, Literal Arts is by itself, a means to an end and not an end in itself. There are four departments for legal studies in Ambrose Alli University which include: Public and International law, Jurisprudence and International law, Property and Intellectual law and as well the department of Commercial and International law. A close look at advocacy as it affects issues arising from these departments exposes how poetry epitomizes language expressions in the proof of legal and scientific facts but better still, in the presentation of evidence and facts before superior courts which demands the use of Case Laws and Judicial Precedence that are akin to 'Fiction' even under the African Customary Law.¹⁴

This study appraises how Literal Art helps Legal Practitioners succeed in making good decisions and for instance; Judges and Lawyers create and shape laws through their interpretation of Statutes which become 'Judge made Laws' through simple and clear literal expressions or meanings given as intended by the Law in the course of advocacy. The work highlights the challenges which include: nature of the curriculum for legal studies, funding, target audience, appropriate choice of language and medium of expression as expressed by Draftsmen in drafting laws. Whereas, through Literal Arts, the Lawyer applies prose or poetry for clarity and simply interprets the rules to drive home his point / create enough awareness on available laws, the enforcement and accompanying penalties if violated. This study recommends adequate funding for training and retraining of Legal practitioners for a more effective Cognitive Curriculum on Legal studies like the Clinical Legal Education because it sharpens advocacy skills of law students and solicitorship due to its more dramatic / practical and prose-like nature. Also can Street

¹⁴ Akintunde Emiola; "African Customary Law" (3rd Ed., 2011) Emiola Publishers Ltd. Ogbomosho, Nigeria

Lawyering be propagated through drama, prose or poetry to achieve justice and to create awareness on available statutory provisions with its accompanying penalties if violated since ignorance is no excuse in law.

THE LAW AND BENEFITS OF LITERAL ARTS

According to the Black's Law Dictionary; "Law is the regime that orders human activities and relations through systematic application of force on politically organized societies under social pressure such that, the legal system becomes that where Laws are respected and obeyed in aggregate legislation and judicial precedence that must be accepted as legal principles that the Courts apply in settling controversies under their jurisdictions. Administrative Judicial authorities / bodies depend on the set of rules / principles that deal with specific areas of action hence, Legal Academy highlights intrigue Legal Literature to recast Court sections either as debates / drama / dominant prose discuss that derive from real life experiences. The power of literary art in Law is such that cannot be abandoned being an actual potential medium for justice dispensation. For instance, in the administration of the Copy Right Law or in the judicial process where advocacy fails, parties submit themselves to settlement negotiations under Alternative Dispute Resolutions [ADR] in law specially regulated by the body of rules, statutes, standards and principles that Congress passes as Law under the Act or Common Law but not Equity.¹⁶ The Courts interprets Statutes either in their clear simple literal / complex meanings through the Golden / Mischief interpretations rules which later become 'Judge made Laws' just as in the case of *Kharie Zaidan v. Fatima Khalil Mohssen*¹⁷ where the Supreme Court authoritatively first pronounced on the nature and status of Customary Law as a system of Law not enacted by a competent Legislature in Nigeria but is enforceable and bounds the people subject to its sway. While the use of drama or prose in jingles propagate the law and all accompanying penalties illustrated in

¹⁶ Black's Law Dictionary (8th Edition, 2004) as Edited by Bryne .A.Garner, P. 900

¹⁷ [1973] ANLR. 740 at P. 753

Environmental Law, Criminal Law, Property and Intellectual Laws to educate the populace on penalties to the violation of laws regardless of being minor or capital punishment just as the 'Visual Art' and 'Poetry' do in descriptive languages which include in the latter, the following:

A. **Prose** which for instance, is used on television and radio jingles to enlighten the public on the control of environmental pollution and sanitation benefits, effects and sanctions via the different Edo State monthly media jingles / notices as reminders to abate pollution and the accompanying sanctions for violation. Prose as literal art is used severally to enlighten the populace on their fundamental rights¹⁸ and in writing opinion reports¹⁹ which Birmingham City University Study reports thus that; "Report is a systematic, well organized document which defines and analyses a subject or problem and which may include: the record of a sequence of events, interpretation of the significance of the events or facts, evaluation of the results, discussion of outcomes, recommendations and conclusion."²⁰ These reports are most times, tendered even in evidence where relevant to a case.²¹ For instance, is the enlightenment campaign on "Who is a Child?"²² under the Child Rights Act, 2003 following these case studies:.

