

Bachelor of Law – LLB Course Details

Bachelor of Laws (LLB) an undergraduate course offered by many law colleges and universities across the nation for the graduate in any discipline. It is a 3 year course deals with the various aspects of Law and the Indian Penal Code (IPC). The students have a choice of specializing in civil or criminal law stream according to the interest at the end of the program. For practicing in the legal profession the professional required to have LLB.

The career options for an LLB holder are, can practice as lawyer in any court in India or can give the legal advice and can work with the corporate as legal advisor, which is one of the leading careers in this profession. The entire activity of enrollment, licensing etc. are synchronized and overseen by the Bar Council of India.

Advantages or Benefits of Bachelor of Law Degree

LLB is not only a mere mode of employment but also a way to show the responsibility towards the society and a means to stand for the human right. The profession is considered as a prestigious one in the country, since it is the base of our constitution and an important tool for social reforms.

Eligibility Criteria for LLB

The minimum eligibility for joining LLB course is graduation with 40% in the qualifying examination (35% for SC / ST). For postgraduate there is a 2% weightage in mark. Some colleges and universities like National Law School in Bangalore conduct entrance exam followed by personal interview for the law aspirants. The questions mainly cover the areas like Reasoning, Mathematics, English and General Knowledge.

Admission Procedure for LLB

Usually the prominent Law institutes in Indian conduct entrance examination for the admission process. It is followed by a Personal interview and Group discussion. The selection process counted total of 100 marks with the ratio 60:40 for interview and GD respectively. In the personal interview the candidate's skills in communication, presentation, and observation etc. and also evaluate their extrovert nature and presence of mind, which are essential for the success in this profession.

LLB Entrance exams in India

- Common Law Admission Test (CLAT)
- Kerala Law Entrance Examination
- Law School Admission Test—India (LSAT)
- NALSAR Entrance Test
- NLU Delhi Exam Notification
- National Law School of India University (NLSIU) Entrance Test
- Rajasthan University LLB Entrance Test or RULET exam
- NUALS BA LLB entrance Exam
- GGSIPU-CET 2011 BA LLB Entrance Exam

How to fill in LLB Entrance Application form

The Application form of different Law entrance exam will be available for purchase from the designated centers. Some of the application forms can also be obtained from the official websites. Candidates who are submitting an application will have to duly fill the application form without any errors the concerning information. A recent photo of the candidate must also be pasted in the allotted space. There is no need to send the copy of certificates along with the application form. In

at any point of time the information provided is found incorrect the candidate will be eliminated from the recruitment process immediately.

LLB Entrance Exam Pattern

It is an objective paper of 200 marks of two hours exam. The LLB Entrance question is mainly divided into 6 parts, they are;

- Language Ability (50 Marks)
- Legal Reasoning (30 Marks)
- Aptitude of Learning (30 Marks)
- General Knowledge (30 Marks)
- General Science (30 marks)
- Social Studies (30 Marks)

Here the language ability has the weightage of 50 marks and all other have 30 marks each.

Coaching Centers for LLB Entrance Exam

- Abhyaas
- Career Launcher
- Career Shapers Education Forum
- IMS
- LST
- M.S. Coaching Center- Chennai
- Paradygm A & R
- PRIME Tutor
- Sriram Law Academy
- T.I.M.E
- The Nalanda education and coaching centre- Jaipur

Reference Books for LLB Entrance Exam

- Arihant LLB Entrance Examination (Self Study Guide) by Dharmendra Mittal, S.P. Bakshi & D.K. Kapoor
- CLAT by Mazumdar Rituparna
- LLB entrance exam guide (Asian books private ltd)
- LLB Entrance Exam Guide by Ravi Chopra
- Study Package For CLAT And LLB Entrance Examination By Bharadwaj (Tata Mcgraw Hill)
- Truemans L.L.B. Entrance Examinations by Sajit Kumar

Top 10 LLB Colleges in India

- Amity Law School (ALS)
- Faculty of Law of the University of Delhi
- ILS Law College
- Indian Law Institute (ILI)
- NALSAR University of Law
- National Law School of India University
- National University of Advanced Legal Studies (NUALS)
- Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law
- Symbiosis Law School

- The Army Institute of Law (AIL)

Other Reputed Colleges/ Universities offering LLB program

- Dr. Anushka Vidhi Mahavidyalaya
- Faculty of Law Jai Narain Vyas University
- Faculty of Law Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapeeth
- Government Law College Chennai
- Government Law College Garhwal
- Government Law College Thirunelveli
- Gramyanchal Law College
- H. S. Law College
- Hari Shanker Prasad Law College
- Hooghly Mohsin College Law
- IMS Law College
- Islamia College of Law
- Jodhpur Law College and Research Centre
- Kamla Nehru Vidhi Sansthan
- Kisan Vidhi Mahavidyalaya
- Lincoln College of Law
- Lord Mahavira College of Law
- Mahila Vidhi Mahavidyalaya
- Manu Law College
- Mewar Law Institute
- Model Public Law College
- Moradabad College of Law
- Parsandi Devi College of Law
- Pt. Surya Narayan Chaturvedi Law Degree College
- Radiant College of Law
- Rajasthan Law College Jhunjhunu
- Rajiv Gandhi Vidhi Mahavidyalaya
- Rajputana Vidhi Mahavidyalaya
- Ravindra Nath Tagore Law College
- Reliable Institute of Law
- Sanjivnie College of Law
- Sankalp Institute of Law
- Seth Rajnarayan Gupta Law College for Women
- Shaheed Bhagat Singh Vidhi Mahavidyalaya
- Shree Bhawani Niketan Law College
- Shree Narheji Law College
- Shri Jagdamba Law College
- Siddhi Vinayak College of Law
- SS Law College
- St. Mother Teresa Law Degree College
- Swami Keshwanand Vidhi Mahavidyalaya
- Teju Singh Memorial Law College
- University College of Law Mohanlala Sukhadia University
- Vardhman Law College
- Virendra Kumar Singhal Law College
- Vivekananda College of Law

