



# LLM EXAMINATION PREPARATION

WHITE PAPER

## Cracking the System

All the very best from the team of All India Legal Forum. Hope you will clear the LLM Examination with a good rank.

**ALL INDIA LEGAL FORUM**  
**COMPETITION PREPERATION BOARD**

**CREDITS:**

**PARTON-IN-CHIEF:** AAYUSH AKAR

**EDITOR- IN-CHIEF:** SHUBHANK SUMAN

**SENIOR MANAGER:** RAKSHITA SHARMA

**MANAGERS:** AVANTIKA MAHAJAN

**EDITORIAL COORDINATOR:** ABHAVYA RABRA

**RESEARCHERS:**

1. ARUN MEENA
2. ANUSHA GUPTA
3. ASMAA AMATULLAH KHAN
4. DHRUVI KAMDAR
5. VAIDEHI BHATIA

**STUDENT EDITORS:**

1. AVANTIKA MAHAJAN
2. ANANYA GIRI UPADHYA
3. AYUSH SHAKYA
4. GOWTHAMI NALLURI
5. JIGISHA AGARWAL
6. TEJASWI SADE

## **FOREWORD**

More has been said about the writing of LLM aspirants than of any other group, except, of course, poets, and novelists. The difference is that while the latter has usually been admired for their writing, the public has almost always damned Chartered Accountant for theirs. My best wishes to all these student contributors, for their future endeavours.

My best wishes and assurance to the readers that this will add a lot to the knowledge after reading this White Book and I assure you that it would be of great help sort during your LLM Examination Preparation. It is not just for all those who want to pursue LLM as there career and want to give LLM related examinations.

**By Rakshita Sharma**

**Senior Associate, All India Legal Forum**

## PREFACE

May there be Peace in Heaven, May there be Peace in the Sky, May there be Peace in the Earth, May there be Peace in the Water, May there be Peace in the Plants, May there be Peace in the Trees, May there be Peace in the Gods in the various Worlds, May there be Peace in all the human beings, May there be Peace in All.

Our age-old culture prays for peace and happiness for one and all. Family is the first and oldest social group. It has played an important role in the stability and prosperity of the civilization. Almost everything of lasting value in humanity has its roots in the family. Peace and harmony in the family are important for the all-around development of children. This White Book on How to Prepare for CA Examination by All India Legal Forum is aimed at bringing about desired sensitivity in all duty holders and scribes. We are glad to be a part of the All India Forum. Here's an introduction to our team:

❖ **Parton-In-Chief:** Aayush Akar

❖ **Editor-In-Chief:** Shubhank Suman

❖ **Senior Manager:** Rakshita Sharma

❖ **Managers:** Avantika Mahajan

❖ **Researchers:**

1. Arun Meena
2. Anusha Gupta
3. Asmaa Amatullah Khan
4. Dhruvi Kamdar
5. Vaidehi Bhatia

❖ **Editors:**

1. Avantika Mahajan
2. Ananya Giri Upadhya
3. Ayush Shakya
4. Gowthami Nalluri
5. Jigisha Agarwal
6. Tejaswi Sade

## **DISCLAIMER**

The whole team of All India Legal Forum has made all efforts to summarize the important aspects of how to prepare for LLM Examination retrieved from the current pursuing candidates and from the candidates those who have cleared.

**LLM**

## OVERVIEW

This white paper on LLM examination includes all the important aspect one needs for preparing for different LLM examinations. It gives an outline as well as in-depth explanation of the syllabus, extensively explains the process of when and how to start and the preparation materials like books, sample question paper, etc.

It's a way from the STARTING of LLM preparation till its CRACKING.

### **Key features:**

- An in-depth study guide for the LLM Examination, with detailed theory and references, as well as schedules and motivations for preparation.
- This white paper takes into account the latest pattern of the LLM examination and provides a comprehensive overview of the syllabus.