¹⁸ Ajay Pandey; "Promoting Clinical Legal Education in India: A Case Study of the Citizen Participation Clinic" The Rural Research and Development [IRRAD, NGO, Guargaon-India, 2011. P.17 MD. J. Intl. 135. 2011.where Professor Ajay Pandey created Citizenship Participation Clinic in 2008 while he worked with Law Students of Jindal Global Law School as an Adjunct in the Law Faculty in 2009 in collaboration Cornell International Human Rights Clinic, Cornell University Law School Clinical Legal Education on "Jindal Good Rural Governance and Citizenship Participation Clinic" in experimenting to address the disconnect between the Larger promise of law and its grassroots reality in India.

¹⁹Ernest Ojukwu et al; "Birmingham City University Study Guides on How to Write Report, 1.02 : Handbook on Prison Pre-trial Detainee Law Clinic" Network of University Legal Aid Institutions [NULAI], Nigeria. 2012. P. 207 at: <http://www.ssdd.bcu.ac.uk/learner/writingguides/1.02%20Reports.htm> (Last accessed on Mat 10, 2018)

²⁰ Ibid P. 209

²¹ Sections 91-99 of The Evidence Act, Cap. 112 (LFN, 1990)

²² Child Rights Act, 2003

CASE STUDY 1

This Case Study titled; "Meaning and Scope of Child Rights"²³ reiterates the scope of who a child is and his rights and vividly described in a prose below:

"Akpan is a boy born into the family of Mr. and Mrs. Egwu and the only child of his par ent. His father and mother died when he was only 9 years old and from then on, he has been living alone in his father's compound in the village. He works very hard in his father's farm to make a living. He cultivates on the farm; maize, groundnut and yam which he harvests and sells in their local Eke market and part of which he uses to train himself in school. Akpan looks old with wrinkles over his face because of the farm work. He also works hard in school and next year, he will be entering the University. Meanwhile, by September 2015, he will be 16 years old"

Knowledge / Objectives: The objective is to enable participants generally describe, discuss, enumerate and state after reading such a prose, the following:-

1. Who a Child is
2. What Child rights are
3. To be able to state the concept and scope of Child Rights.

Methods / Skills Applied: After reading the above prose, the following questions were asked to ascertain / evaluate the understanding of participants on the meaning and scope of Child Rights thus:

- Who is a child?
- What is the scope of Child Rights?
- What is the age of persons you think should be considered as a child?
- What factor is necessary in considering who a child is?

²³ Ernest Ojukwu, Ehi .E. Akhigbe and Ors; "Street Law: Child Rights Manual" Network of University Legal Aid Institutions, Abuja in collaboration with European Union [NULAI], 2014. Abuja, Nigeria. P. 3 and Compendium of Campus Based Law Clinics in Nigeria. Publishers, Network of University Legal Aid Institutions [NULAI] 2014 as Compiled by Ernest Ojukwu et al. P. 9

- Can a person who looks old but is below 18 years be considered a child?
- Can a person under 18 years living alone or a person above 18 years but still lives with his / her parents be considered a child?
- Classify and enumerate 'Rights' in two broad headings for the purpose of this study.

