

LAW



CAREER GUIDE 2025

For students wishing to pursue 5 Year Integrated BA-LLB, B.Com.-LLB, BBA-LLB, B.Sc.-LLB, BSW-LLB or B.Tech.-LLB etc. after 12th in India

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Terms of Use

1. Utmost care has been taken to ensure the proper checking of the information and compilation. In case of any discrepancy, please write to us at info@mohitmangal.com or WhatsApp us on the link given below.
2. For the latest updates, we strongly urge you to check and rely on the actual website of the College / Univ. or the test conducting body given in the Book.
3. The list of colleges provided for different courses are limited and not exhaustive. Few lists are ranked and other lists are in alphabetical order of the states.
4. The Ranking of colleges given in the book are based on the 20 Years of experience in the education sector of the Authors. The ranking given is the true understanding and view point of the authors and may differ with others.
5. The Compiled Content including degree nomenclatures, entrance exams details, website addresses etc. in the book has been gathered from various authentic sources like Ministry of Education (MoE), Higher Education Commission of India (HECI), University Grants Commission (UGC), All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE), Individual College / University or Institution websites, etc. This data is being used for educational and information giving purpose. The author acknowledges all sources whether mentioned or otherwise.
6. Few abbreviations which are used in the Compilation: PI (Personal Interview), GD (Group Discussion), SA (Skill Assessment), WAT (Written Ability Test), MP (Micro Presentation), SOP (Statement of Purpose), RPT (Remote Proctored Test)
7. Please Note that the Dates mentioned are tentative according to current/previous Schedule of Entrance Exams. For detailed information on the same, kindly visit the mentioned website under every test.

What is Law?

The legal profession is a vocation that is based on the knowledge of law and its applications. Those who pursue these 'vocations' collectively form a body of individuals who are qualified to practice law in particular jurisdictions. The learned occupation of these individuals is to study, promote, uphold and enforce the collection of rules imposed by the authority. This can be done in the court of law (becoming a Litigator) or outside the court of law (becoming a consultant or a legal advisor).

Law, as a subject of study, refers to the systematic examination of rules and principles established by a governing body to regulate behaviour, resolve disputes, and maintain social order. It encompasses various branches, such as criminal law, civil law, constitutional law, and international law, among others. Scholars of law engage in understanding how legal systems function, how laws evolve, and the ethical implications of legal decisions. The study of law involves analytical reasoning, critical thinking, and the application of legal theory to real-world scenarios.

Law, as a profession, involves the practice of providing legal services to individuals, organizations, and governments. Legal professionals, such as lawyers, judges, and legal advisors, interpret, apply, and enforce laws to resolve disputes, uphold rights, and ensure justice within society. The profession demands a deep understanding of legal principles, ethical standards, and the ability to represent clients effectively, whether in litigation, legal advice, or negotiation. Legal professionals play a crucial role in shaping legal frameworks and ensuring that justice is accessible to all.

A Lawyer is a person qualified by education, training and work experience working at a law office, corporation, governmental agency or other entity and who performs specifically delegated substantive legal work like litigating, arbitrating, negotiating, conciliating, and moderating matters for a party which has arisen between two parties. These matters can be primarily classified as civil or criminal, therefore generally the lawyers would either take up civil matters or criminal cases. Further the practicing lawyers can specialize in the following types of laws: Constitutional and administrative law, Criminal law, Contract law, Labor law, Company law, Tort law, Property law, Tax law, Trust law and Family law or Personal law Etc.

A professional who has gone through Legal Education may choose not to litigate and may become a consultant for companies and/or individuals giving them advise on legal front for their benefit.

Career Prospects after Education in Law

CORE PROFESSIONS

Advocate

An Advocate is a professional who represents the clients in court. She/he is a law specialist who assists, defends or pleads the cause of another before a court or a tribunal. They are authorized to appear in litigation on behalf of a party in the court of law. After completing your graduation & gaining work experience through Internships, you can finally enroll yourself with the State Bar Council and appear for the All India Bar Examination conducted by the Bar Council of India. Legally, all the Advocates, Lawyers & Solicitors are allowed to advise & plead in the Indian Judicial System.

Arbitrator/Conciliator

An arbitrator, working independently or as part of a small panel, holds hearings, reviews evidence and renders decisions. These proceedings are very similar to a trial, but more private and less formal. Aspiring arbitrators who choose to prepare for this career by practicing law need to become licensed attorneys once they complete law school. State requirements vary, but licensure is usually achieved after earning a law degree, applying for admission to the state bar association and passing the bar exam.

Civil Lawyer

Civil lawyers represent clients in criminal and civil litigation and other legal proceedings, draw up legal documents, or manage or advise clients on legal transactions.

Constitutional Lawyer

Constitutional lawyers can work as solo practitioners or as members of law firms. Professional duties include conducting legal research, discussing court cases with clients and colleagues, and arguing cases in court before a judge or judges.

Contract Lawyer

A contract lawyer helps individual clients or businesses with problems relating to contracts. They provide advice from a legal standpoint on whether or not to agree to and sign a contract, or can help a client figure out how to combat a contract that they have already signed.

Corporate Lawyer

Corporate lawyers work in law firms, particularly large or mid-size firms, where they counsel clients and handle business transactions including negotiation, drafting, and review of contracts and other agreements associated with the activities of the business, such as mergers, acquisitions, and divestitures. They work on behalf of a company, advising executives on the best practices to implement within the company to prevent legal trouble. They might help create documents, file reports, and read through employee handbooks to make sure there are clear guidelines in place. A corporate Lawyer can also represent a company in the courtroom.

Criminal Lawyer

Criminal justice lawyers work with individuals accused of a crime and represent their cases in criminal court. They specialize in criminal laws CrPC, IPC, Evidence Act and various other penal laws.

Cyber/IT-Based Arbitration Specialist

Cyber/IT-Based Arbitration is a private process where two or more disputant parties mutually agree on settling their disputes outside the court. The process is conducted virtually with the help of technology. Specialists in Cyber/IT-Based Arbitration are the individual arbitrator or adjudicator who carefully peruses the evidence & arguments of both parties and makes a binding decision on the dispute.

Document Drafting Lawyer

One who specialises in drafting various documents containing agreements, terms and conditions, case material, etc.

Family Lawyer

Family lawyers help manage legal problems between persons with familial relationships. These issues can include paternity, guardianship, juvenile delinquency, emancipation, custody, child support, adoption, and divorce.

Immigration Lawyer

Immigration lawyers help clients who are having trouble obtaining green cards, visas or citizenship documentation. They can also be employed when there are issues with a client's current documentation or in a situation where an individual is seeking asylum

from another country.

Intellectual Property Lawyer

An intellectual property lawyer is hired to help an individual client or company on issues related to intellectual property rights and trademarks. They can consult with a client who believes someone has used their intellectual property without obtaining proper copyrights, or they can be hired to help someone who wants to use the intellectual property or trademark belonging to a company.

Judge

Judges interpret the law, assess the evidence presented, and control how hearings and trials unfold in their courtrooms. Most important of all, judges are impartial decision-makers in the pursuit of justice.

Judicial Clerkship

One can also gain experience and put his researching skills to good use by working under judges in various courts by opting for judicial clerkship which is offered on a contractual basis.

Judicial Magistrate

A Magistrate is a local judicial officer who administers and enforces law in a particular area. He looks after minor cases like petty theft, traffic violations etc.

Labour Law Lawyer

Employment lawyers help resolve legal issues between employers and their employees, such as those involving wages, workplace safety, discrimination, and harassment

Legal Advisor

Legal Advisor plays a pivotal role in handling an organization's legal responsibilities (be it government or any large corporation). A Legal Advisor is a specialist in a specific area of law. They're responsible for providing advice on legal matters, conducting legal analysis, drafting legal opinions, briefing documents for their clients and, complying with all the legal regulations about the specific business.

Legal Analyst

Legal analysts are responsible for researching and reviewing legal issues while making recommendations on the same. They assist legal teams and lawyers in performing research, gathering evidence, preparing legal documents, and performing various tasks to help the lawyers perform their duties. Legal analysts are also known as paralegals or litigation analysts and their work can vary a lot depending on the case they are working and who they are assisting. They are responsible for handling tracking systems and databases while collating, tracking, and reviewing important documents.

Litigator

Litigation attorneys, also known as litigators or trial lawyers, represent plaintiffs and defendants in civil lawsuits. They manage all phases of the litigation from the investigation, pleadings, and discovery through the pre-trial, trial, settlement, and appeal processes

Mediator

Mediation, as used in law, is a form of alternative dispute resolution resolving disputes between two or more parties with concrete effects. Typically, a third party, the mediator, assists the parties to negotiate a settlement. Mediation can be used to resolve disputes of any magnitude.

Patent Lawyer

An attorney who has the specialized qualifications necessary for representing clients in obtaining patents and acting in all matters and procedures relating to patent law and practice, such as filing an opposition.

Public Prosecutor

A Public Prosecutor is a government official appointed either by the Central Government or the State Government to conduct criminal prosecutions on behalf of the State. An aspirant who wishes to become a Public Prosecutor is eligible for the same only if She/he has a law degree, has been an advocate for nothing short of seven years and must have appeared for the examination held by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) & other requisite procedures. This job profile has a good scope in the honorable profession of law.

Solicitor

A Solicitor is a legal practitioner who renders legitimate solutions to all the clients (both

Commercial and Private) in specific legal matters such as litigation, tax, finance, property conveyance, wills, divorce, and custody. They are experts at drafting documents & pleadings for the clients and also assist them in reaching out the suitable advocate if needed. To work as a Solicitor, an aspirant has to complete three years of clerkship under the guidance of a Senior Solicitor (registered with the Bombay Incorporated Law Society) and then qualify for the Solicitor's Examination conducted by the Bombay Incorporated Law Society.

Sports Lawyer

A sports lawyer's job is to act as both a Lawyer and an Agent, representing the legal and financial interests of clients, which include Players, Coaches, and teams.

Taxation Lawyer

Tax attorneys are specialists in federal, state, and municipal rules and policies pertaining to tax liability and the process of taxation as it relates to estate transfers, material and intellectual property acquisitions, income from all sources, and business transactions of all kinds.

Techno-legal Professional

This job profile is about the Professionals who render cyber-legal advisory services to their clients on the web presence, e-commerce, software license liabilities and assist them in filing a lawsuit in case of an infringement by any respective competitor. The Computer Security Division of high-tech organizations often recruits such Techno-Legal Professionals.

ALLIED CAREERS

Criminal Investigator

Criminal investigators usually work for local, state, or federal law enforcement agencies where they question suspected criminals, crime victims and witnesses; look for evidence; and prepare reports about criminal activity.

Cyber Crime Specialist

A Cyber Crime Specialist is an Investigator who is primarily concerned with investigating cyber-attacks and gathering information from digital systems that work as full-proof evidence in the prosecution of cybercriminals, overseas adversaries or, terrorists. They

are highly skilled and specially trained experts/detectives hired by private and public sectors.

Detective

A detective is an investigator, usually a member of a law enforcement agency. They often collect information to solve crime by talking to witnesses and informants, collecting physical evidence, or searching records in databases. A detective may work for the police or privately. In India, the Private Investigation agencies are Legal but there is no law to regulate the conduct of such agencies.

Investigation Services

Be it CBI, FBI, ED, or state investigation agencies, lawyers are always in demand to work in such reputed investigative agencies. Candidates are usually recruited through competitive exams or rigorous selection procedures apart from inter-service transfers.

Legal Journalist

As professionals, both journalism and law are intertwined as they require superior research and writing skills as well as a critical knowledge of the government and the legal system. Legal journalism covers legal proceedings in courts, arbitration events, criminal matters, etc., which are disseminated to the public. Legal journalists attend court hearings and report the facts directly. They write articles for publications that could be online (blog, website, and social media) as well as offline (newspaper, magazine, etc.). Legal journalists might take part in discussions on legal issues as they have a strong understanding of the law and current affairs. This field requires strong communication skills and writing skills. However, it's also possible for a legal journalist to work in visual media (television, YouTube, etc.) instead of being limited to writing. It's certainly a unique career with a specific set of opportunities and challenges.

Patent Engineer

A patent engineer or patent scientist is a patent professional who is typically involved in preparing and prosecuting patent applications. The terms are usually applied to patent professionals with scientific or engineering backgrounds that do not require either attorney or patent agent qualifications, but still work with patent applications.

Social Activist

A sizeable number of law school graduates join Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

that work for social causes. If you are passionate about socio-legal issues, then this is the right avenue for you. One may work with NGOs and Civil Society Organizations on issues based on environmental protection, gender concerns, caste discrimination, employment, working conditions, marginalization of various sections of the society, etc.

ACADEMIC CAREERS

Lecturer/Professor

Law graduates can also opt for 'Teaching' as their profession. After completing their graduation, they may further go for higher studies & can clear the requisite exams. Afterward, they can teach Engineering/Law or both at the College or University level. Lecturer or Professor is one of the honorable professions in our country. This job sphere brings good professional development regarding pay scale, perquisites, and social recognition.