LLB course curriculum

There are two types of LLB courses, 3 years and 5 year course for undergraduates. Both degrees are recognized by the Bar Council and are eligible for practicing legal profession in India.

The 3 year course of LLB consist of 6 semesters, get the LLB(General) after the successful completion of the 4 semesters and LLB Degree is given after the 6 semesters. The teaching tools for the course include,

- Seminars
- Tutorial Work
- Moot Courts
- Practical Training Programmes.

The subjects of LLB vary according to the concern of the student with different specialization. But there are some common subjects, they are;

- Code of Civil Procedure.
- Contracts.
- Jurisprudence.
- Legal Methods.
- Litigation Advocacy.
- Political Science.

LLB Specializations

The students have an option to chose there specialization during the final year. The common specializations offered in India include the following;

- Civil Law.
- Corporation Law.
- Criminal Law.
- International Law.
- Labour Law.
- Patent Law.
- Tax Law.

The case comes under the criminal lawyer include murder, theft, rape and arson etc. and that of Civil Lawyer financial cases, personal will, human rights etc. and also acts like a guardian. These roles vary according to the specialization.

LLB Projects

The B.A.L.L.B student needs to do summer training at the end of their 4 semester. They can work with private organization or a law firm and have to submit a project report. Most of the student are taking it as an internship and submit the report regarding their daily work in the organization. This type of project will give a valuable exposure to the industry and a clear idea about the situation they have to face when they enter into a job. The project report is evaluated and the mark assigned to that report is added the 5th semester.

LLB Course Evaluation

The students are evaluated mainly by the examination, assignments, workshops and court room practices. They need to do the internship that also evaluates the student as professionals. They have university controlled viva, there are evaluation technique to assess and develop the presence of mind of the students and the exams mainly conducted for 100 marks and the subjects varies according to the specialization.

LLB Text Books

- AIR 1925 PC by Barendra Kumar Ghosh v. King Emperor
- Banking Law & Negotiable Instruments Act by Sharma and Nainta
- Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Relevant Provisions)
- Constitution of India by Mr. V.N. Shukla
- Conveyancing by N.S. Bindra
- Environmental Law & Policy in India by Shyam Diwan, Armin Rosencranz
- Hindu Law by Paras Diwan
- History (for law students) by H.V. Sreeniwasamurthy
- Introduction to International Law by Starke
- Introduction to Psychology by Morgan's
- Law of Contract and Specific Relief by Avtar Singh
- Legal Language and Legal Writing by P.K. Mishra
- Manual of Election Law in India by Dev Inder
- Principles of Administrative Law by M.P. Jain & S.N. Jain
- Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations: The Legal Texts
- Systematic approach to Income Tax by Dinesh Ahuja and Ravi Gupta
- Textbook of criminal law by Glanville Williams
- The Indian Penal Code by Ratanlal and Dhirajlal

What to do after LLB?

While during the final year of the course most of the law graduate begins to work as apprenticeship. After two years of experience as a apprenticeship he/she can take an examination conducted by Law Society and can work as a articulated clerk. One can work under a prominent advocate and with several years of experience one can able to do his own practice. And also there is opportunity to work with the corporate firm. One who want to continue there studies can opt for LLM or else can do MBA. Opt LLM if you are interested in the teaching profession and go for MBA if you need flexibility across sectors and good experience with corporate.

Job and Career options for LLB

As a lawyer one can able to work in the public as well as the private sector. Many LLB graduate prefer to practice law as a profession, for that they need license from Local/State/Central Bar Council. In the Government sector the career path for a lawyer can be identifies starts with a tax and labor department or public prosecutor or defense then it goes like Associate Attorney, Attorney, Solicitor General etc. Lawyers can also work legal advisor of an organization, firm or family. There is opening with different consultancy firms, in the teaching professions (law schools/universities). Now we can see that most of the lawyers are associated with NGOs, international agencies and in the political field.

Remuneration after LLB

The remuneration of the Law professions varies according to the goodwill and experience in the field. There are Lawyers who are paid lakhs in hour. For an entry level graduate from the one of top institutions can get the salary up to 12lakhs a year. In the Government sector the salary depends on the norms and condition of the institution. Top companies and MNCs paid 1-2lakhs and /month for their legal advisors.

The main criteria that the salaries of a lawyer depends

- Skill
- Experience
- Knowledge

- Specialization

Mostly the criminal Lawyers are paid for their name and records. The size and type of the case and the nature of the Client also determines the remuneration. This can vary from Rs.50,000 to Rs.3,00,000/month

Read more here: <http://entrance-exam.net/bachelor-of-law-%E2%80%93-llb-course-details/#ixzz1UqoOXqx6>