Outcome / Values: Is to generally enable participants now describe, discuss, enumerate and state the following:

- a. That; a child is a person who is still tender in age as to render him / her incapable of taking certain decisions on his or her own and who is under the custody of a guardian on whom he/she depends for his / her up keep both physically, materially, academically and other wise.
- b. Child Rights are those rights that belong to a person by virtue of being a child and which he can lay claims to throughout his / her childhood. In other words, child right includes rights to which the law ascribes to an individual who comes within the concept of a Child as provided for by the Law²⁴
- c. That; under the law, the relevant factor for determining who a child is by reference to the legal age limit being 18 years.
- d. Thus, the necessary factors that help determine who is a child are descriptively defined as; '... any human person male or female who is below the age of 18 years'.
- e. That; the physical make up of a person (looking old from stress / looking young from good care or share luck) does not determine whether he / she is a child but the law is what determines who is a child.

²⁴ Convention on the Rights of a Child [CRC], 1989; Child Rights Act [CRA], 2003; Chapter II of the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria [CFRN]; African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, 1990; The Child's Right Act and Child Rights, 2003 and Law of various States in Nigeria etc.

- f. That; the custody of a person, or his / her dependence; status and level in life do not qualify him / her as a child. Neither is it relevant in answering the question whether he / she is a child.
- g. That; 'Rights' are many but broadly classified under two headings thus:
 - i. Legal Rights which are those rights that are contained in States Law to which a person can lay claims, the State recognizes and enforces. Legal rights are also entitlements which the State regards as privileges that can be enforced because they are also contained in State laws which include: Rights to Life; Dignity of human person; Freedom of Movement; Freedom of Speech; Freedom of Association; Freedom from Discrimination etc²⁵
 - ii. Moral Rights are also entitlements which people lay claims to having been recognized and approved by the State even though not on account of being contained in any State law but that such rights appeal to State norms, values and are standards consensually accepted by the State which however, vary from one community to the other within a State.
- B. **Poetry** is equally used under descriptive writing and for instance, Professor Anieze-Okoro²⁶ poetically described the effects of environmental pollution on climate in his book thus:

Over the past 100 years, we have been approaching the critical temperature at which the Antarctic and Arctic ice sheets and Greenlands will thaw and push the sea level over 200 feet above sea level...the unthinkable has

²⁵The Child Rights Act, 2003; African Charter on the Rights; Welfare of the Child, 1990; The 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria [CFRN]; Convention on the Rights of the Child [CRC] 1989; The Child Rights Act and Child Rights Laws of various States in Nigeria etc

²⁶ Aneize Okoro; "The Great Flood" Delta Publishers Ltd. Enugu in Enugu State, Nigeria. P. 13

happened. A catastrophic 250 feet surge of the sea level, in the wake of a century of global warming where Polar ice-caps melt and a flood of monumental proportions rapidly swallow up whole Islands, the cradles of civilization and the major cities of the world.

Professor Anieze-Okoro's apt description of the magnitude of environmental devastation is enabled only by literal imageries / imaginary versions of our lives and the environment which I confess to be literature at its best! In fiction, we embrace alternate realities and build counter futures because a prose is shared imaginative story told from experiences / fictions / imaginations to at times dispel myths that have for long defined African culture from which our customary law derives. Poetry is also being used for enlightenment campaigns. For instance, the Copy Rights Standard Organization of Nigeria [COSON] under Property and Intellectual Law enlightens the public on patent right ownership of a property and the accompanying penalties if breached since ignorance is no excuse in law. Such jingles on public enlightenment are available in the following areas of law:

- The breach of Intellectual and Personal Property Law thus:
"MC, DJ Baba! If you see fine motor wen dem park for road side, you go just enter and drive the car away?" or
"when you see land, you go just go there and begin build inside one time?" and "If you see music you just begin play am for your studio?" to which MC, DJ Baba respectively replies thus:
"Oti oooh!; No! You want make them beat me?; and Yes nownnnnn! I go just begin play the music one time!"