GOVERNMENT RELATED JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Indian Civil Services

The Civil Services Examination is used for recruitment for many Indian administrative bodies. It has three stages – Civil Services Aptitude test (CSAT), a main exam, and an interview – and is known for being extremely challenging. Any Graduate can appear for this exam. One can choose to be an Indian Administrative Services, Indian Police Services, Indian Foreign Services or Indian Revenue Services officer. Other services may also include Finance, Post and Telegraph, Secretariat etc. The Indian Administrative Service (IAS), Indian Foreign Service (IFS), Indian Police Service (IPS) is the top-ranking jobs. Other services, includes Finance, Post and Telegraph, Revenue, Secretariat etc.

Indian Armed Forces

A graduate can join through the Combined Defense Services examination as a regular/short service commissioned officer. Training for regular commissioned officers is carried out at Indian Military Academy, Dehradun, known as the cradle of Military leadership. Those desirous of joining the Short Service Commission get trained at Officer's Training Academy at Chennai and serve for a period of five years. On completion of this term, he can either resign or opt for an extension for five years or a permanent commission. Engineering graduates can join in the pre-final or that final year through the University Entry Scheme or after completion of graduation through Technical Graduate Scheme without any written examination, by appearing before the Service Selection

Board. In both the cases the candidate gets an ante-date seniority of two years and gets commissioned as a captain.

Qualities required in the Candidate who wishes to pursue Law

High People Skills

Good Academic Orientation

Good Communication and Writing Skills

Ability to handle work pressure

Ability to think and argue logically

Good Analytical and Diagnostic Skills

Good sense of Judgment and Decision-Making Skills

Interest in Socio-Political Issues

Ability to study and research for long hours

Degrees Available in Law

Degree Nomenclature	Level	Duration	General Eligibility
BA LL.B. (Hons.) (Bachelor of Arts & Bachelor of Law (Honours))	Bachelor Degree	5 years	10+2 any Stream
B Com. LL.B (Hons.) (Bachelor of Commerce & Bachelor of Law (Honours))	Bachelor Degree	5 years	10+2 any Stream
BBA LL.B. (Hons.) (Bachelor of Business Administration & Bachelor of Law (Honours))	Bachelor Degree	5 years	10+2 any Stream
BSW LL.B. (Hons.) (Bachelor of Social Work & Bachelor of Law (Honours))	Bachelor Degree	5 years	10+2 any Stream
B Sc. LL.B. (Hons.) (Bachelor of Science & Bachelor of Law (Honours))	Bachelor Degree	5 years	10+2 Science
B Tech. LL.B. (Hons.) (Bachelor of Technology & Bachelor of Law (Honours))	Bachelor Degree	6 years	10+2 Science
LL.B. (Bachelor of Law)	Bachelor Degree	3 years	Bachelor
PG Diploma	Master Degree	1 Year	LL.B.
LL.M. (Master of Law)	Master Degree	1/2 Year	LL.B.
M. Phil. (Master of Philosophy)	Pre Doctoral	1.5 Year	LL.M.
Ph. D. / D. Phil. (Doctor of Philosophy)	Doctoral	3+ Year	LL.M.
L.L.D. (Doctor of Laws)	Post-Doctoral	2 Year	Ph. D.

* One of the major changes introduced by the National Education Policy 2020 was the discontinuation of the MPhil programme (Master of Philosophy) across India. Instead, emphasis has been placed on a four-year Bachelor's degree (undergraduate) and a research-intensive Master's degree (post-graduation). Till Implementation of the NEP 2020 completely, please check individual university websites to know the current status of their M.Phil. offering.

Specializations available in Law along with Course Description and Core Subjects of Study

Common Subjects of Law in 5 year integrated LLB:

LLB

Core Subjects of study:

- Administrative Law
- Competition Law
- Environmental Law
- Information Technology Law
- International Trade & Business Laws
- Labour Law
- Law of Civil Procedure & Limitation
- Law of Criminal Procedure
- Legal History of India
- Law of Torts
- Human Rights & International Humanitarian Law
- Alternative Dispute Resolution
- Constitutional Law
- Family Law
- Insurance Law
- Interpretation of Statutes
- Land and Agricultural Law
- Law of Contracts
- Law of Evidence
- Legal Methods
- Law of Transfer of Property & Easement
- Law of Banking & Negotiable Instruments
- Legal English
- Corporate Law
- Public International Law
- Intellectual Property Rights
- Introduction to Sociology
- Securities and Investment Law
- Law of Crimes (IPC)
- Law of Taxation
- Private International Law
- Comparative World History (Legal Developments)

- Trust, Equity & Fiduciary Relationship

Clinical Papers (Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing, Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System, Advanced Legal Drafting, Litigation Management and Alternative Dispute Resolution)

Optional Papers (Air and Space Law, Infrastructure Law, Service Law, Real Estate Law, Law Relating to International Financial Services Centre, Law, Religion, Spirituality and Justice, WTO Law, Criminology and Penology, Biotechnology Law, Advanced Contracts (Evolving Jurisprudence in Contract Law))

Seminar Papers (Transportation Law, Dispute Settlement in International Trade and Investment, Limited Liability Partnership, Election Law, Law of the Sea, Economic Analysis of Law, Mergers and Acquisitions, Refugee Law, Insolvency Law, Regional Agreement and Regionalization, Law relating to Entrepreneurship, Legislative Drafting, Biomedical Law, Comparative Constitutional Law, International Commercial Arbitration, Corporate Governance, Energy Law, Media Law, International Taxation, Health Law, Sports Law, Taxation on Goods and Services, Animal Protection Law, Socio Economic Offences (white Collar Crimes))

SUBJECTS FOR THE BACHELORS DEGREE IN THE INTEGRATED COURSE

PART SYLLABUS FOR BA LLB

Principles of Economics	Introduction to Political Science	Political Theory
Macroeconomics: Theories and Policies	Money, Banking and Public Finance	Sociology of Law
Public Policy, Administration and Governance	International Relations	Introduction to Law and Economics

PART SYLLABUS FOR B.COM LLB

Managerial Accounting	Corporate Accounting	Managerial Economics
Business Organization and Management	Advanced Accounting and Auditing	Business Research Methods
Income Tax: Theory, Practice and Management	Financial Management	Financial Institutions and Markets

PART SYLLABUS FOR BBA LLB

Management Accounting	Corporate Accounting	Managerial Economics
Principles and Practice of Management	Organizational Behaviour and Human Resource Management	Business Research Methods
Marketing Management	Financial Management	Business Policy and Strategic Management

PART SYLLABUS FOR B.SC. LLB

Cytology and Genetics	Environmental Science	Information Technology
Bio-Technology	Bio-chemistry and Bio-informatics	Psychology and Neuroscience
Pharmaceutical Sciences	Forensic Science	Space Science and Communication Technology

PART SYLLABUS FOR BSW LLB

Social Work Profession: Theory & Practice	Social Entrepreneurship & Law	Gandhian Approach to Welfare & Development
Human Growth & Behaviour	Social Policy & Legislation	Social Policy & Welfare Administration
Social Entrepreneurship	Social Legislations in India	

PART SYLLABUS FOR B.TECH LLB

Programming & Data Structures	Basic Electronics Engineering	Discrete Mathematical Structures
Database Management Systems	Design and Analysis of Algorithms	IT Data Security
Computer System Architecture	Cryptography & Network Security	Microprocessor & Embedded Systems
Artificial Intelligence	Computer Graphics	Object Oriented Analysis & Design
Forman Language & Automata Theory	Data Communication & Computer Networks	Software Engineering & Project Management
Digital Forensics	Chemistry	Storage Technology Foundation
Mathematics	Physics	IP Technology Transfer

Law Entrance Exams

Exams for Law	Institute/s admitting students for Course/s	Website																										
CLAT (Common Law Admission Test)	For admission in integrated courses of law in National Law Universities (Except NLU Delhi) and certain allied institutes	https://consortiumofnlus.ac.in/																										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CLAT is a Pen & Paper-based Test that needs to be answered on an OMR sheet with a Ball Point Pen. The duration of the Exam will be 120 minutes (02:00 Hours) There will be Negative Marking. Correct option marked will be given (1) marks and Incorrect option marked will be given minus one-fourth (-0.25) mark. Unattempted/Unanswered Questions will be given no marks. The Test pattern of CLAT comprises four Subjects. <table border="1" style="width: 100%; margin: 10px 0; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;">Sr.No.</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Subject(s)</th> <th style="width: 20%;">No. of Questions</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Marks</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Type</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>English</td> <td>24</td> <td>24</td> <td rowspan="5" style="text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;">MCQ (Multiple Choice Questions)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Logical Reasoning</td> <td>24</td> <td>24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>G.K. Current Affairs</td> <td>30</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.</td> <td>Legal Reasoning</td> <td>30</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.</td> <td>Quantitative Techniques</td> <td>12</td> <td>12</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="font-size: small; margin-left: 20px;">* The number of questions may vary slightly</p>			Sr.No.	Subject(s)	No. of Questions	Marks	Type	1.	English	24	24	MCQ (Multiple Choice Questions)	2.	Logical Reasoning	24	24	3.	G.K. Current Affairs	30	30	4.	Legal Reasoning	30	30	5.	Quantitative Techniques	12	12
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5.	Quantitative Techniques	12	12																									
AILET (All India Law Entrance Test)	For admission in integrated courses of law in National Law Universities Delhi	https://nationallawuniversitydelhi.in/																										
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SLAT (Symbiosis Law Admission Test)	For admission in integrated courses of law in colleges under Symbiosis Universities	https://www.set-test.org/																										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exam is conducted in ONLINE mode The duration of the exam is 60 minutes Correct answers are awarded 1 mark. Incorrect answers are penalised 0 marks Students who qualify the written test have to clear the Writing Ability Test and Personal Interview <table border="1" style="width: 100%; margin: 10px 0; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;">Sr.No.</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Section</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Questions</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Marks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Logical Reasoning</td> <td>12</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Legal Reasoning</td> <td>12</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>Analytical Reasoning</td> <td>12</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.</td> <td>Reading Comprehension</td> <td>12</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.</td> <td>General Knowledge</td> <td>12</td> <td>12</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Sr.No.	Section	Questions	Marks	1	Logical Reasoning	12	12	2.	Legal Reasoning	12	12	3.	Analytical Reasoning	12	12	4.	Reading Comprehension	12	12	5.	General Knowledge	12	12		
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3.	Analytical Reasoning	12	12																									
4.	Reading Comprehension	12	12																									
5.	General Knowledge	12	12																									

	TOTAL	60	60																												
LNAT India (Law National Aptitude Test)	For admission in 5-year Integrated Law program at Jindal Global Law School	https://lnat.ac.uk/																													
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exam is conducted in ONLINE mode The duration of the exam is 95 + 40 minutes. The first part of the LNAT exam is a computer-based multiple-choice test, assessing a candidate's reading comprehension skills. Candidates will read passages of text and answer questions based on them. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This section is divided into 12 sub-sections; each sub-section has between 3 and 4 questions. You should answer all 42 multiple choice questions in Section A, selecting one of the 4 possible answers listed in each question. The second part of the test, Section B, involves writing one essay on three topics. 																															
MAH-LLB 5 Yrs-CET (Common Entrance Test)	For admission in 5 year Integrated & 3 Year Law program across Law Schools in Maharashtra	https://cetcell.mahacet.org/																													
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5.	Mathematical Aptitude	10	10																												
	TOTAL	150	150																												
MAH-LLB 3 Yrs-CET (Common Entrance Test)	For admission in 5 year Integrated & 3 Year Law program across Law Schools in Maharashtra	https://cetcell.mahacet.org/																													
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exam is conducted in ONLINE mode The duration of the exam is 120 minutes Correct answers are awarded 1 mark. Incorrect answers are penalized 0 marks. 																															
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Sr.No.	Section	Questions	Marks																												
1	Legal Aptitude & Legal Reasoning	30	30																												
2.	GK with CA	40	40																												
3.	Logical & Analytical Reasoning	30	30																												
4.	English	50	50																												
	TOTAL	150	150																												
CUET* (Christ University)	For admission in 5 year Integrated Law program at Christ University – Multi Campus	https://christuniversity.in/																													

Entrance Test)																															
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exam is conducted in ONLINE mode The duration of the exam is 90 minutes Correct answers are awarded 1 mark. Incorrect answers are penalised 0.25 marks. 																															
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Sr.No.	Section	Questions	Marks																												
1	English	30	30																												
2.	General Knowledge	30	30																												
3.	Current Affairs	15	15																												
4.	Reasoning	25	25																												
5.	Data Analysis & Interpretation	20	20																												
	TOTAL	120	120																												
BV-LAWUG CET (Common Entrance Test)		For admission in 5 year Integrated & 3 Year Law programs Bharati Vidhyapeeth, Multicampus	https://www.bvuniversity.edu.in/																												
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exam is conducted in ONLINE mode The duration of the exam is 120 minutes Correct answers are awarded 1 mark. Incorrect answers are penalised 0 marks. 																															
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Sr.No.	Section	Questions	Marks																												
1	English Grammar, Usage & Comprehension	25	25																												
2.	Legal aptitude, Analytical ability & Logical Reasoning	25	25																												
3.	Current Legal News & GK	25	25																												
4.	Social Sciences with an emphasis on Indian Constitution & Political System in India	25	25																												
	TOTAL	100	100																												
ULSAT (Law Studies Aptitude Test)		For admission in 5 year Integrated Law programs at UPES Dehradun	https://www.upes.ac.in/																												
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exam is conducted in ONLINE mode The duration of the exam is 120 minutes Correct answers are awarded 1 mark. Incorrect answers are penalised 0 marks. 																															
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>S.No.</th> <th>Section</th> <th>Questions</th> <th>Marks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Language Comprehension</td> <td>30</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Quantitative & Numerical Ability</td> <td>30</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>Logical Reasoning</td> <td>30</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.</td> <td>Legal General Knowledge</td> <td>30</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.</td> <td>Legal Aptitude</td> <td>30</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>150</td> <td>150</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				S.No.	Section	Questions	Marks	1	Language Comprehension	30	30	2.	Quantitative & Numerical Ability	30	30	3.	Logical Reasoning	30	30	4.	Legal General Knowledge	30	30	5.	Legal Aptitude	30	30		TOTAL	150	150
S.No.	Section	Questions	Marks																												
1	Language Comprehension	30	30																												
2.	Quantitative & Numerical Ability	30	30																												
3.	Logical Reasoning	30	30																												
4.	Legal General Knowledge	30	30																												
5.	Legal Aptitude	30	30																												
	TOTAL	150	150																												
KIIT-EE (KIIT – Entrance Test)		For admission in in 5 year Integrated Law programs at KIIT- Bhubaneswar	https://kiit.ac.in/																												

- The exam is conducted in ONLINE mode
- The duration of the exam is 0 minutes
- Correct answers are awarded 4 marks. Incorrect answers are penalised 1 mark.