## CONTENTS

1. WHAT IS LLM?
2. IS LLM NECESSARY?
3. SKILLS ACQUIRED THROUGH LLM
4. CAREER OPPORTUNITIES
5. LLM EXAMINATIONS
6. ELIGIBILITY
7. SPECIALISATIONS
8. HOW TO FIND YOUR TRUE INTEREST?
9. WHERE TO PURSUE?
10. NLU
11. PRIVATE OR GOVT
12. ABROAD
13. SYLLABUS
14. EXAMINATION DETAILS OF CLAT PG
15. AILET
16. LSAT
17. INTERNATIONAL
18. COMMOM BOOKS
19. WHEN AND HOW TO PREPARE
20. PREPARATION TIPS
21. SUBJECT WISE TIPS
22. STRATEGIES
23. TOPPERS INTERVIEWS
24. COACHING
25. CONCLUSION



# WHAT IS LLM?



LLM is the postgraduate degree in law. The Master of Law or LLM is a two-year course offered at various colleges and universities. The course curriculum of the LLM degree is divided into four semesters. In LLM, students gain in-depth knowledge of a specific field of law by intensive research in that particular area of law.

In the LLM course, candidates need to select the law specialisation in which they want to make their future. Thus, candidates can pursue their LLM degree in specialisations such as constitutional law, criminal law, family law, corporate law, IPR, etc.

## **IS LLM NECESSARY?**

The above question might come in most of the law aspirants or those students who are pursuing law. LLM basically is a master's course or specialisation in specific type of law. Most of the law graduates opt for pursuing LLM as it helps in the specialisation of a lawyer and adds charms to the CV.

While the answer to the above question is no since one can practise as an advocate and appear for the judiciary without an LLM, an LLM adds a specific skill set and knowledge to one's description and helps in corporate law firm placements. Moreover, lawyers with LLM specialisation are favoured more as representatives rather than graduated lawyers.



## **ACQUIRING SKILLS THROUGH LLM**

An LLM course can equip you with a number of qualities that can prove useful when you wish to progress into a career or pursue further legal research. We hope that you can acquire and develop the right set of skills to make the best out of your study. Some of the qualities one can acquire from an LLM course are:



### **Research and Critical Thinking Skills**

The level of research that you undertake during an LLM study is quite advanced in comparison to the work that you put in to draft a quick opinion for a client in response to a legal query. However, time is an important factor in both cases and so is the depth of your research. An LLM study will help you manage your time on research work and to make sure that your writing is structured well.

Critical reading does not mean that you criticise content that you read, but that you question concepts and analyse them through interactive discussions. Similarly, critical writing involves choosing a theme that balances both critical thinking and workable suggestions. For instance, in the course of your seminars you can ask questions about concepts, generate debate around a topical issue, or share your thoughts on an approach which, in your opinion, does not fit within the scope of a topic.

These thoughts can be translated into theses. It is important to mold your explanation into the scope of the course through research inputs. Asking questions in class and engaging in discussions is a good way of developing your critical mind.

### **Presentation and Communication Skills**

In some law schools, LLM seminars include student presentations on topics of your choice or as suggested by the lecturer. This gives you a good platform to put your research skills and knowledge to test. You can improve upon your approaches by hearing your fellow students' analyses. In addition, you will have ample opportunities to participate in legal research

seminars or conferences held in your law school. Keep an eye out for invitations to participate in such forums as notices are put up well in advance.

You can also communicate your views on legal affairs and law school events by contributing to your department's newsletter. This can develop your media and communication skills and give you wider exposure to topical discussions.

### **Project-based Work/Multi-tasking**

Assessments at law school can expose you to several aspects of project-based work that you would experience in law firms or in an in-house corporate team. They are similar to project-based work that have specified scope of content, deadlines, recommended structure and research methods. These are some of the elements that prepare you for the future. For instance, your LLM thesis is a good example of seeing your own project to execution and final submission.

During LLM study, you can take advantage of guidance sessions to prepare yourself for assignments and thesis submissions. You can also seek advice from alumni.

By getting involved in different aspects of LLM student life, you will gain the key quality of multi-tasking which can prove very useful in your professional career.

### **Inter-personal Skills and Team Activities**

A lawyer's interaction with his or her clients is key to developing and maintaining long-term business relationships. It is therefore important that you engage in client management skills through course of your LLM study. Some modules may require you to attend client-counseling sessions, while others may look at professional development skills through case examples.

By participating in group assignments, you will be exposed to team work and problem-solving. Qualities such as efficiency, politeness and patience will be tested during these assignments. On individual projects such as dissertations, skills such as time management and multi-tasking can help you work your way through to final submission.