The jingle is concluded thus; "No be so MC DJ Baba because dem go gbab you one time, so you must take permit from COSON before you begin use any music for anything. Otherwise, you go become MC DJ Baaba!"²⁷

- Piracy just to mention a few.²⁸

²⁷ Nigerian Television Authority [NTA], Independent Television [ITV] & Independent Radio [IR] Stations (public notice) See Property and Intellectual Law

²⁸ Copy Rights Standard Organization of Nigeria, [COSON] 2014

- On Criminal Law where crime suspects and other offenders are visually paraded on Edo Broadcasting Television [EBS] and Edo Broadcasting Radio Stations [EBRS] on its programme on "Crime Fighters" featured weekly on every Tuesday.²⁹

C. Drama on TV and Radio Stations used thus:

- To enlighten the public on the existence of a statute and its accompanying penalty. For instance, Assizes; Ichiokwu; the popular 'Wuna Good Morning' show; 'People Talk to People' and 'Man around Town' talk shows where the public lay their complaints, seek and find solutions most times.
- In Street-Lawyering of course, short dramas, play-lets and public oral campaigns through the use of public address equipments which success rate depends on the target audience, choice of venue and use of language especially to effectively communicate irrespective of whether through English / French / Spanish/ the pigin / native language depending on the target audience whether largely illiterates or literates but so long as the message is effectively passed.
- Music is a Literal Art medium in effective communication often used to pass messages to the public on the general state of the economy, law, penalties and justice. For instance is the music of Late Fela Anikulakpo Kuti that was continuously used to expose corrupt practices amongst political office holders, to pass information and other sensitive topical issues in the country like:
 - a. 'International Thief-Thief [ITT]' where the corrupt practices of political office holders like Abiola and Obasanjo were reiterated.

²⁹ Edo Broadcasting Television Station [EBS] & EBRS Edo Broadcasting Radio Stations [EBRS]
(All of Public notice on weekly basis)

- b. **'Yellow Fever'** reiterates the abuse of body and health by members of the public who destroy their skin tone through bleaching which exposes them to cancer. He enthused "You go die ooooh! You go die ooooh!! You dey bleach oh!, you dey bleach!!. Original catch you, you be man or woman, nayo money ego do am for you! You go yellow pass yellow, you go get mustache for face, your yash go black like igbo, you self go think say you dey fine, who say you fine? Na lie you no fine at all at all, na lie... "
- c. The lyrics in **'Zombie'** for instance, exposed the tyrannical excesses of political office holders towards the powerless in the society especially during the Military regimes.
- d. Just as **'Suffering and Smiling'** bothers on the shortfall in socio-economic amenities and the general state of the economy.etc

D. Visual Art is an aspect of Literary Arts that is physically perceived through art works that depict whatever message is intended to be passed across to the public. For instance, is the book on "Impact of the 'Naz Foudation Judgment on The Gay, Bisexual and Transgender People in Delhi: An Empirical Investigation"³⁰ with figures, medley forms and bold colours on the cover page designed by a Jindal Global University, India undergraduate (year 3 student of BA. LL.B as he then was) meant to represent the general uneasiness which the sexually marginalized face in the society on daily basis and the narrow mindedness of the public i.e the integrity of queer movements through the arts as perceived to be rebellious on sexual abuse or otherwise by the judgment of the New Delhi Court

³⁰ Dipika Jain et al; "Impact of the Naz Foudation Judgment on The Gay, Bisexual and Transgender People in Delhi: An Empirical Investigation" Centre for Health Law, Ethics and Technology, Jindal Global Law School, 2012. Cover page that speaks volumes

alongside the emergence of new emancipation in morality. In Nigeria, Law Courts logo bears a blind folded lady holding unto a scale which neither tilts to either side but depicts firmness, fairness, justice and equity regardless of whose ox is gored other than justice prevails! A lot of other visual art works are created to portray or pass a message across to the populace and contrary to which are sanctions. Other examples are the Federal Road Safety Commission / Special Marshal Guidelines on road traffic signs that include:

- **The Zebra Crossing:** A zebra crossing is meant to help pedestrians cross very busy roads unhurt as motorists are expected to stop for the pedestrians if noticed to be crossing the road.
- **Traffic Lights:** They control vehicular movements from one point to another to regulate gridlock of impatient motorists even when the red light stops them, amber gets them prepared to move while the green says - go or move!
- **Dual-carriage Highways:** These are safeguards for long journey motorists for free flow of traffic with no cause to meet with vehicles from opposite directions. Dual carriage highways give ample safety to road users especially where properly demarcated with good materials.
- **The Super Highways with Multiple lanes:** These are markings that properly demarcate and clearly show the expanse of each lane. Super-High ways are larger but create room for possible interaction with other vehicles which demands caution. However, their large nature ought to be hazard free but for careless and impatient motorists who subject these roads to mishaps. Etc.