Sr.No.	Section	Questions	Marks
1	Mathematical Ability	30	120
2.	Analytical & Logical Ability	30	120
3.	Verbal Ability	40	160
4.	G.K.	20	80
	TOTAL	120	480

MSU-ET
 (MS University Entrance Test)

For admission in 5 year Integrated and 3 Year Law programs at MS University-Baroda

<https://admission.msubaroda.ac.in>

- The exam is conducted in PEN PAPER mode
- The duration of the exam is 120 minutes
- Correct answers are awarded 2 marks. Incorrect answers are penalised 0 marks.

Sr.No.	Section	Questions	Marks
1	English Comprehension	30	60
2.	G.K. & C.A.	20	40
3.	Legal Aptitude	30	60
4.	Mental Aptitude & Logical Reasoning	20	40
	TOTAL	100	200

KUAT
 (Karnavati University Admission Test)

For admission in 5 year integrated Law programs at Karnavati University, Ahmedabad

<https://karnavatiuniversity.edu.in/>

- The exam is conducted in ONLINE mode
- The duration of the exam is 90+30 minutes
- Correct answers are awarded 1 mark. Incorrect answers are penalised 0 marks.

Sr.No.	Section	Questions	Marks
1	GK	40	40
2.	Verbal	20	20
3.	Quantitative Aptitude	20	20
4.	Logical Reasoning	20	20
5.	Creative Writing (Essay)	1	25
	TOTAL	101	125

AIL-LET
 (AIL Law Entrance Test)

For admission in 5 year Integrated Law program at Army Law College-Mohali

<https://www.ail.ac.in/>

- The exam is conducted in ONLINE mode
- The duration of the exam is 120 minutes
- Correct answers are awarded 4 marks. Incorrect answers are penalised 1 mark.
- An interview is conducted

Sr.No.	Section	Questions	Marks
1	Mental Ability	50	50
2.	General Knowledge & Current Affairs	50	50
3.	Law Aptitude	50	50
4.	General English	50	50
	TOTAL	200	200

JMI-ET
 (JMI Entrance Test)

For admission in 5 year Integrated LLB Program at Jamia Milia Islamia

<https://www.jmi.ac.in/>
<http://jmicoe.in/>

- The exam is conducted in ONLINE mode
- The duration of the exam is 120 minutes
- Correct answers are awarded 1 mark. Incorrect answers are penalised 0.25 marks.

Sr.No.	Section	Questions	Marks
1	Legal language English including Comprehension Current Affairs	30	30
2.	Legal Aptitude/Legal Reasoning	30	30
3.	General Studies	40	40
4.	Elementary Mathematics (Numerical Ability)	40	40
5.	Legal language English including Comprehension Current Affairs	10	10
	TOTAL	150	150

AMU-ET
 (Aligarh Muslim
 University Entrance
 Test)

 For admission in 5 Year Integrated Law Program at Aligarh Muslim University,
 Aligarh

<https://www.amu.ac.in/>

- The exam is conducted in PEN PAPER mode
- The duration of the exam is 120 minutes
- Correct answers are awarded 1 mark. Incorrect answers are penalised 0.25 marks.

Sr.No.	Section	Questions
1	Proficiency in English	40
2.	Current Affairs/General knowledge (with emphasis on legal issues) Reasoning and Aptitude	40
3.	Proficiency in English	20
	TOTAL	100

PU-5 Year LLB-ET
 (PU LLB Entrance Test)

 For admission in 5 Year Integrated Law Program at Punjab University,
 Chandigarh, Ludhiana and Hoshiarpur

<https://www.uglaw.puchd.ac.in/>

- The exam is conducted in PEN PAPER mode
- The duration of the exam is 90 minutes
- Correct answers are awarded 1 mark. Incorrect answers are penalised 0.25 marks.

Sr.No.	Section	Questions	Marks
1	General Knowledge & Current Affairs	60	60

2.	Aptitude for Law	20	20
3.	Testing Mental Ability	10	10
4.	English Language	10	10
	TOTAL	100	100

PU LLB-CET
 (PU Common Entrance Test)

For admission in 3 Year Law Program at Punjab University, Chandigarh, Ludhiana and Hoshiarpur

<https://www.uglaw.puchd.ac.in/>

- The exam is conducted in PEN PAPER mode
- The duration of the exam is 90 minutes
- Correct answers are awarded 1 mark. Incorrect answers are penalised 0 marks.

Sr.No.	Section	Questions	Marks
1	CA & GK	30	30
2.	Legal Aptitude	40	40
3.	Reasoning Ability & Knowledge of English	30	30
	TOTAL	100	100

NMIMS-LAT
 (Law Admission Test)

For admission in BA LLB (Hons.) & BBA LLB(Hons.) program at Mumbai, Navi Mumbai, Bengaluru, Indore, Hyderabad, Dhule & Chandigarh Campuses

<https://nmimscet.in/>
<https://nmims.edu/>

- The exam is conducted in ONLINE mode
- The duration of the exam is 120 minutes
- Correct answers are awarded 1 mark. Incorrect answers are penalised 0 marks.

Sr.No.	Section	Questions	Marks
1	Verbal Reasoning	30	30
2.	General Knowledge	30	30
3.	Quantitative Reasoning	30	30
4.	Logical Reasoning	30	30
5.	Legal Reasoning	30	30
	TOTAL	150	150

MITWPU-CET
 (MITWPU – Common Entrance Test)

For admission in 3 & 5 Year BBA LLB Programs at MITWPU, Pune, Maharashtra

<https://mitwpu.edu.in/>

- The exam is conducted in ONLINE mode
- The duration of the exam is 120 minutes
- Correct answers are awarded 1 mark. Incorrect answers are penalised 0 marks.

Sr.No.	Section	Questions	Marks
1	GK	25	25
2.	Logical Reasoning	20	20
3.	Basic Math	20	20
4.	Basic English	25	25
5.	Computer Fundamentals	10	10

	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>6.</td> <td>Personal Interview</td> <td>-</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>100</td> <td>150</td> </tr> </table>	6.	Personal Interview	-	50		TOTAL	100	150																	
6.	Personal Interview	-	50																							
	TOTAL	100	150																							
IPL-AT (Rohtak) (Integrated Program in Law Aptitude Test)	For admission in 5 Year Integrated Law Program at IIM, Rohtak	https://www.iimrohtak.ac.in/																								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exam is conducted in ONLINE mode The duration of the exam is 140 minutes Correct answers are awarded 4 marks. Incorrect answers are penalised 1 mark. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sr.No.</th> <th>Section</th> <th>Questions</th> <th>Marks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Quantitative ability</td> <td>40</td> <td>160</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Logical Reasoning</td> <td>40</td> <td>160</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>Verbal ability</td> <td>40</td> <td>160</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.</td> <td>Legal Reasoning</td> <td>20</td> <td>80</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>140</td> <td>560</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Sr.No.	Section	Questions	Marks	1	Quantitative ability	40	160	2.	Logical Reasoning	40	160	3.	Verbal ability	40	160	4.	Legal Reasoning	20	80		TOTAL	140	560
Sr.No.	Section	Questions	Marks																							
1	Quantitative ability	40	160																							
2.	Logical Reasoning	40	160																							
3.	Verbal ability	40	160																							
4.	Legal Reasoning	20	80																							
	TOTAL	140	560																							
KALSEE (Kalinga Scholastic Entrance Examination)	For admission in 5 Year Integrated Law Programs at Kalinga University, Chhattisgarh	https://kalingauniversity.ac.in/																								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exam is conducted in ONLINE mode The duration of the exam is 90 minutes Correct answers are awarded 1 mark. Incorrect answers are penalised 0 marks. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sr.No.</th> <th>Section</th> <th>Questions</th> <th>Marks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>English Communication</td> <td>25</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Logical Reasoning</td> <td>25</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>Quantitative Aptitude</td> <td>20</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.</td> <td>General Aptitude</td> <td>20</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>90</td> <td>90</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Sr.No.	Section	Questions	Marks	1	English Communication	25	25	2.	Logical Reasoning	25	25	3.	Quantitative Aptitude	20	20	4.	General Aptitude	20	20		TOTAL	90	90
Sr.No.	Section	Questions	Marks																							
1	English Communication	25	25																							
2.	Logical Reasoning	25	25																							
3.	Quantitative Aptitude	20	20																							
4.	General Aptitude	20	20																							
	TOTAL	90	90																							
SRMJEE-L (UG) (SRM Joint Entrance Examination – Law Program)	For admissions in 5 Year Integrated Law Programs at SRM University, Multicampus	https://www.srmist.edu.in/																								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exam is conducted in ONLINE mode The duration of the exam is 90 minutes <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sr.No.</th> <th>Section</th> <th>Questions</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>English</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Legal Aptitude</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>Logical Reasoning</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.</td> <td>GK& CA</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.</td> <td>Elementary Maths</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.</td> <td>Picture Based Questions</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Sr.No.	Section	Questions	1	English	10	2.	Legal Aptitude	25	3.	Logical Reasoning	10	4.	GK& CA	20	5.	Elementary Maths	5	6.	Picture Based Questions	5			
Sr.No.	Section	Questions																								
1	English	10																								
2.	Legal Aptitude	25																								
3.	Logical Reasoning	10																								
4.	GK& CA	20																								
5.	Elementary Maths	5																								
6.	Picture Based Questions	5																								

	TOTAL	75
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National Law Universities in India

Rank	List of NLUs with Ranking	Specializations Available	Website
1	NLSIU, Bangalore, Karnataka	BA LLB	https://www.nls.ac.in/
2	NALSAR, Hyderabad, Telangana	BA LLB	https://www.nalsar.ac.in/
3	WBNUJS, Kolkata, West Bengal	BA LLB, B.Sc. LLB	https://www.nujs.edu/
4	NLU, Jodhpur, Rajasthan	BA LLB, BBA LLB	http://www.nlujodhpur.ac.in/
5	GNLU, Gandhinagar, Gujarat	BA LLB, BBA LLB, B.Sc. LLB, B.Com. LLB, BSW LLB	https://www.gnlu.ac.in/
6	NLIU, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	BA LLB, B.Sc. LLB	https://nliu.ac.in/
7	HNLU, Raipur, Chhattisgarh	BA LLB	https://hnlu.ac.in/
8	MNLU, Mumbai, Maharashtra	BA LLB	https://mnlumumbai.edu.in/
9	RMLNLU, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	BA LLB	http://www.rmlnlu.ac.in/
10	RGNLU, Patiala, Punjab	BA LLB	https://www.rgnul.ac.in/
11	MNLU, Nagpur, Maharashtra	BA LLB, BBA LLB	https://www.nlunagpur.ac.in/
12	NUSRL, Ranchi, Jharkhand	BA LLB	http://www.nuslranchi.ac.in/
13	NLU, Cuttack, Odisha	BA LLB, BBA LLB	https://www.nluo.ac.in/
14	TNNLS, Trichy, Tamil Nadu	BA LLB, B.Com. LLB	https://www.tnnlu.ac.in/
15	DSNLU, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	BA LLB	https://dsnlu.ac.in/
16	HPNLU, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh	BA LLB, BBA LLB	https://hpnlu.ac.in/
17	NUALS, Kochi, Kerala	BA LLB	https://www.nuals.ac.in/
18	CNLU, Patna, Bihar	BA LLB, BBA LLB	http://cnlu.ac.in/
19	NLSJA, Guwahati, Assam	BA LLB	http://www.nluassam.ac.in/
20	DNLU, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	BA LLB, BBA LLB	https://www.mpdnlu.ac.in/
21	MNLU, Aurangabad, Maharashtra	BA LLB	https://www.mnlua.ac.in/
22	GNLU, Silvassa, Gujarat	BA LLB	https://www.gnlus.ac.in/
23	DBANLU, Sonapat, Haryana	BA LLB	http://www.dbranlu.ac.in/
24	NLUT, Agartala, Tripura	BA LLB	https://nlutripura.ac.in/
25	RPNLUP, Prayagraj	BA LLB (Hons.)	https://www.rpnlup.ac.in/
26	IIULER, Goa	BA LLB, BBA LLB	https://www.iiuler.edu.in/
1	NLU, Delhi, New Delhi	BA LLB, BBA LLB	https://nludelhi.ac.in/

- Institutions 1-24 are under the CLAT Consortium and use the Common Law Admission Test (CLAT) for admission.
- Admissions to NLU-D are through the All India Law Entrance Test (AILET).

