



Aspects of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B)
curriculums in Thailand in preparation
for accession to AEC by 2015

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Objectives of the research

- 1) to study structure and aspect of LL.B curriculums of university in Thailand
- 2) to review development of LL.B curriculums in Thailand and
- 3) to analyze the aspects of LL.B curriculums in Thailand in preparation for accession to AEC by 2015



Scope of the research

This research focuses on contents of

- 1) Curriculums (4 years) of university in Thailand
- 2) Content analysis so as to analyze structure and aspect of LL.B, Law study which is available in 53 higher education institutions nationwide.

Scope of the research

Researchers utilized questionnaire to entrepreneurs in each geographical regions such as

Northern

Central

Northeastern

Southern

In-depth interview

was also carried out to 8 individuals of dean of Faculty of Law, head of Law Program and director of curriculums on the law study categorized by location and type of academic institution i.e. public university, autonomous university, Rajabhat university and private university.

The purposive sampling method and the focus group discussion method

are also used to 10 individuals of full-time lecturers of Faculty of Law and Law program, attorney, judge and public prosecutors in order to explore guidance to revolute LL.B curriculum (4 years).



Population and selection of sample group

Targeted population include 500 entrepreneurs in each form of business establishment and geographical regions such as Northern, Central, Northeastern and Southern.

Size of sample group is calculated pursuant to Yamane principle with .05 level of its discrepancy in each province

in-depth interview was also carried out to total 8 individuals of

- dean of Faculty of Law
- head of Law Program and
- director of curriculums on the law study

such as

- 2 individuals from public university
- 4 individuals from private university
- 1 individual from Rajabhat university and
- 1 individual from autonomous university

In addition, the focus group discussion method are also used to 10 individuals of

- full-time lecturers of Faculty of Law and Law program
- attorney,
- judge
- public prosecutor and
- legal consultant.

Qualitative result

1) Most LL.B curriculums emphasize on compulsory subjects which are essential to legal profession and basic knowledge for taking further examination for the lawyer license and the Thai bar.



2) As regards aspects of good Bachelor of Laws (LL.B) curriculum to boost quality of graduates, most universities emphasize on teaching fundamental legal knowledge on domestic laws **such as Civil and Commercial Law, Criminal Law, Civil Procedural Law and Criminal Procedural Law** and on **more practicing than theoretically by legal internship in collaboration with government agencies and private entities to learn for engaging legal profession.**



3) With regard to management process of teaching and studying, arrangement of materials, facilities, learning media to boost desirable qualification for legal profession, most higher education institutes emphasize on class lecture with available facilities such as classroom, library, information technology and e-learning. In addition, lecture of national well-known legal professor or expert to supplement practical legal knowledge, domestic and foreign electronic databases for self-search are also provided.



4) In part of expected aspects of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B) curriculum for prospective development of curriculum, most higher education institutes emphasize on development of the curriculum pursuant to the Office of Commission of Higher Education or OHEC, revision of the curriculum is suggested to focus on the curriculum's substance to be updated in conformity with society's change and need as well as students' need to be their educational potential for further higher study and in line with variety of legal profession standards. Two subjects, English for Lawyers and ASEAN Laws are suggested to have change from selective to compulsory and to add two subjects such as ASEAN Economic Community/AEC and languages of ASEAN countries.



5) To prepare Bachelor of Laws (LL.B) curriculum in Thailand in preparation for accession to AEC, most higher education institutes has such curriculum which is different from their former curriculum. Gist of current preparation is to have English for Lawyers changed from selective to compulsory and to add foreign languages of ASEAN countries for example Khmer, Islamic for internationalism and modernism.



Result of data analysis

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|---|--------|
| Most respondents are male in number of 218 persons or | 49.53% |
| having age between 31-40 years old in number of 163 persons or | 36.96% |
| having Bachelor's degree in number of 204 persons or | 46.26% |
| being lawyer in number of 152 persons or | 34.47% |
| having operative position in number of 274 persons or | 62.13% |
| having revenue between 10,000-50,000 Baht in number of 320 persons or | 72.56% |
| residing in Northeastern region in number of 123 persons or | 27.89% |



Most respondents have overall opinion on structure of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B) curriculum in Thailand in preparation for accession to AEC in the more level. In categorization by region, the most level in the North and more level in the South, the North and the Northeast.



Most respondents have overall opinion on aspect of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B) curriculum in Thailand in preparation for accession to AEC that there must be emphasize on

morality and ethnics of lawyers in number of 118 persons or **26.76%**

on morality and ethnics of lawyers with social responsibility in number of 98 persons or **22.22%**

on foreign linguistic skill in number of 119 persons or **26.98%**



Most respondents have opinion on management means for teaching and studying of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B) curriculum in Thailand in preparation for accession to AEC in the most level of non-necessity, as to encouraging students to participate in various activities

for example

- academic service and research of lecturer under curriculum is at **14.29%**
- providing various databases in relation to laws of ASEAN countries is at **97.73%** and
- overall opinion is in the more level



In analysis on variation on aspect of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B) curriculum in Thailand in preparation for accession to AEC, overall opinion is not different. In categorization by geographical region, overall opinion is also not different.



In analysis on variation on aspect of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B) curriculum in Thailand in preparation for accession to AEC, overall opinion is not different. In categorization by educational qualification, overall opinion is also not different. Nevertheless, in questioning individual issues such as adding subject in relation to ASEAN countries for accession to AEC and developing structure and contents of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B) curriculum in Thailand for accession to AEC are found statistically significant at .05 but other issues are not different.



In analysis on variation on aspect of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B) curriculum in Thailand in preparation for accession to AEC under categorization by occupation, overall opinion is also not different. Nevertheless, in questioning individual issue, whether to add subject in relation to laws of ASEAN countries are found statistically significant at .05.



In analysis on variation on aspect of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B) curriculum in Thailand in preparation for accession to AEC under categorization by work position, overall opinion is also not different. Nevertheless, in questioning individual issue, whether to develop structure and contents of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B) curriculum in Thailand for accession to AEC are found statistically significant at .05 but other issues are not different.



Findings of this research are as follows

1) expected improvement of LL.B. curriculum must be emphasized on its substance in compliance with law development pursuant to social change and need as well as being responsive to students' need for good basic knowledge in benefit of their higher education and variety of certified standard of legal professions, therefore few law subjects such as the English for Lawyers and the ASEAN Law should be adjusted from selective subject to compulsory subject, the AEC Law and the Languages of ASEAN countries should be added.



2) in preparation for accession to AEC by 2015 and for international development, most of all current LL.B. curriculum provides English for Lawyers as a compulsory subject, foreign languages of ASEAN countries for instance Khmer, Islamic as selective subject.



Thank you