Knowledge / Objectives: The objective of road traffic signs as visual arts is to enable motorists and other road users see, read and possibly

decode / discern what is expected of them as regards the safe use of the roads for themselves, pedestrians and other motorists / road users. Hence;

- At the end, motorists can identify signs
- Discern what they represent
- Minimally comply

Method / Skills Applied: Motorists are asked the following questions to ascertain their understanding of these road traffic signs and their usefulness thus:

- a. What is zebra crossing?
- b. Mention and describe other road traffic signs you know aside the zebra crossing
- c. Describe each sign
- d. What are their uses?
- e. Of what effect are they to motorists and other road users?
- f. Do you think the road traffic signs worth its onion?

Outcomes / Values: At the end of this discussion, motorists, pedestrians and other road users can discern the different road traffic signs, state what each represents and mention the uses and benefit of compliance that:

- Road traffic signs are generally meant to guide motorists, pedestrians and other road users but zebra crossing is specifically for road crossing and mostly used in school, hospital and other busy premises where large number of pedestrians may need to safely cross the road at given times without being knocked down by a vehicle.
- For instance, there are zebra crossings and Dual-Carriage highways that respectively have lines / a dwarf concrete fence separating the two lanes and so, help reduce road mishaps but surprisingly, people still violate these signs by arbitrarily crossing.
- By this, road users are protected but better protected by compliance
- The absence of these facilities may create anarchy

through gridlock, chaos and rancho. So, they are worth the onion.

LITERARY ARTS FOR DEVELOPMENT: A MEANS FOR ACHIEVING LAW CLINIC OBJECTIVES

Theatre Arts is part of Literary Arts and being an ancient art, it has evolved along with man and the various circumstances that influence its evolvement. Adedeji noted that: "The Theatre was highly developed by the ancient Greeks for whom it became a factor of communalism and the means of ensuring the renewal of life through affirmation of faith in God. However, in the hands of ancient Romans, it became a luxurious commodity with a pagan rite, a potent source of diversion and a necessary evil. In spite of their earlier skepticism, Christian Fathers of Medieval Europe, embraced the theatre, exploited its means in propagating the word of God to the part to salvation. The Theater has since Renaissance become a toss-up and its growth has been tied up with cultural development and general enlightenment.³¹ In spite of the evolvement, neither has Theatre Arts departed from its communal affirmative essence of faith in God, its nature as luxurious commodity which potency still remains a means for propagating the word of God and the pathway to salvation and a means for cultural development and enlightenment. A retrospective sum up of the evolvement of Theatre Arts in contemporary time is the birth to 'Theatre for Development' (TFD) which in all fields of endeavor, pursue developmental goals. Having critically examined Plato's argument and mission of the art, Asagba reiterates that; "It is cautious and its present goal is to free the urban and rural poor from the clutches of disease, ignorance and poverty..³² Whereas, Adedokun adds that; "Consequently, whether it is the Art of Medicine, Law, Philosophy, Politics, Arts or the Theatre, there is always a purposeful aim."³³ It is on this affirmation of the potentiality of the theatre to

³¹ Adedeji J.A; "The Theatre in an African University: Appearance and Reality Inaugural Lecture, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, 1978-979, P. 3

³² Asagba A.O; "Beyond the Rhetorics of Theatre: Enhancing the Platform for National Development" Inaugural Lecture Series 127, University of Benin Press, Benin City, P.29