Top 50 Non NLU Institutes in India

Rank	Institutes with available Specializations	Admission Process	Website
1	GLC, Mumbai, Maharashtra Av. Sp.: BLS LLB	MH-CET	https://www.glcmbai.com/
2	ILS, Pune, Maharashtra Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	MH-CET	https://ilslaw.edu/
3	Punjab University, Chandigarh Av. Sp.: BA LLB, B.Com. LLB	LLB-ET	https://puccd.ac.in/
4	Jamia Milia Islamia, Delhi Av. Sp.: BA LLB	JMI-ET	https://www.jmi.ac.in/
5	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh Av. Sp.: BA LLB	AMU	https://www.amu.ac.in/
6	Symbiosis Law School, Pune, Maharashtra Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	SLAT	https://www.symlaw.ac.in/
7	Christ University, Bangalore, Karnataka Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CUET	https://christuniversity.in/
8	Symbiosis Law School, Noida, Uttar Pradesh Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	SLAT	https://symlaw.edu.in/
9	UPES, Dehradun, Uttarakhand Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB, B.Com. LLB	ULSAT/CLAT/LSAT	https://www.upes.ac.in/
10	Symbiosis Law School, Hyderabad, Telangana Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	SLAT	https://www.slsh.edu.in/
11	VIT School of Law, Chennai, Tamil Nadu Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CLAT/LSAT	https://vit.ac.in/
12	Amity University, Noida, Uttar Pradesh Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB, B.Com. LLB	CUET-UG	https://amity.edu/
13	Army Institute of Law, Mohali, Punjab Av. Sp.: BA LLB	AIL-LET	https://www.ail.ac.in/
14	MS University, Baroda, Gujarat Av. Sp.: BA LLB	MSU-ET	https://www.msubaroda.ac.in/
15	Karnavati University, Ahmedabad, Gujarat Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	KUET/CLAT/LSAT	https://karnavatiuniversity.edu.in/
16	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.bhu.ac.in/
17	Manipal University, Jaipur, Rajasthan Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB, B.Com. LLB,	CUET-UG	https://jaipur.manipal.edu/

	B.Sc. LLB		
18	University of Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.allduniv.ac.in/
19	KIIT Law School, Bhubaneswar, Odisha Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB, B.Sc. LLB	KIIT-ET	https://law.kiit.ac.in/
20	Jindal Global Law School, Sonapat, Haryana Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB, B.Com. LLB	LSAT	https://jgu.edu.in/jgls
21	Institute of Law, Nirma University, Ahmedabad, Gujarat Av. Sp.: BA LLB, B.Com. LLB	CLAT	https://law.nirmauni.ac.in/
22	Bharati Vidhyapeeth, Pune, Maharashtra Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CET-BVP	https://bvuniversity.edu.in/
23	ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad, Telangana Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB, BAJ LLB	CUET-UG/ CLAT/ LSAT/ ILSAT	https://www.ifheindia.org/
24	IP University, Delhi, New Delhi Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CLAT	http://www.ipu.ac.in/
25	Amity University, Gurgaon, Haryana Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB, B.Com. LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.amity.edu/gurugram/
26	Apeejay Stya University, Gurgaon, Haryana Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CUET-UG	https://university.apeejay.edu/
27	GD Goenka University, Gurugram, Haryana Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB, B.Com. LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.gdgoenkauniversity.com/
28	Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore, Madhya Pradesh Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.dauniv.ac.in/
29	K.R. Mangalam University, Gurgaon, Haryana Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB, B.Com. LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.krmangalam.edu.in/
30	Presidency University, Kolkata, West Bengal Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB, B.Com. LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.presiuniv.ac.in/
31	SGT University, Gurgaon, Haryana Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CUET-UG	https://sgtuniversity.ac.in/
32	Shoolini University, Solan, Himachal Pradesh Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CUET-UG	https://shooliniuniversity.com/
33	Noida International University, Noida, Uttar Pradesh Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CUET-UG	https://niu.edu.in/

34	Assam University, Silchar, Assam Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CUET-UG	http://www.aus.ac.in/
35	Amity University, Mumbai, Maharashtra Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB, B.Com. LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.amity.edu/mumbai/
36	Alliance School of Law, Bangalore, Karnataka Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	LSAT, CLAT, ACLAT	https://www.alliance.edu.in/
37	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh Av. Sp.: BBA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.bbau.ac.in/
38	Rajiv Gandhi University, Papum Pare, Arunachal Pradesh Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CUET-UG	https://rgu.ac.in/
39	Vivekananda Global University, Jaipur, Rajasthan Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CUET-UG	https://vgu.ac.in/
40	Sharda University, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.sharda.ac.in/
41	Mody University of Science and Technology, Sikar, Rajasthan Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.modyuniversity.ac.in/
42	Manav Rachna University, Faridabad, Haryana Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CUET-UG	https://mriirs.edu.in/
43	Galgotias University, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.galgotiasuniversity.edu.in/
44	Central University of Kashmir, Jammu & Kashmir Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.cukashmir.ac.in/
45	Amity University, Jaipur, Rajasthan Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB, B.Com. LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.amity.edu/jaipur/
46	ICFAI Law School, Jaipur, Rajasthan Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CUET-UG/ CLAT/ LSAT/ ILSAT	https://www.icfaiuniversity.in/
47	IILM University, Gurgaon, Haryana Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CUET-UG	https://iilm.edu/
48	North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, Meghalaya Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.nehu.ac.in/
49	Sikkim University, Gangtok, Sikkim Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CUET-UG	https://cus.ac.in/

50	YBN University, Ranchi, Jharkhand Av. Sp.: BBA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.ybnu.ac.in/
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State-wise list of 152 Law Institutes/Universities in India offering 5 year integrated LLB Programs

#	Institute and Available Specializations	Admission Process	Website
Andhra Pradesh			
1	DSNLU, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CLAT	https://dsnlu.ac.in/
2	KL University, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh Av. Sp.: BBA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.kluniversity.in/
3	BEST Innovation University, Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CUET-UG	https://bestiu.edu.in/
Arunachal Pradesh			
4	Arunachal University of Studies, Namsai, Arunachal Pradesh Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.arunachaluniversity.ac.in/
5	Himalayan University, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.himalayanuniversity.com/
6	Rajiv Gandhi University, Papum Pare, Arunachal Pradesh Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CUET-UG	https://rgu.ac.in/
Assam			
7	Assam University, Silchar, Assam Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CUET-UG	http://www.aus.ac.in/
8	NLSJA, Guwahati, Assam Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CLAT	http://www.nluassam.ac.in/
Bihar			
9	Amity University, Patna, Bihar Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CUET-UG	https://amity.edu/bihar/
10	Central University of South Bihar, Gaya, Bihar Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.cusb.ac.in/
11	CNLU, Patna, Bihar Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CLAT	http://cnlu.ac.in/
12	Gopal Narayan Singh University, Jamuhar, Bihar Av. Sp.: BBA LLB	CUET-UG	https://gnsu.ac.in/
Chandigarh			
13	Punjab University, Chandigarh Av. Sp.: BA LLB, B.Com. LLB	LLB-ET	https://puchd.ac.in/
Chhattisgarh			
14	Amity University, Raipur, Chhattisgarh Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.amity.edu/raipur/
15	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur,	CUET-UG	https://www.ggu.ac.in/

	Chhattisgarh Av. Sp.: BA LLB, B.Com. LLB		
16	HNLU, Raipur, Chhattisgarh Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CLAT	https://hnlu.ac.in/
	Delhi		-
17	Jamia Milia Islamia, Delhi Av. Sp.: BA LLB	JMI-ET	https://www.jmi.ac.in/
	Gujarat		-
18	GNLU, Gandhinagar, Gujarat Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB, B.Sc. LLB, B.Com. LLB, BSW LLB	CLAT	https://www.gnlu.ac.in/
19	GNLU, Silvassa, Gujarat Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CLAT	https://www.gnlus.ac.in/
20	Institute of Law, Nirma University, Ahmedabad, Gujarat Av. Sp.: BA LLB, B.Com. LLB	CLAT	https://law.nirmauni.ac.in/
21	Karnavati University, Gandhinagar, Gujarat Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	KUAT/ CLAT/ CUET-UG	https://karnavatiuniversity.edu.in/
22	MS University, Baroda, Gujarat Av. Sp.: BA LLB	MSU-ET	https://www.msubaroda.ac.in/
	Haryana		-
23	Amity University, Gurgaon, Haryana Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB, B.Com. LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.amity.edu/gurugram/
24	ApeejayStya University, Gurgaon, Haryana Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CUET-UG	https://university.apeejay.edu/
25	BML Munjal University, Gurgaon, Haryana Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.bmu.edu.in/
26	DBANLU, Sonipat, Haryana Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CLAT	http://www.dbranlu.ac.in/
27	GD Goenka University, Gurugram, Haryana Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB, B.Com. LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.gdgoenkauniversity.com/
28	IILM University, Gurgaon, Haryana Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CUET-UG	https://iilm.edu/
29	Jagannath University, Jhajjar, NCR, Haryana Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.jagannathuniversityncr.ac.in/
30	Jindal Global Law School, Sonapat, Haryana Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB, B.Com. LLB	LSAT	https://jgu.edu.in/jgls
31	K.R. Mangalam University, Gurgaon, Haryana Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB, B.Com. LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.krmangalam.edu.in/
32	Lingaya's Vidyapeeth, Faridabad, Haryana Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.lingayasvidyapeeth.edu.in/
33	Maharishi Markandeshwar University, Ambala, Haryana	CUET-UG	https://www.mmumullana.org/

	Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB, B.Com. LLB		
34	Manav Rachna University, Faridabad, Haryana Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CUET-UG	https://mriirs.edu.in/
35	SGT University, Gurgaon, Haryana Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CUET-UG	https://sgtuniversity.ac.in/
36	The NorthCap University, Gurgaon, Haryana Av. Sp.: BBA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.ncuindia.edu/
	Himachal Pradesh		-
37	Bahra University, Solan, Himachal Pradesh Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CUET-UG	https://bahrauniversity.edu.in/
38	HPNLU, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CLAT	https://hpnlu.ac.in/
39	Shoolini University, Solan, Himachal Pradesh Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CUET-UG	https://shooliniuniversity.com/
	Jammu & Kashmir		-
40	Central University of Kashmir, Jammu & Kashmir Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.cukashmir.ac.in/
41	Jammu University, Jammu, Jammu & Kashmir Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.jammuuniversity.ac.in/
	Jharkhand		-
42	Amity University, Ranchi, Jharkhand Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CUET-UG	https://amity.edu/ranchi/
43	ARKA JAIN University, Jharkhand Av. Sp.: BBA LLB	CUET-UG	https://arkajainuniversity.ac.in/
44	ICFAI University, Ranchi, Jharkhand Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CUET-UG/ CLAT/ LSAT/ ILSAT	https://www.iujharkhand.edu.in/
45	Jharkhand Rai University, Ranchi, Jharkhand Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.jru.edu.in/
46	Netaji Subhas University, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand Av. Sp.: BBA LLB	CUET-UG	https://nsuniv.ac.in/
47	NUSRL, Ranchi, Jharkhand Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CLAT	http://www.nuslranchi.ac.in/
48	Usha Martin University, Ranchi, Jharkhand Av. Sp.: BBA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.ushamartinuniversity.com/
49	YBN University, Ranchi, Jharkhand Av. Sp.: BBA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.ybnu.ac.in/
	Karnataka		-
50	Alliance School of Law, Bangalore, Karnataka Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	LSAT, CLAT, ACLAT, CUET-UG	https://www.alliance.edu.in/
51	Chanakya University, Bangalore, Karnataka	CUET-UG	https://chanakyauniversity.edu.in

	Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB		/
52	Christ University, Bangalore, Karnataka Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CUET	https://christuniversity.in/
53	NLSIU, Bangalore, Karnataka Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CLAT	https://www.nls.ac.in/
	Kerala		-
54	NUALS, Kochi, Kerala Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CLAT	https://www.nuals.ac.in/
	Madhya Pradesh		-
55	AKS University, Satna, Madhya Pradesh Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB, B.Com. LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.aksuniversity.ac.in/
56	Amity University, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.amity.edu/gwalior/
57	Barkatullah Vishwavidyalaya, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CUET-UG	http://www.bubhopal.ac.in/
58	Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore, Madhya Pradesh Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.dauniv.ac.in/
59	DNLU, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CLAT	https://www.mpdnlu.ac.in/
60	Dr. Harisingh Gour University, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CUET-UG	http://www.dhsgsu.ac.in/
61	ITM University, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB, B.Com. LLB	CUET-UG	https://itmuniversity.ac.in/
62	Mansarovar Global University, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.mguindia.com/
63	NLIU, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh Av. Sp.: BA LLB, B.Sc. LLB	CLAT	https://nliu.ac.in/
64	Rabindranath Tagore University, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CUET-UG	https://rntu.ac.in/
65	RKDF University, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.rkdf.ac.in/
	Maharashtra		-
66	Amity University, Mumbai, Maharashtra Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB, B.Com. LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.amity.edu/mumbai/
67	Bharati Vidhyapeeth, Pune, Maharashtra Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CET-BVP	https://bvuniversity.edu.in/
68	Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj University, Panvel, Maharashtra Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CUET-UG	https://csmu.ac.in/

69	GLC, Mumbai, Maharashtra Av. Sp.: BLS LLB	MH-CET	https://www.glcmbai.com/
70	ILS, Pune, Maharashtra Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	MH-CET	https://ilslaw.edu/
71	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Wardha, Maharashtra Av. Sp.: BBA LLB	CUET-UG	https://hindivishwa.org/
72	MNLU, Aurangabad, Maharashtra Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CLAT	https://www.mnlua.ac.in/
73	MNLU, Mumbai, Maharashtra Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CLAT	https://mnlumumbai.edu.in/
74	MNLU, Nagpur, Maharashtra Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CLAT	https://www.nlunagpur.ac.in/
75	MVN University, Aurangabad, Maharashtra Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.mvn.edu.in/
76	Symbiosis Law School, Pune, Maharashtra Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	SLAT	https://www.symlaw.ac.in/
77	Tilak Maharashtra University, Pune, Maharashtra Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CUET-UG	http://www.tmv.edu.in/
	Meghalaya		-
78	North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, Meghalaya Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.nehu.ac.in/
79	University of Science and Technology, Baridua, Meghalaya Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.ustm.ac.in/
	New Delhi		-
80	IP University, Delhi, New Delhi Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CLAT	http://www.ipu.ac.in/
81	NLU, Delhi, New Delhi Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	AILET	https://nludelhi.ac.in/
82	Sushant University, Delhi, New Delhi Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CUET-UG	https://sushantuniversity.edu.in/
	Odisha		-
83	ASBM University, Bhubaneshwar, Odisha Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.asbm.ac.in/
84	KIIT Law School, Bhubaneshwar, Odisha Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB, B.Sc. LLB	KIIT-ET	https://law.kiit.ac.in/
85	NLU, Cuttack, Odisha Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CLAT	https://www.nluo.ac.in/
	Punjab		-
86	Amity University, Mohali, Punjab Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CUET-UG	https://amity.edu/mohali/
87	Army Institute of Law, Mohali, Punjab Av. Sp.: BA LLB	AIL-LET	https://www.ail.ac.in/

88	Chitkara University, Punjab Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.chitkarauniversity.edu.in/
89	CT University, Ludhiana, Punjab Av. Sp.: BA LLB, B.Com. LLB	CUET-UG	https://ctuniversity.in/
90	DAV University, Jalandhar, Punjab Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.davuniversity.org/
91	Guru Kashi University, Bhatinda, Punjab Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CUET-UG	https://gku.ac.in/
92	Lovely Professional University, Jalandhar, Punjab Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.lpu.in/
93	RGNU, Patiala, Punjab Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CLAT	https://www.rgnul.ac.in/
	Rajasthan		-
94	Amity University, Jaipur, Rajasthan Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB, B.Com. LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.amity.edu/jaipur/
95	Apex University, Jaipur, Rajasthan Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.apexuniversity.co.in/
96	Bhagwant University, Ajmer, Rajasthan Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CUET-UG	https://bhagwantuniversity.ac.in/
97	Career Point University, Kota, Rajasthan Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CUET-UG	http://cpur.in/
98	ICFAI Law School, Jaipur, Rajasthan Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CUET-UG/ CLAT/ LSAT/ ILSAT	https://www.icfaiuniversity.in/
99	ICFAI University, Jaipur, Rajasthan Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CUET-UG/ CLAT/ LSAT/ ILSAT	https://iujaipur.edu.in/
100	Jagannath University, Jaipur, Rajasthan Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.jagannathuniversity.org/
101	Manipal University, Jaipur, Rajasthan Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB, B.Com. LLB, B.Sc. LLB	CUET-UG	https://jaipur.manipal.edu/
102	Mewar University, Chittorgarh, Rajasthan Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.mewaruniversity.org/
103	Mody University of Science and Technology, Sikar, Rajasthan Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.modyuniversity.ac.in/
104	Nirwan University, Jaipur, Rajasthan Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.nirwanuniversity.ac.in/
105	NLU, Jodhpur, Rajasthan Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CLAT	http://www.nlujodhpur.ac.in/
106	OPJS University, Churu, Rajasthan Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB, B.Com. LLB	CUET-UG	https://opjsuniversity.edu.in/

107	RNB Global University, Bikaner, Rajasthan Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.rnbglobal.edu.in/
108	Sangam University, Atoon, Rajasthan Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CUET-UG	https://sangamuniversity.ac.in/
109	Shri Khushal Das University, Hanumangarh, Rajasthan Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB, B.Com. LLB	CUET-UG	https://skduniversity.com/
110	Shyam University, Dausa, Rajasthan Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CUET-UG	https://shyamuniversity.in/
111	Suresh Gyan Vihar University, Jaipur, Rajasthan Av. Sp.: BBA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.gyanvihar.org/
112	University of Technology, Jaipur, Rajasthan Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.universityoftechnology.edu.in/
113	Vivekananda Global University, Jaipur, Rajasthan Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CUET-UG	https://vgu.ac.in/
	Sikkim		-
114	ICFAI University, Gangtok, Sikkim Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CUET-UG/ CLAT/ LSAT/ ILSAT	https://www.iusikkim.edu.in/
115	Sikkim University, Gangtok, Sikkim Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CUET-UG	https://cus.ac.in/
	Tamil Nadu		-
116	Joy University, Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu Av. Sp.: BBA LLB	CUET-UG	https://joyuniversity.edu.in/
117	Kalasalingam University, Krishnankoil, Tamil Nadu Av. Sp.: BA LLB, B.Com. LLB	CUET-UG	https://kalasalingam.ac.in/
118	TNNLS, Trichy, Tamil Nadu Av. Sp.: BA LLB, B.Com. LLB	CLAT	https://www.tnnlu.ac.in/
119	VIT School of Law, Chennai, Tamil Nadu Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CLAT/LSA T	https://vit.ac.in/
	Telangana		-
120	ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad, Telangana Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB, BAJ LLB	CUET-UG/ CLAT/ LSAT/ ILSAT	https://www.ifheindia.org/
121	NALSAR, Hyderabad, Telangana Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CLAT	https://www.nalsar.ac.in/
122	Symbiosis Law School, Hyderabad, Telangana Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	SLAT	https://www.slsh.edu.in/
	Tripura		-
123	NLUT, Agartala, Tripura Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CLAT	https://nlutripura.ac.in/
	Uttar Pradesh		-

124	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh Av. Sp.: BA LLB	AMU	https://www.amu.ac.in/
125	Amity University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB, B.Com. LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.amity.edu/lucknow/
126	Amity University, Noida, Uttar Pradesh Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB, B.Com. LLB	CUET-UG	https://amity.edu/
127	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh Av. Sp.: BBA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.bbau.ac.in/
128	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.bhu.ac.in/
129	Galgotias University, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.galgotiasuniversity.edu.in/
130	GLA University, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh Av. Sp.: BA LLB, B.Com. LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.gla.ac.in/
131	IFTM University, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.iftmuniversity.ac.in/
132	IILM University, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CUET-UG	https://iilm.ac.in/
133	IIMT University, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CUET-UG	https://iimtu.edu.in/
134	Invertis University, Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB, B.Com. LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.invertisuniversity.ac.in/
135	Mangalayatan University, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh Av. Sp.: BA LLB, B.Com. LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.mangalayatan.in/
136	Nehru Gram Bharati, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.ngbv.ac.in/
137	Noida International University, Noida, Uttar Pradesh Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CUET-UG	https://niu.edu.in/
138	Rama University, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.ramauniversity.ac.in/
139	RMLNLU, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CLAT	http://www.rmlnlu.ac.in/
140	Sanskriti University, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.sanskriti.edu.in/
141	Sharda University, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.sharda.ac.in/
142	Symbiosis Law School, Noida, Uttar Pradesh Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	SLAT	https://symlaw.edu.in/
143	Teerthanker Mahaveer University, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB, B.Com. LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.tmu.ac.in/
144	United University, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	CUET-UG	https://uniteduniversity.edu.in/

	Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB		
145	University of Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh Av. Sp.: BA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.allduniv.ac.in/
	Uttarakhand		-
146	Graphic Era Hill University, Dehradun, Uttarakhand Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.gehu.ac.in/
147	ICFAI University, Dehradun, Uttarakhand Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CUET-UG/ CLAT/ LSAT/ ILSAT	https://www.iudehradun.edu.in/
148	IMS Unison University, Dehradun, Uttarakhand Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.iuu.ac/
149	UPES, Dehradun, Uttarakhand Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB, B.Com. LLB	ULSAT/CL AT/LSAT	https://www.upes.ac.in/
	West Bengal		-
150	Amity University, Kolkata, West Bengal Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB, B.Com. LLB	CUET-UG	https://amity.edu/kolkata/
151	Presidency University, Kolkata, West Bengal Av. Sp.: BA LLB, BBA LLB, B.Com. LLB	CUET-UG	https://www.presiuniv.ac.in/
152	WBNUJS, Kolkata, West Bengal Av. Sp.: BA LLB, B.Sc. LLB	CLAT	https://www.nujs.edu/

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Q. 1	What is the average fees for a 5 year integrated LLB course in India?						
A. 1	<p>The average fees for a 5-year integrated LLB course in India can vary widely depending on the institution, location, and other factors.</p> <p>In general, fees for this course can range from around Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 3-5 lakhs per year or more, depending on whether the institution is public or private, and its reputation and ranking.</p> <p>It's worth noting that many public universities in India offer LLB courses at a subsidized rate for Indian citizens, while private institutions may charge higher fees. Additionally, some institutions may offer scholarships or financial aid to students based on their academic performance or financial need.</p> <p>It's recommended that you research specific institutions and their fees to get a more accurate estimate for the 5-year integrated LLB course you're interested in pursuing.</p> <p>NLSIU Bangalore gives the fees breakdown for Academic Year 2023-24 as under:</p> <p>Fee Structure for the Academic Year 2023-24 (First Year Students): Admission fee- one time – Rs. 11,000.00 Tuition and facilities fee per annum – Rs. 2,44,000.00 Hostel residential charges – Rs. 41,000.00 Mess charges – Rs. 61,500.00 Total fee per annum – 3,57,500/-</p> <p>One-time refundable deposits: Refundable deposits for SC/ST Category – Rs. 14,000.00 Refundable deposits for other students – Rs. 18,000.00</p> <p>The total amount payable by SC/ST category students is Rs. 3,71,500. The total amount payable by other students is Rs. 3,75,500.</p> <p>NOTE: 1. Fees mentioned above are provisional and subject to ratification by the University Governing Bodies. 2. Mess fee includes meal plan for breakfast, lunch, dinner and an evening snack.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Source: https://www.nls.ac.in/programme/ba-llb-hons/</i></p> <p>The fees structure for Symbiosis Law School (Pune) is as under:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Programme</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Particulars</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Indian Students</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Programme	Particulars	Indian Students			
Programme	Particulars	Indian Students					

