

LAW

Law is a career stream that candidates pursue at undergraduate (UG), postgraduate (PG) or doctorate (PhD) level to practice legal profession in India. Law as a profession offers a plethora of career avenues for students to explore and conquer. The preferred specialisations in Law are either Criminal or Civil. However, these days other branches are also gaining popularity such as Cyber Law, Patent Law as well as Corporate Law. Students looking forward to a career in Law can opt from UG, PG, integrated or PhD degrees. Students looking forward to a career in Law have a wide range of options at both UG, PG, PhD and dual/integrated degrees. Students can choose to pursue courses such as BA LLB, BBA LLB, BSc LLB, BCom LLB, LLM and PhD in a variety of Law branches/ specialisations.

Parameters	Particulars/Statistics
No. of Law colleges in India	Approximately 1784 Law colleges in India
Fees	Private- Rs. 60000 to 12,50,000 Public- Rs. 4,30,000 to 11,50,000
Top Specialisations	Corporate Law, Criminal Law, Banking Law, Civil Law, Cyber Law, Labour Law, Administrative Law, Tax Law, Intellectual Property Law, Business Law, Commercial Law, Media Law, Maritime Law, Environment Law, Competition Law, Air and Space Law, Consumer Law, Energy Law, International Law, Company Law, Human Rights Law, Real State Law, Patent Law
Admission Process	- Entrance Based - Merit-Based - CLAT (Common law Admission Test), AILET (All India Law Entrance Test), LSAT (Law School Admission Test)
No. of top Law colleges in India	20

Candidates can pursue degree, Diploma and certificate Law Courses at UG, PG, and PhD levels.

- **Degree law courses:** Candidates can obtain either an integrated Law degree such as BA LLB, BBA LLB, BSc LLB, BCom LLB, etc., after clearing Class 12th or a regular LLB degree after clearing graduation. The duration of an integrated LLB degree is usually five years and that of a regular LLB degree is three years.
- **Diploma law courses:** Candidates can pursue diploma courses in Law at both UG and PG levels. The duration of diploma or PG diploma Law courses usually ranges from one to three years.
- **Certificate law courses:** Certificate law courses are basically short-term programmes duration of which ranges from two weeks to six months.

Law Courses Admission Eligibility Criteria

Law courses can be pursued at UG, PG and PhD levels. The eligibility criteria differs as per the course and branch selected by the candidate. However, given below is a broad eligibility criteria for UG and PG Law courses for the reference of candidates:

- **UG level:** Candidates are eligible to secure admission in UG Law courses if they have cleared Class 12 or its equivalent exam from a recognised board with not less than 45% aggregate.
- **PG level:** For admission in LLB (3 years) course, aspirants need to be graduates from a recognised university. Also, for admission in LLM course candidates need to possess an LLB or equivalent degree from a recognised university.
- **PhD level:** Candidate must have passed postgraduation in Law in regular study mode from a recognised university with a minimum of 55% aggregate.

Top Law colleges in India accept score obtained by students in numerous national or state-level examinations, including CLAT, MHCET, AILET, BHU UET, DU LLB Entrance Exam, ILSAT, JMI Entrance Exam, LSAT India, Lloyd Entrance Test (LET), SITEEE and many more. Students can pursue Law courses from many cities/states as per their convenience and priority. There are several Law colleges in major cities across the country such as Delhi/ NCR, Bengaluru, Pune, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Kerala and so on.