³³ Adedokun R.A; "Community Theatre Practice in Nigeria" Bookwright Publishers, Ibadan, P. 75

free people from ignorance and achieve its purposeful aim in the past, present and the future that concerns University Law Clinics. It therefore stands that the law clinic initiatives in legal studies is bound to thrive better through the Theatre for development just to bring about relief and to educate the people through theatre drama enlightenment. The responsibility of theater arts to law is easier to attain because they both have the intent of communal service, Ali acknowledges two important words that constitute the 'Rule of Law' which he defines as; "What connotes an accepted principle or instruction that states the way things are or should be done and tells what is allowed" he further defines law as a general rule which states what always happens when the same condition exists. The concept was further stretched to mean that which has been ordained with a view to regulate the conduct and behavior of persons in the society but by other scholars; "It is a custom or practice recognized as binding by a community, especially as a result of having been so decreed by the governing authority."³⁴ The communal nature of theatre art has earlier been mentioned and now the concept of Law corroborates it as custom and practice recognized as binding by the community which indicates that the abuse, practice, violation or neglect of law, constitutes the raw materials for theatre arts. Herein lays the development axis on which the theatre thrives and strikes balance in the application of our customs / law. In the view of James; "Theatre for Development is aimed at promoting 'live and lets live'."³⁵ Just as Ali also simply posits that; "The rule of law connotes absolute predominance or supremacy of ordinary Law of the land over all citizens no matter how powerful."³⁶ If the Government was to put this into practice, this research finds there will be no much strife in the different States which is also the intention of the rule of law. The essence of Theatre for Development and the Rule of Law being 'live and lets live' exposes the nature of common law with literal arts and

³⁴ Alli Yusuf; "Rule of Law Governance and Sectoral Development in Nigeria" being a Paper delivered at the Great Ife Alumni Association Ile Ife, 2014, P. 4

³⁵ James Alby; "Theatre for Development or Live and Lets Live: Theatre and Performance in Africa (E. Breitinger Ed.), Bayreuth African Studies, 31 Germany, P.23

³⁶ Opcit [Fn.30]

the law is for best and most formidable purposes by which Law discharges its clinical duties to the citizenry. In particular, Theatre for Development [TFD] posits as an egalitarian method to access and distil information, work with communities to create a self-sustaining tool for dialogue and from that dialogue to affect policies. TFD creates an infrastructure for communities to define themselves by developing communication systems that identify key issues, implement solutions and establish partnerships between resource groups. TFD is a genre of community theatre that emerged in the 1970's as a vehicle of effective communication and justice dispensation.³⁷

RECOMMENDATIONS: Literal art is life itself by its very nature and it is recommended to simplify legal studies because of the benefits therein:

- a. That; because it is Visual Art, it passes messages right away to its target audience.
- b. That; the 'Poetry' aspect is synonymous with Literal interpretation of Rules in Law i.e the Literal, Golden and Mischief rules of Statutory interpretation of what a Statute intends to import for justice.
- c. That; Poetry is the power of expression which a legal practitioner must possess for good advocacy, writing opinion reports and successful justice delivery.
- d. That; Drama as part of Literal Arts it personifies poetry or the unseen art which makes for clarity and easier understanding. It is advocacy personified.
- e. That indeed; Literal art simplifies the study and understanding of advocacy and procedures for justice delivery irrespective of style whether the (conventional Courtroom advocacy or the Alternative Dispute Resolution [ADR] through the Lagos Multi-Door Court [LMDC] because it strengthens legal studies by its impact on law students in the course of study. Theatre Arts is a viable

³⁷Breed Ananda; "Playbackk in Theatre for Development" New York Centre for Playback Theatre Building Communities of Understanding, P. 1

instrument that holds the media through which Law and its violation can be interpreted and communicated.

CONCLUSION:

Hence, the claim that legal education is simplified by literary arts is not a myth but reality by the immense benefits therein since it provides aid for the indigent persons and serve as a laboratory for law students for new areas of law and practical advocacy skills. Literary Art enhances the power of speech and the visual aspect of advocacy which in turn, caters for the 'Affective' and 'Cognitive' aspects of learning procedures in advocacy. There is no hard fact that Literary art (Literature) must continue to be a prerequisite for Nigerian Universities undergraduate legal study and worldwide because its simplifying legal studies and advocacy is a reality than myth in Nigeria.