B.A. – LL.B. (Hons) / BB.A. – LL.B. (Hons)	Academic Fees	Rs. 4,15,000 per annum
	Institute Deposit	Rs. 20,000 (refundable)
<p style="text-align: right;"><i>Source: https://www.symlaw.ac.in/admission-process</i></p> <p>Government Law College (GLC) Mumbai would have a fees of roughly Rs. 12,500 per annum which would include a fee of Rs. 5520 - 6510 (per annum, depending on the year) along with Rs. 5520 – 6890 as Caution money, Library Deposit, Admission Procedure, Enrolment Fees and other miscellaneous heads. The Caution Money and Library Deposit are refundable within 3 years after leaving the college.</p> <p>Tuition fees for foreign nationals are five times the fees stipulated for Indian citizens. Fees for unaided division of 1st Year of Five Years Law Course will be Rs. 12,200/-.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Source: https://www.glcmbai.com/fee-structure.html</i></p> <p>Visit the official website of the institute to get the updated information about the fee structure.</p>		
Q. 2 What is the annual fees for a 5 year integrate LLB at the National Law Universities?		
A. 2	<p>The annual fees for a 5-year integrated LLB course at National Law Universities (NLUs) in India can vary depending on the university.</p> <p>As of 2021, the annual fees for the 5-year integrated LLB course at NLUs range from approximately Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 4.5 lakhs per year.</p> <p>It's worth noting that some NLUs may have different fee structures for students who are residents of the state where the university is located, as compared to students from other states. Additionally, NLUs may offer scholarships or financial aid to students based on their academic performance or financial need.</p> <p>It's recommended that you research the specific NLUs you are interested in and their fee structures to get a more accurate estimate of the fees for the 5-year integrated LLB course.</p>	
Q. 3 How are the placements at the Law Universities in India?		
A. 3	<p>The National Law Universities (NLUs) in India are generally known for their strong placement records. Many NLUs have dedicated placement cells that work to connect students with potential employers and help them secure internships and job opportunities.</p> <p>Most NLUs have a good track record of placing their graduates in top law firms, corporate organizations, and other institutions. The top law firms that recruit from NLUs include firms like Cyril Amarchand Mangaldas, Shardul Amarchand Mangaldas, AZB & Partners, Khaitan & Co., etc.</p> <p>Some of the factors that can influence placement prospects at NLUs include the reputation and</p>	

	<p>ranking of the university, the academic performance of the student, their internship experiences, and their networking and communication skills.</p> <p>It's worth noting that while the NLUs have a strong placement record, it's important for students to also focus on developing their legal knowledge and practical skills to be competitive in the job market. Additionally, not all students may secure placements immediately after graduation, and some may choose to pursue further education or start their own practice.</p> <p>The placements at top Private Universities like Nirma and Symbiosis have been gaining traction over the past years. They have a good reputation among the recruiters. The newer colleges (including the newer National Law Universities) will gain an increase in the average number of offers and pay packages over time.</p>
Q. 4	Can I get a student loan for a 5 year integrated LLB in India?
A. 4	<p>Students may get a loan for their academic courses depending on the course, the reputation of the college and other multiple factors.</p> <p>Research lenders: Start by researching banks and financial institutions that offer student loans. Some of the popular lenders in India include State Bank of India, HDFC Bank, ICICI Bank, and Axis Bank, among others.</p> <p>Check eligibility: Once you have identified potential lenders, check their eligibility criteria for student loans. Generally, you will need to be an Indian citizen and have secured admission to a recognized university or institution to be eligible for a loan. Some lenders may also have additional eligibility requirements, such as a minimum age, income, or academic performance criteria.</p> <p>It's important to note that the loan application process and requirements may vary depending on the lender and the specific loan product. It's recommended that you research different options and compare their terms and conditions before applying for a loan.</p>
Q. 5	Are there extra-curricular activities at the Law Universities in India?
A. 5	<p>Yes, there are plenty of extracurricular activities available for students at the Law Universities in India. These activities are designed to help students develop their skills, pursue their interests, and build a well-rounded profile that can enhance their personal and professional growth.</p> <p>Some of the common extracurricular activities include:</p> <p>Moot court competitions: Moot court competitions are simulated court proceedings that give students the opportunity to hone their legal research, writing, and advocacy skills.</p> <p>Debates and public speaking competitions: Debates and public speaking competitions help students improve their communication and presentation skills, as well as their ability to articulate their ideas and viewpoints.</p>

	<p>Sports and games: Colleges offer various sports and games facilities, such as basketball, football, cricket, tennis, table tennis, etc., that allow students to stay physically fit and engage in healthy competition.</p> <p>Cultural and literary events: Colleges organize various cultural and literary events, such as music concerts, drama, literary festivals, and art exhibitions, that allow students to showcase their creative talents and learn from other cultures.</p> <p>Student clubs and societies: Colleges have several student-run clubs and societies that cater to various interests, such as photography, filmmaking, entrepreneurship, social service, etc. These clubs provide students with opportunities to pursue their hobbies, meet like-minded peers, and gain practical experience.</p> <p>Internships and research projects: Colleges also encourage students to undertake internships and research projects that allow them to apply their legal knowledge and skills in real-world settings and gain valuable experience.</p> <p>Overall, the extracurricular activities available at Colleges are designed to foster a well-rounded education and prepare students for success in their personal and professional lives.</p>
Q. 6	How many marks do I need to secure in CLAT to get admission to a National Law University?
A. 6	<p>The minimum marks required in the Common Law Admission Test (CLAT) to secure admission to a National Law University (NLU) in India vary from year to year and depend on several factors, such as the difficulty level of the exam, the number of applicants, and the availability of seats.</p> <p>However, based on past trends and analysis, it's generally recommended that candidates aim to secure a rank within the top 1000 to have a good chance of securing admission to one of the top NLUs. This roughly translates to a score of around 105-120 out of 150 marks in CLAT.</p> <p>However, it's important to note that admission to NLUs is based on a combination of CLAT score, academic record, and other criteria, such as state and category quotas, domicile preferences, and reservation policies. Therefore, even if a candidate does not secure a high rank or score, they may still be eligible for admission to an NLU based on other factors.</p> <p>It's also worth noting that NLUs are highly competitive institutions, and admission to them is not solely dependent on CLAT score or academic performance. Candidates are expected to demonstrate a high level of proficiency in legal aptitude, reasoning, comprehension, and general awareness, as well as exhibit leadership qualities, interpersonal skills, and a passion for the law. Therefore, it's essential that candidates prepare well for the exam and present a strong and well-rounded profile to secure admission to an NLU.</p>
Q. 7	What is a moot court?
A. 7	A moot court is a simulated court proceeding where law students argue hypothetical cases

	<p>before a panel of judges or lawyers, often as part of their legal education. The cases presented in moot court are usually based on real-life legal issues, and students are required to analyze and argue the case based on relevant legal principles and precedents.</p> <p>Moot court competitions are a popular activity at law schools and universities around the world. They provide students with an opportunity to develop and demonstrate their legal research, writing, and advocacy skills in a simulated courtroom environment. Moot court competitions also help students build their confidence, improve their public speaking and presentation skills, and develop a deeper understanding of legal issues and procedures.</p> <p>During a moot court competition, law students typically form teams and argue their case before a panel of judges, who may be practicing lawyers, judges, or law professors. The teams are usually required to present oral arguments and submit written briefs, which are evaluated based on various criteria such as legal reasoning, persuasiveness, and clarity of argument.</p> <p>Moot court competitions are often highly competitive, and many law schools and universities offer training and support for students to help them prepare for the competition. Winning a moot court competition can be a significant achievement for law students, as it demonstrates their mastery of legal concepts and their ability to argue effectively in a court of law.</p>
Q. 8	What questions should I be asking, before deciding upon which college to secure admission to?
A. 8	<p>When Indian parents consider selecting a college for their children, they often have several questions in mind. Here are some of the most commonly asked questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the college's academic programs and rankings? 2. What is the reputation of the college and how long has it been established? 3. What is the quality of the faculty and their qualifications? 4. What is the student-to-faculty ratio, and how accessible are the professors? 5. What are the placement opportunities and average salary packages offered? 6. What is the admission process, and what are the selection criteria? 7. What are the fees, scholarships, and financial aid options available? 8. What are the infrastructure facilities, such as classrooms, libraries, labs, and hostels? 9. What are the extracurricular activities and clubs offered? 10. What is the location of the college, and what is the transportation and safety situation like?
Q. 9	Can a student study law in India and practice abroad?
A. 9	<p>Yes, a student who studies law in India can practice abroad, subject to the rules and regulations of the country where they wish to practice. However, the process of practicing law in a foreign country can be complex and may require additional qualifications and certifications.</p> <p>To practice law in a foreign country, a student must usually pass the bar examination in that country and meet the eligibility criteria for practicing law. In some cases, foreign countries may</p>

	<p>also require additional qualifications such as a Master's degree or a certification from a recognized professional organization.</p> <p>Indian law graduates who wish to practice law abroad can also explore options such as pursuing an LL.M. (Master of Laws) program in a foreign country, which can provide them with specialized legal knowledge and exposure to the legal system of that country.</p> <p>It's important for students to research and understand the requirements and regulations for practicing law in the country where they wish to work, and to seek guidance from qualified professionals or organizations as needed.</p>
Q. 10	What the most lucrative career options after completing a 5 year integrated LLB in India?
A. 10	<p>Completing a 5-year integrated LLB program in India opens up a wide range of career opportunities in both the public and private sectors. Here are some of the most lucrative career options for LLB graduates in India:</p> <p>Corporate Lawyer: Corporate lawyers are in high demand in India, and they work with businesses and corporations to provide legal advice on various matters such as contracts, transactions, and compliance.</p> <p>Law Firms: Graduates can also work with leading law firms, which offer a wide range of legal services to clients in various sectors such as commercial, litigation, intellectual property, and more.</p> <p>Judiciary: Graduates can also choose to pursue a career in the judiciary by taking the judicial services exam and working as a judge in lower courts or higher courts.</p> <p>Civil Services: The civil services exam offers a range of opportunities for LLB graduates to work in various government agencies and departments, such as the Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service, or Indian Revenue Service.</p> <p>Legal Advisor: Many companies and organizations also hire legal advisors to provide legal counsel on various matters such as compliance, contracts, and employment law.</p> <p>Academics: LLB graduates can also choose to pursue a career in academics by pursuing higher studies such as an LLM or a PhD and working as a professor or researcher in a law school or university.</p> <p>These are some of the most lucrative career options for LLB graduates in India, and there are many other opportunities available depending on the individual's interests, skills, and aspirations.</p>
Q. 11	What are the different types of lawyers in India?
A. 11	In India, there are various types of lawyers who specialize in different areas of law. Here are

	<p>some of the most common types of lawyers in India:</p> <p>Corporate Lawyers: These lawyers specialize in corporate law and work with businesses and corporations to provide legal advice on matters such as contracts, transactions, and compliance.</p> <p>Criminal Lawyers: These lawyers specialize in criminal law and represent clients who are accused of committing crimes.</p> <p>Civil Lawyers: Civil lawyers handle cases related to civil law, which includes disputes between individuals, companies, or organizations, including property disputes, contract disputes, and family law.</p> <p>Intellectual Property Lawyers: These lawyers specialize in intellectual property law, which includes patents, trademarks, copyrights, and other forms of intellectual property.</p> <p>Tax Lawyers: Tax lawyers specialize in tax law and provide advice to clients on matters such as tax compliance, tax planning, and tax litigation.</p> <p>Environmental Lawyers: These lawyers specialize in environmental law and represent clients in matters related to environmental regulations and environmental disputes.</p> <p>Human Rights Lawyers: Human rights lawyers specialize in human rights law and work to protect the rights of individuals and marginalized communities.</p> <p>Immigration Lawyers: These lawyers specialize in immigration law and help clients navigate the complex process of obtaining visas and other immigration-related issues.</p> <p>These are some of the most common types of lawyers in India, and there are many other areas of law in which lawyers can specialize based on their interests and expertise.</p>
<p>Q. 12</p>	<p>What are the various career options for a corporate lawyer in India?</p>
<p>A. 12</p>	<p>Corporate lawyers in India have a wide range of career options available to them, both within the legal profession and outside of it. Here are some of the most common career options for corporate lawyers in India:</p> <p>Law Firms: Many corporate lawyers work for law firms that specialize in corporate law, which offer a range of legal services to clients in various sectors such as commercial, litigation, intellectual property, and more.</p> <p>In-house Counsel: Many corporations hire in-house counsel to provide legal advice and representation on matters such as contracts, transactions, and compliance.</p> <p>Banking and Finance: Corporate lawyers can work with banks and financial institutions to provide legal advice on matters such as loan agreements, securities law, and regulatory compliance.</p>

	<p>Mergers and Acquisitions: Corporate lawyers can specialize in mergers and acquisitions and work with clients on complex transactions involving the purchase or sale of businesses or assets.</p> <p>Regulatory Compliance: Many companies hire corporate lawyers to ensure compliance with various regulations such as labor law, environmental law, and consumer protection law.</p> <p>Government Agencies: Corporate lawyers can also work for various government agencies and departments such as the Ministry of Corporate Affairs or the Securities and Exchange Board of India.</p> <p>Academics: Corporate lawyers can also choose to pursue a career in academics by pursuing higher studies such as an LLM or a PhD and working as a professor or researcher in a law school or university.</p> <p>These are some of the most common career options for corporate lawyers in India, and there are many other opportunities available depending on the individual's interests, skills, and aspirations.</p>
	<p>Q. 13 How to become a judge in India?</p>
<p>A. 13</p>	<p>To become a judge in India, one must follow the below-mentioned steps:</p> <p>Educational Qualifications: The first step towards becoming a judge in India is to obtain a law degree (LLB) from a recognized university or college. The candidate must also be a citizen of India and should have completed 21 years of age.</p> <p>Clear the Judicial Services Examination: The second step is to clear the judicial services examination conducted by the state or the central government. The examination consists of two stages- preliminary examination and the main examination. The examination tests the candidate's knowledge of the law, judgment, and analytical abilities.</p> <p>Join as a Magistrate or Civil Judge: After clearing the judicial services examination, the candidate is appointed as a magistrate or civil judge, where they start their career as a judge.</p> <p>Gain Experience: As a magistrate or civil judge, the candidate will gain experience and develop their knowledge of the legal system. They can also pursue higher studies such as an LLM or a PhD to further enhance their knowledge and expertise.</p> <p>Clear Promotion Exams: To advance their career as a judge, the candidate needs to clear promotion exams conducted by the High Court or the Supreme Court, depending on the jurisdiction they are serving in.</p> <p>Appointment as a High Court Judge: After gaining experience and clearing the promotion exams, the candidate can be appointed as a judge of the High Court.</p>

