

CLINICAL LEGAL EDUCATION

In WU Law Programme

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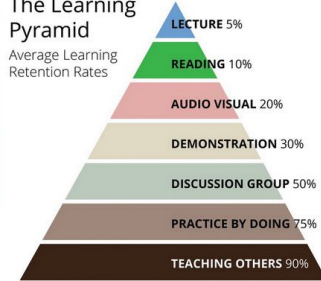
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The Learning Pyramid

Average Learning Retention Rates



Adapted from NTU Institute for Applied Behavioral Science

In Thailand, traditional education of bachelor degree in Law is mainly lecture base learning, which is quite static and unreal. Even though teachers adopt case-based learning or socratic method in some classes, students are yet to active in studying and still lacking of lawyering skill, legal mind that responses to society. Hence, The Thailand Constitution 2017 has started the reformation of Law Education in the country.

Clinical Legal Education (CLE) the teaching method that used in many countries. The method aims to sharpen lawyering skill in real situation or simulation. Students are integrated in this way in order to build the life-long learning, which are divided into 4 parts as follow, In-house clinic, Street-law type Clinic, Internship Programs / Externship Programs, Simulation course.

As I am the head of the department. I managed to setup a Moot Court Room and WU Legal Service Center in 2017 for using in CLE and the academic service.

ACTIVITIES

I have adopted CLE into law program totally 3 subjects since 2016, which are LAW-201 Criminal Law I : General Principles, LAW-202 Criminal Law II : Offences (2nd year students), LAW-305 Criminal Procedure Law (3rd year students). I have integrated CLE with Lecture Based Learning and Case based learning as follow..

1. **Moot Court**, roleplaying the position in court such as, the judge, the prosecutor, the lawyer, plaintiff, defendant
2. **Law debating**
3. **Field study** at police station, city court, prosecutor office.
4. Assigning students to practice **legal consulting at WU legal service center** under the teacher's monitor.
5. Encouraging students to go to **law consulting field study** in the external location such as, villages or Local Law Council (Legal literacy or street law-type clinics).
6. Encouraging students to **create the media** (info-graphic, poster, brochure, VDO clip) in order to advise people or society.

AIM & OBJECTIVE

For students

- 1.To improve the engagement of students' studying in each classes
- 2.To improve the students' legal skillsets
- 3.To improve the students' moralities and social responsibility

For Programme

To take action according to the government's reformation guideline.



OUTCOME

1. Engagement of students

- There was more students' engaging / interactive with CLE more than lecture classes.
- 100% of students who had attended the program submitted the assignment.
- The numbers of participations of CLE are significantly increased from solely lecture - based learning
- The satisfaction surveys' result in CLE activities are around 4.5-4.7 from 5

2. Students' legal skillsets

- In- depth interview and focus group discussion stated that majority of the students improved in remembering and understanding
- Students could apply and analyze their knowledge to give the advice to the community and roleplaying in moot court.

3. moralities and social responsibility

- Students used the law problems that encountered while they were on the field study with community proposing as topics in the seminar project, in the last year of study.

IMPACT

Students

- Students would have the experiences and legal skillsets, ready to work in legal field such as, lawyers, prosecutor, judge, legal advisor.
- Students were inspired in working in law field
- The students suggested adding every Clinical Legal Education into all subjects in the programme.

Law Programme

- The program is now certificated by Thai Lawyers council and Thai Bar.

Community

- The community were using our law advice service, and also request these activities every month.

FUTURE PLAN

- **Accurate and solid evaluating** the Clinical legal education's result.
- **Using more information technology** in CLE
- **Improve the program**, adopting CLE into more subjects
- **Adding the percentage of CLE** in each subjects



References

1. Mariana Berbec-Rosta, "Clinical Legal Education: General Overview" (paper presented at the First Southeast Asia Clinical Legal Education Teachers' Training, Manila, Philippines, January 30 - February 3, 2007): 21-22
2. พระราชบัญญัติ วิชาชีพ (2555). พระราชบัญญัติวิชาชีพทนายความ พ.ศ. 2555. กรุงเทพฯ: สำนักพิมพ์กฎหมาย.