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A STUDY ON PLACING OF INDIA IN HIGHER EDUCATION MAP AS A TALENT HUB

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ABSTRACT

India stands at 24th position in the Higher Education System Strength (HESS) global ranking list. The ranking table, which aims to measure quality national environments for higher education institutions. Today, Indian IT Engineers are dominating the Global IT industry. The Indian Education System is credited for producing this new breed of highly successful professionals. Today, the global interest in the Indian Education System is increasing rapidly. India has become a popular Overseas Education Destination that offers a great value proposition: Globally recognized English-medium Education @ Affordable Costs.

Key Words:

Higher Education System Strength, Global Ranking, Education Destination.

Introduction

The success of the Indian Education System's alumni indicates the global recognition of the Indian Education System

- Engineers educated in India dominate the Silicon Valley: In 2015, more than 40% of the Venture Capital funded technology startup companies in Silicon Valley had at least one India-educated founder.
- More than 15% of the teaching faculties in US Universities have their undergraduate degree from a University/Institute in India.
- In the USA, India educated professionals constitute over

10% of the physicians, 21% of NASA employees, 18% of the Microsoft employees, 16% of the IBM employees and 17% of the Intel employees.

- Over 100 of the Fortune 500 companies regularly recruit from Indian university campuses.
- In Nov 2016, according to research published by OPEN DOORS program of iienetwork.org in the USA, India is the leading place of origin for international students in US Universities/Colleges.

English-medium Education

The best kept secret about India - it is the 2nd largest English speaking country in the world. English is the de facto lingua franca of the government, education and business. In India, 72 million people are English literate.

In India, English-medium education was started in the 19th century - when India was the Crown Jewel of the British Colonial Empire. Over 150 years of English medium education and language diversity in various states of India have resulted in English being the only common language that unites modern India.

Today, many Indians have an English proficiency level that is at par with native English speakers. High English proficiency of Indian professionals going to the USA is one of the reasons for their astounding success in the USA.

American Call Centers in India

The new generations of English speakers in India identify themselves with the modern American culture and prefer the American accent. The growing number of American Call Centers in India that cater to North American customers is a testimony to India's American English accent and proficiency.

Year	Employees in India
1999	8,600
2000	16,000
2001	33,500
2002	65,000

2003	130,000
2004	246,000
2005	496,000*

*projections

Source: Nasscom/ McKinsey

Affordable Costs

The best part of the Indian Education System is its affordable price. There are numerous schools, colleges and universities scattered all over India. Most of these educational institutes offer globally recognized English-medium education at very competitive prices- what you would expect in a developing country.

Comparison of Annual Tuition Fees

Country	Annual Tuition Fees (\$)		
	Humanities	Science & Engg	Medicine
US (Public)	\$7,000-\$10,000	\$7,000-\$10,000	\$15,000-\$25,000
US (Private)	\$16,000-\$20,000	\$16,000-\$40,000	\$20,000-\$40,000
Canada	\$2,700-\$9,400	\$2,300-\$9,400	\$2,500- \$10,000
UK	\$8,100- \$16,200	\$8,100-\$17,150	\$13,900-\$27,200
Australia	\$5,400-\$8,600	\$8,000-\$10,500	\$15,000-\$29,100
NZ	\$5,400-\$8,600	\$8,000-\$10,500	\$15,000-\$28,100
India	\$2,150-\$4,600	\$3,000-\$8,500	\$8,000-\$20,000

The total cost of one year of education in India can be as low as low as \$3,950. The exact annual tuition fee varies among various Universities/Colleges in India. It depends upon the number of credits you select in an academic year.

The growing trend among many Asian students is instead of going to the USA for a 4-year Bachelor's Degree, many students prefer to go to India for a 4 year Bachelor's Degree and then go to the USA for a 2-year Masters Degree.