	<p>Appointment as a Supreme Court Judge: The final step in becoming a judge in India is to be appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court. The appointment is made by the President of India on the recommendation of the Chief Justice of India.</p> <p>These are the general steps required to become a judge in India. The process may vary depending on the state or jurisdiction, but the educational qualifications, judicial services examination, and gaining experience are the basic requirements to become a judge in India.</p>
Q. 14	How does one become a practicing lawyer in India?
A. 14	<p>To become a practicing lawyer in India, one must follow the below-mentioned steps:</p> <p>He Educational Qualifications: The first step towards becoming a practicing lawyer in India is to obtain a law degree (LLB) from a recognized university or college. The candidate must also be a citizen of India and should have completed 21 years of age.</p> <p>Enroll in the Bar Council: The next step is to enroll with the Bar Council of the state where the candidate intends to practice law. The Bar Council is a statutory body that regulates the legal profession in India.</p> <p>Complete the Apprenticeship: After enrolling with the Bar Council, the candidate is required to complete a mandatory apprenticeship of one year under a practicing lawyer. During the apprenticeship, the candidate gains practical experience and learns the practical aspects of the legal profession.</p> <p>Clear the All India Bar Examination (AIBE): After completing the apprenticeship, the candidate needs to clear the All India Bar Examination (AIBE) conducted by the Bar Council of India. The examination tests the candidate's knowledge of the law and their ability to practice law.</p> <p>Start Practicing: After clearing the AIBE, the candidate can start practicing law as a lawyer in a court of law. They can either work independently or join a law firm.</p> <p>Continual Professional Development: To stay updated with the latest legal developments and maintain their license to practice law, the candidate needs to participate in continual professional development activities such as attending seminars, conferences, and workshops, and pursuing higher studies such as an LLM.</p> <p>These are the general steps required to become a practicing lawyer in India. The process may vary depending on the state or jurisdiction, but the educational qualifications, enrollment with the Bar Council, apprenticeship, and clearing the AIBE are the basic requirements to become a practicing lawyer in India.</p>
Q. 15	Which are the top law firms in India that a student can join after completing a 5 year integrated LLB course?
A. 15	There are several top law firms in India that offer lucrative career opportunities to law

	<p>graduates. Some of the top law firms in India that students can join after completing a 5 year integrated LLB course are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cyril Amarchand Mangaldas (Mumbai, Delhi, Bengaluru, Kolkata, Chennai, Gurugram, Hyderabad, Pune, Ahmedabad, Kochi, and Vadodara) 2. Shardul Amarchand Mangaldas & Co. (Mumbai, Delhi, Bengaluru, Kolkata, Ahmedabad, Chennai, Gurugram, Hyderabad, Pune, and Vadodara) 3. AZB & Partners (Mumbai, Delhi, Bengaluru, Kolkata, and Chennai.) 4. Khaitan & Co. (Mumbai, Delhi, Bengaluru, Kolkata, Chennai, Gurugram, Hyderabad, Pune, Ahmedabad, and Kochi) 5. J. Sagar Associates (Mumbai, Delhi, Bengaluru, Kolkata, and Chennai) 6. Trilegal (Mumbai, Delhi, Bengaluru, Kolkata, Chennai, Gurugram, Hyderabad, Pune, and Ahmedabad) 7. Luthra & Luthra (Mumbai, Delhi, Bengaluru, Kolkata, Chennai, Gurugram, Hyderabad, Pune, and Ahmedabad) 8. S&R Associates (Mumbai, Delhi, Bengaluru, and Chennai) 9. Economic Laws Practice (Mumbai, Delhi, Bengaluru, and Kolkata) 10. Desai & Diwanji (Mumbai, Delhi, and Bengaluru) <p>These law firms offer a wide range of legal services to domestic and international clients, and provide excellent opportunities for professional growth and development. The selection process for these firms is highly competitive, and candidates are evaluated based on their academic achievements, internships, and other relevant experience.</p>
Q. 16	What is the difference between a lawyer and an advocate in India?
A. 16	<p>In India, the terms "lawyer" and "advocate" are often used interchangeably, but technically they have different meanings and roles.</p> <p>A lawyer is a person who has a degree in law and can provide legal advice and services to clients. They can work in various fields such as corporate law, civil law, criminal law, intellectual property law, and so on.</p> <p>An advocate, on the other hand, is a lawyer who is enrolled with a State Bar Council and has a license to practice law in a court of law. They can represent clients in court and argue their case before judges and other legal authorities. Advocates are also bound by a code of ethics and professional conduct prescribed by the Bar Council of India.</p> <p>In short, all advocates are lawyers, but not all lawyers are advocates. While lawyers can provide legal advice and services outside the court, advocates are authorized to represent clients in court and present their case before the judiciary.</p>
Q. 17	What is the difference between a 3 year LLB course and a 5 year LLB course?
A. 17	A 3 year LLB course is an undergraduate course that may be started after completing graduation, whereas a 5 year LLB course is a comprehensive program that can be started after

completing the 10+2 education in the Indian School System. As the 3 year LLB requires an undergraduate degree, the student would hold two undergraduate degrees after 6 (or more, depending on the length of the first undergraduate degree) years, out of which, 3 years would be devoted to the study of law. On the other hand, in a 5 year integrated program, the student would graduate with dual degrees after 5 years, and would have comprehensively studies law during all 5 years of the program. Effectively, the student would have more exposure to law in the 5 year integrated program, but save a year to gain an LLB.

The 3 year LLB focuses on areas of legal knowledge and culture. The syllabus of a 5 year program includes subjects of law along with basic graduate-level disciplines, depending on the combination of degrees that the student opts for. The subjects of BA / BBA / B.Com / B.Sc / BSW are spread out along with the law subjects over the course of the program.

There is a belief that the 3 year LLB programs are more focused on the theoretical aspects of learning, while the 5 year integrated programs give plenty of opportunities to the student to combine their theoretical learning with practical exposure in terms of moot courts and internships.

Financially speaking, a 5 year integrated LLB program may be more expensive than a 3 year LLB course.

Q. 18 What is the syllabus at Law School?

A. The syllabus for each law school may vary. The exact details can be found on their official website. Given below are the semester wise details of the subjects taught at **Gujarat National Law University (GNLU)**. GNLU offers a wide range of options for the second degree.

Semester I	
Common Subjects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal Methods • Constitutional History of India • Law of Torts • English I
B.A.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction To Political Science • Principles of Microeconomics
B.Com	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of Organizations and Business Practices • Financial Accounting
B.B.A.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principles and Practices of Management • Accounting for Decision Making
B.Sc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Science • Introductory Biology
B.S.W.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature and Development of Social Work • Social Work Methods and Interventions
Semester II	

Common Subjects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law of Contracts I (General Principles and Specific Reliefs) • Constitutional Law I • Jurisprudence • English II
B.A.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Macroeconomics: Policy and Practice • Introduction to Sociology
B.Com	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corporate Accounting • Business Research Methods
B.B.A.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizational Behaviour • Business Research Methods
B.Sc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundamentals of Forensic Science • Biotechnology and Bioinformatics
B.S.W.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sociology for Social Work Practice • Psychology for Social Work Practice
Semester III	
Common Subjects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law of Contracts II (Specific Contracts, Partnership and Sale of Goods) • Constitutional Law II • Law of Crimes (IPC) • Legislative Drafting and Interpretation of Statutes
B.A.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sociology of Law • Money Banking and Public Finance
B.Com	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managerial Accounting • Managerial Economics
B.B.A.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Resource Management • Managerial Economics
B.Sc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal Behaviour and Forensic Psychology • Information Technology
B.S.W.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Society and Sustainable Development • Disaster Risk Management
Semester IV	
Common Subjects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional Law II • Jurisprudence • Public International Law • Law of Criminal Procedure
B.A.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Policy, Administration and Governance • Development Studies
B.Com	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income Tax: Theory, Practice and Management • Introduction to Law and Economics
B.B.A.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marketing Management

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to Law and Economics 	
B.Sc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nano Technology and Forensic Chemistry • Pharmaceutical Sciences (including Medical Devices) 	
B.S.W.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Society and Sustainable Development • Access to Justice: Theory and Practice 	
Semester V		
Common Subjects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family Law I • Corporate Law I • Law of Evidence • Administrative Law • Legislative Drafting and Interpretation of Statutes 	
B.A.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Relations 	
B.Com	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial Management 	
B.B.A.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial Management 	
B.Sc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advanced Forensic Techniques 	
B.S.W.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Resource Development 	
Semester VI		
Common Subjects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family Law II • Corporate Law II • Law of Transfer of Property and Easement • Law of Banking and Negotiable Instruments • Intellectual Property Law 	
B.A.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to Law and Economics 	
B.Com	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial Institutions and Markets 	
B.B.A.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business Policy and Strategic Management 	
B.Sc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Space Science and Communication Technology 	
B.S.W.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal Justice and Social Work 	
Semester VII		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law of Taxation I • Labour Law I • Environmental Law • Law of Mediation and Arbitration • Securities and Investment Law • Elective Course - 1 (Any one) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ WTO Law ○ Advanced Contracts (Evolving Jurisprudence in Contract Law) ○ Criminology and Penology 	
Semester VIII		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law of Taxation II 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour Law II • Insurance Law • Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law • Competition Law • Elective Course - 2 (Any one) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Air and Space Law ○ Service Law ○ Insolvency and Bankruptcy Law 	
Semester IX	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private International Law • Information Technology Law • Clinical Paper I (Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing) • Clinical Paper II (Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System) • Elective Course - 3 (Any one) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ IP Protection in India: Enforcement and Dispute Resolution ○ Comparative Constitutional Law ○ Trust, Equity and Fiduciary Relationship • Elective Course (Seminar) - 4 (Any one) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ International Commercial Arbitration ○ Energy Law ○ Medical and Health Law ○ Economic Analysis of Law ○ Law relating to Woman and Child ○ Election Law ○ Insolvency Law ○ Mergers and Acquisitions ○ Animal Protection Law 	
Semester X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinical 3 (Moot Court, Advocacy Skills, and Internship) • Clinical 4 (Litigation Management and Alternative Dispute Resolution) • Constitutional Law <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Honours Course VII-Constitutional Law, Religion, Spirituality and Justice ○ Honours Course VIII-Service Laws • Business, Corporate and Financial Laws <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Honours Course VII-Financial Market (Laws and Regulations) ○ Honours Course VIII-Infrastructure Law • Criminal Law <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Honours Course VII-International Criminal Law ○ Honours Course VIII-Socio-economic Offences 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Honours Courses (other than the above three Specialization Honours) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Honours Course VII-Evolving Technologies and IP ○ Honours Course VIII-IP Commercialisation and Management ○ Seminar Papers I & II (Any two from the following list of papers) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Animal Protection Law ▪ Corporate Governance ▪ Data Protection Law ▪ Dispute Settlement in International Trade and Investment ▪ Economic Analysis of Law ▪ Education Law ▪ Energy Law ▪ Forest Dwellers and Rights of Indigenous People ▪ International Commercial Arbitration ▪ International Taxation ▪ International Tort ▪ Law for Armed Forces (Defence Law) ▪ Law Relating to Differently Abled People ▪ Law Relating to International Financial Services Centre ▪ Law Relating to Sustainable Development ▪ Limited Liability Partnership ▪ Media Law ▪ Medical and Health Law ▪ Natural Resources Law ▪ Principal Legal Systems of the World ▪ Real Estate Law ▪ Regional Agreement and Regionalisation ▪ Sports Law 	
<p>Given below is the programme structure for the BA LLB Course at Symbiosis Law School, Pune:</p>		
Semester 1	Generic Core Courses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law of Contracts • English • History I • Sociology • Legal Database, ICT & 21st Century Skills • Law of Torts • Indian Legal System and Legal Methods 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal Research Writing • Foundation of Ethics 	
Semester 2	Generic Core Courses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional Law 1 • Special Contracts • English (Advanced) • History II • Political Science I • Environmental Law • Law of Torts • Integrated Disaster Management* • Fitness for Life* 	
Semester 3	Generic Core Courses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law of Crimes Paper I • Constitutional Law • Family Law I • Economics • Political Science II • Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act I • Service Internship • Principle and Foundations of EU Law • Contemplative Lawyering (Yoga, Meditation, Self Healing, Justice and Healing) General Elective Course Group: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic Spanish I • Basic Hindi I • Basic Marathi I • Basic German I • Basic Sanskrit I • Basic French I 	
Semester 4	Generic Core Courses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family Law II • Property Law • Political Science III • Public Law Skills • Civil Law Practice • Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act II • Developmental Lawyering Practice • Jurisprudence (Legal Theory) 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law of Crimes Paper II <p>General Elective Courses Group – I</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic Hindi II • Basic Marathi II • Basic Sanskrit II • Basic German II • Basic French II • Basic Spanish II <p>General Elective Courses Group – II</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to Information Law • Introduction to Intellectual Property Law • Cross Cultural Communication and its impact over Single Market in EU • Legal methods, Legal Research and Cases (Moot Cases / Interlinking common law) in EU • Life and Messages of Mahatma Gandhi towards Global peace and Conflict Resolution • Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace: Law and Practice 	
	<p>Semester 5</p>	<p>Generic Core Courses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative Law • Law of Evidence • Company Law I • Criminal Law Practice • Law of Crimes Paper III • IICT – I • Health Law <p>Generic Elective Courses Group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Banking Law • Retail Business and Law • Food Safety Law • Human Right Law and Practice • National Security Law • E-Commerce Law • Patent Law and Practice • EU Environmental Law • Legal Environment of Doing Business in EU • European Union Human Right Law • E-Justice in EU 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law and Culture in EU • Agriculture Law • Comparative Climate Justice <p>Specialization Core Courses: International Relations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues in World Politics <p>Specialization Core Courses: Political Science</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India's Political Economy and Development 	
<p>Semester 6</p>	<p>Generic Core Courses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public International Law • Public Administration • Company Law II • Corporate Law Practice • Forensic Science • Judicial Process and Interpretation of Statutes • Judicial Process and Judicial Services • IICT – II <p>Generic Elective Courses Group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business and Human Rights • Media and Entertainment Law • Comparative Constitution • International Business and Finance • Law of Carriage and Multimodal Transport Law • Insurance LAW • Comparative Criminal Procedure • Penology and Victimology • Copyright Law • Telecommunication Law • EU Culture, Entertainment and Law • Intellectual Property Rights in EU • Family Law in EU and India • Prosecution Policies in Europe and Asian Nations • Law and Diplomacy: India and EU Perspectives • Military Law <p>Specialization Core Courses: International Relations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India's Foreign Policy <p>Specialization Core Courses: Political Science</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Policy in India 	