In the USA, the cost for a 2-year Master's degree program is usually lower due to the fact that more financial aid is available for Graduate students than for under-grad students.

Safe and Welcoming Environment

India has one of the lowest per-capita crime rates in the world. Traditional Indian values promote a safe and non-violent society. International students in India feel safe to travel on their own within India.

Most International students in India praise the warm hospitality they experience in India. International students are often invited to the homes of their Indian colleagues. Most International students in India easily form lifelong friendships with their Indian colleagues.

India's Rich Cultural Heritage

Studying in India offers a special experience for International students. Students learn about India's rich cultural heritage and valued traditions. Students explore the historical monuments and places of interest spread across the country.

Adventurous students get a chance to visit the Taj Mahal on a starry full moon night, go on a camel safari on the sand dunes in the deserts of Rajasthan or simply soak in the Sun on the warm white sand beaches of Goa in the winter months of Jan/ Feb.

For art lovers, India offers ancient performing art forms such as yoga, Indian dances like Bharatnatyam and Odissi. The musically inclined are drawn to the enchanting Indian music. The colorful Indian festivals like Diwali (festival of lights) and Holi (festival of colors) are a treat to the eyes and enjoyed by the international students. And shopping, even for something as basic as an umbrella, can take hours. They rumble to work in an auto rickshaw - a motorized three-wheeler that seats two and is a ubiquitous form of transport in Indian cities.

There are also new signs of life in tech entrepreneurship. Many of the startups that Sarah Lacy and I met were really smart and hungry. Some were even doing things better than their Silicon Valley counterparts. Not all of these startups are developing breakthrough technologies but many of them are solving problems that U.S. companies have thus far failed to solve and doing it with fewer resources.

One of the most interesting companies is in the mundane business of developing offset printer ink. Their ink is made from vegetable oil and is entirely bio-degradable. The offset printing industry consumes 1 million tons of petroleum products and emits 500,000 tons of volatile organic compounds every year. An IIT-Delhi incubated startup called EnNatura developed a printing ink which emits no volatile compounds and is washable. And the overall cost of their solution will be significantly less than all present compounds when produced at scale. It can see a company like this growing into a billion dollar global business.

Conclusion

All the examples which are mentioned above ask that when will there be enough innovative startups to support an explosion in venture capital? Infosys founder Narayan Murthy recently sold millions of dollars of shares in the company in order to launch a venture capital fund targeting investments in India.

The dynamics of entrepreneurship are the same in India as in America. Company founders usually come from the ranks of experienced business executives and are middle-aged. They get tired of working for others and want to make an impact and build wealth before they get too old. Given that there are now hundreds of thousands of R&D workers in India who are gaining valuable experience and are getting old, it is simply a matter of time before they begin to hatch their entrepreneurial plans. After all, their colleagues who migrated to the U.S. now start nearly one in six of Silicon Valley's tech firms.

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About the College



S.S. Jain Subodh PG (Autonomous) College, Jaipur was established under the auspices of S.S. Jain Subodh Shiksha Samiti in **1954** with an aim to provide value based higher education and contribute towards holistic development of the society.

Established in **1918**, the Shiksha Samiti **has completed 100 years of its successful journey in 2018**. Starting from a primary school the philanthropic visionaries slowly nurtured the sapling into a grand banyan tree having **19 institutions with 32,000 students** under its shade and providing education at different levels and in different streams. Standing true to the vision of its founders, S.S. Jain Subodh PG (Autonomous) College is dedicated towards creation of a society infused with moral values, social consciousness and devotion towards the concept of social equality.

Having achieved several milestones in its journey towards excellence, the college holds the proud status of **the highest CGPA of 3.82 in India** by UGC NAAC. The college has been recognised as a model college by the State Government and has been conferred the status of College with Potential for Excellence which has added to its stature in North India. With the noble vision statement of *Amrit Nu Vidya*, the college is marching ahead for the creation of a stronger nation with youth as its global ambassadors.