Semester 7	<p>Generic Core Courses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principles of Taxation Law • Labour and Industrial Law • Information Technology Law <p>Generic Elective Courses Group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Criminal Law • International Organization • International Trade and Economics • Maritime and Shipping Law • Private International Law • Bankruptcy and Insolvency Law • Competition Law • Financial and Systematic Fraud • Investment Law • Manufacturing Law • Merger and Acquisitions • Gender Justice and Feminist Jurisprudence • Design Law and Protection of Semiconductors Layout Design • Energy Law • Farmers and Breeders Rights • Trademark Law • Healthcare Law and Ethics in EU • EU Data Protection and Privacy Law • Law Relating to Non-Profit Voluntary Organization in India • Migration and EU Legal Issues • Principles and Practices of Fair Trial in Europe and Asia • Trade and Environment Law in EU • Sports and Law – India EU Comparative Aspects • Artificial Intelligence: Law and Ethics • Aviation Law • Comparative Climate Justice • Forced Migration and International Law
Semester 8	<p>Generic Core Courses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative Dispute Resolution • Mediation and Conciliation and Arbitration • Labour and Industrial Law II <p>General Elective Courses Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air and Space Law

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross Border Investment Law • General Agreement on Tariff and Trade • Humanitarian and Refugee Law • Trade and Services in Emigration • UNCITRAL Model Codes • Goods and Services (GST) Law • Law of Infrastructure Development • Startup and Entrepreneurship Law • Law of Injunction • Prevention of Corruption Laws • IPR Management • Trade in Intellectual Property • Biotechnology Law • EU Competition Law • Innovation Laws and Policies in EU and India • International Investment Law in EU • EU – Intellectual Property violation on Internet • EU India Free Trade Agreement • Law Relating to Financial Fraud: EU and India • International Taxation and Transfer Pricing • International Arbitration • Water Conservation Management: Law and Policy • Legal Education Andragogy • Contemporary Issues in Business and Human Rights in EU • Securities Law and Regulation
Semester 9	Generic Core Courses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance • Moot Court Exercise and Internship • Legal Practice Course
Semester 10	Generic Core Courses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internship • Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System • Projects and Presentation
<p>Given below is the Syllabus for a 3-year LLB at ILS Pune:</p>	
Semester I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal and Constitutional History • Family Law I • Law of Contract I • Law of Crimes

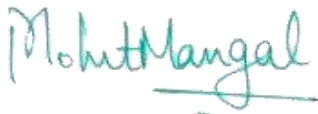
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optional Subject 1 (Any one from the following) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Health and Food Law ○ Equity and Trust Law ○ Criminal Psychology and Criminal Sociology ○ Agricultural Marketing Law ○ Intellectual Property Rights I 	
	Semester II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional Law I • Family Law II • Law of Contract II • Tort and Consumer Protection Law • Optional Subject 2 (Any one from the following) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Media and Law ○ Banking and Insurance Law ○ Penology and Victimology ○ Land Acquisition Law ○ Intellectual Property Rights II 	
	Semester III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional Law II • Property Law and Easement • Public International Law • Practical Training Paper I - Professional Ethics and Contempt of • Court Law • Optional Subject 3 (Any one from the following) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Comparative Constitutions ○ Investment and Securities Law ○ Criminal Minor Acts ○ Cooperative Law ○ Private International Law 	
	Semester IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour and Industrial Law • Jurisprudence • Law of Evidence • Practical Training Paper II - Alternate Dispute Resolution System • Optional Subject 4 (Any one from the following) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Human Rights Law and Practice ○ Competition Law ○ Vulnerable and Disadvantaged Groups and Criminal Law ○ Civil Minor Acts ○ International Economic Law 	
	Semester V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil Procedure Code • Interpretation of Statutes • Environmental Law • Practical Training Paper III - Drafting, Pleading and 	

		Conveyance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optional Subject 5 (Any one from the following) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Law on Education ○ Principles of Taxation Law ○ Law of Forensic Science ○ Land Laws I ○ International Law on Air, Space and Sea 	
	Semester VI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal Procedure Code • Administrative Law • Company Law • Practical Training Paper IV - Moot Court Exercise and Internship • Optional Subject 6 (Any one from the following) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Election Law ○ Bankruptcy and Insolvency Law ○ Comparative Criminal Justice System ○ Land Laws II ○ Humanitarian and Refugee Law 	
Q 19	Is a law degree only for those who want to become lawyers?		
A	No, a law degree opens doors to various professions. Graduates can work in areas such as corporate governance, public policy, diplomacy, human rights, and research. Many law graduates also pursue careers in business or consulting due to their strong analytical skills.		
Q 20	What is the difference between BA LLB and BBA LLB?		
A	BA LLB (Bachelor of Arts + Bachelor of Laws) integrates law studies with subjects from the humanities, such as history, political science, and sociology. BBA LLB (Bachelor of Business Administration + Bachelor of Laws) combines law with business administration and management courses. The choice depends on a student's interest in either arts or business fields.		

Thanks and Acknowledgement

I would thank all our Volunteers who have made this compilation possible. Especially I would like to thank Ms. Aishwarya Chhasatia who has been instrumental in assisting me to finish this compilation.

Also I would like to thank my co-authors Dr. Pallvi Mangal, Mr. N. Sathyanarayan and Mr. Vinod Jindal who have helped me in checking and correcting the compilation with care.

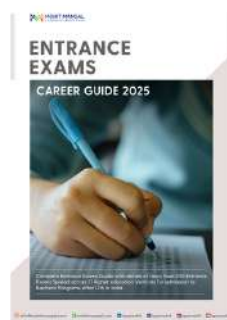
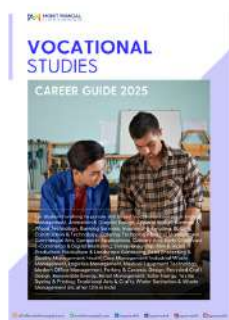
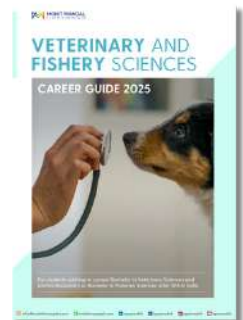
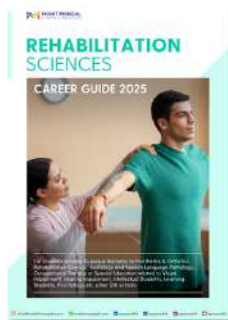
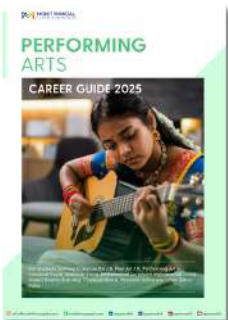
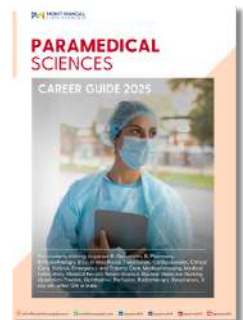
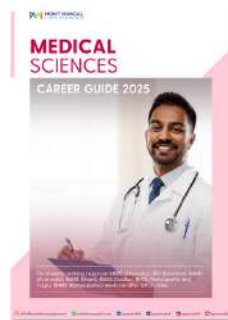
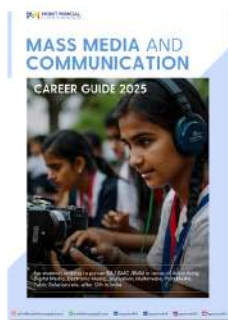
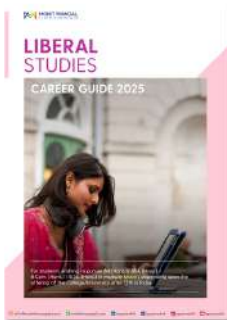
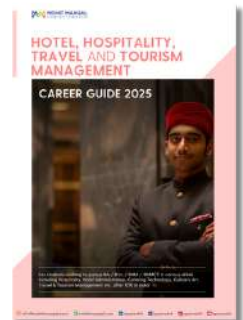
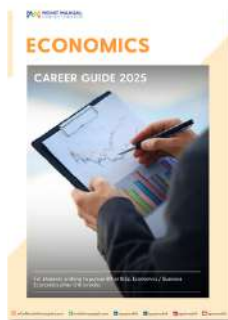
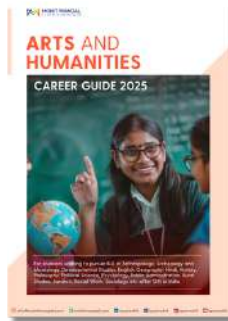


Mohit Mangal

Helping students find their true passion for more than 22+ yrs

Counselled 27k+ students | Delivered 1750+ talks

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ABOUT THE AUTHORS

Mr. Mohit Mangal is a visionary Author and Career Counselor with over 22 years of experience in shaping the futures of India's youth. He has guided more than 7.5 lakh students through his Career Workshops across India and abroad, making him one of the most respected voices in career counselling today. Central to Mr. Mangal's approach are three key pillars: encouraging 'self-discovery', fostering 'holistic education', and promoting 'careers in India' among students. Mr. Mangal's sessions are designed to help students through self-discovery - identifying their unique strengths, values, and passions. He is also a strong advocate for holistic education, emphasizing the need to equip children with life skills, emotional intelligence, and a mindset for critical & design thinking. Recognizing the pressing issue of brain drain, he is deeply committed to promoting careers in India, helping students uncover the immense potential within India's rapidly growing economy. Mr. Mangal has authored more than 22 books including the most acclaimed Parents' Handbook of Careers After School in India. His publications have got appreciation by the Honourable Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi, among others. Mr. Mangal's influence extends beyond mentoring and counselling sessions; he has delivered over 1,750 inspiring talks, and given guest lectures at esteemed institutions like Mahmudabad, IIT Bombay, NID, and NIFT, among others. His upcoming initiative, the iQue Foundation, further underscores his vision of promoting career opportunities in India.

Mr. N. Sathyanarayan, a scholar of remarkable intellect and curiosity, has been a pivotal force in shaping the foundation of our efforts to build this. As a Computer Engineer and Masters of Business Administration from the Prestigious IIT-Madras, he brought unparalleled depth and insight to the process, lending his 17 years of academic excellence and practical wisdom to this initiative. An avid reader and traveller, his insatiable curiosity and commitment to knowledge have made him a rare educator who inspires both students and peers. His meticulous approach and passion for nurturing young minds have left an indelible mark on every page of these handbooks. Beyond his academic prowess, he is a thinker, a mentor, and a torchbearer for the value of holistic education. His contributions to this initiative have been nothing short of transformative, and his legacy will continue to guide countless students on their paths to success.

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