### **Attention to Detail and Taking in Complex Information**

Being in the legal profession can be demanding and the ability to be able to take on several tasks is the key to progress. On your LLM course you will take on intensive reading before

your seminars where you will peruse a long reading list to prepare yourself for class. For assessment submissions, you will spend hours in the library scanning hundreds of scholarly titles, but will only cite a few to support your arguments. Your acute sense of picking up on critical information will prove very useful in the long run when you skim through client files.

Similarly, it is essential that you take in and analyse complex information in a short span of time. One of the key skills that you develop whilst doing an LLM degree is to manage large amounts of complex material. Methods such as mind mapping and highlighting key words are useful to absorb vast amounts of information.

## **CAREER OPPORTUNITIES AFTER LLM?**

Law has always been significant in understanding the community we live in. This is not just in one country but across the globe. Pursuing law opens tonnes of gateways for jobs. Everything involves some sort of legal contract between the two parties which makes law one of the most fertile territories in terms of profession and providing LLM job opportunities.

The world that we live in requires expertise and skill-based degree programs. There is a wider scope after LLM because the degree offers expert and subject-oriented coursework. LLM is a specialised degree; hence, LLM holders often land onto jobs which are subject-oriented. Thus, pursuing an LLM degree opens promising career avenues in the legal sector.

An LLM leads to various professions which are thoroughly respected and appreciated in society. Not only do these professions guarantee fiscal security but also ensure job satisfaction. Here is a non-exhaustive list of professions which make sure an LLM graduate is well placed and has the answer to the question: what after LLM?

### **Advocate**

In such a job profile one needs to do a lot of research work to gather factual data as well as physical evidence to support their claim. To perform his duties, he or she must have apt and thorough knowledge of the country's laws. This profession also requires an astute awareness of human behaviour and psychology. Apart from this, other responsibilities allocated to advocates include scrutinising and drafting contracts.

### **Civil Advocate**

A lawyer who facilitates the settlement of individuals, claims, mortgages, guardianships, divorce, and negligence cases.

### **Tax Advocate**

A lawyer who deals with all forms of government taxation, including income tax, excise duty, sales taxes, and concessions.

### **Corporate Lawyer**

A lawyer whose job is to look after the legal work of corporations, to establish and retain firms, to enter into numerous government contracts, contracting and acquisition arrangements and to make certain other rights and decrees.

### **International Lawyer**

A lawyer who negotiates with international relations and customs between nations and offer guidance on projects and negotiations for governments and private companies.

### **Labour and Employment Lawyer**

A lawyer who looks after the interests and responsibilities of employers, wherein they need support in opposing the administration over the working conditions of employees.

### **Intellectual Property Rights Lawyer**

They preserve and secure rights of possession by patents, trademarks, and copyrights.

### **Solicitor**

In such a job profile an individual usually specialises in a specific area of law like tax, litigation, family or property. Solicitors offer legal advice to private and commercial clients.

### **Legal Advisor**

Candidates opting to work in such a job profile are lawyers who specialise in a specific field of law. Legal advisors are usually hired by governments as well as large organisations/ companies. The main task of a legal advisor is to protect their clients from legal implications or consequences.

### **Legal Consultant or Legal Associate**

A legal consultant or a legal associate assists in contract summarisation, contract management, legal research, drafting, litigation and research- related projects. If one has specialised knowledge of the subject, one successfully manages to grow as a consultant with high paying offers.

### **Judge**

This is a highly respected as well as regarded position in a legal career or in the judicial system of any country. One has to ensure that justice is administered and legal rights of all the involved parties are safeguarded. A judge presides over trials/hearings wherein they listen

to case presented by lawyers. In order to be a judge, one needs to be well nuanced with subject knowledge and skills.

### **Legal Document Reviewer**

A legal document reviewer or a derivative's job is to negotiate and review various kinds of legal documents, such as draft responses and ancillary documents.

### **Trustee**

A trustee is under a legal obligation to administer property for a specified purpose.

### **Notary Public**

Individuals are hired in such a job profile by the central government for the whole or specific part of the country. Any person who has been practicing law (as a lawyer) for 10 years is eligible to apply for a notary post. The tasks performed by a Notary are as follows:

- To verify, authenticate, clarify or attest the execution of any instrument.
- To translate and verify the translation, of any document from one language to another.
- To administer an oath to or take an affidavit from any person.
- To act as a commissioner, to record evidence in any civil or criminal trial if so directed by the court or authority.
- To act as arbitrator, mediator or conciliator if so required.

Therefore, scope and opportunities increase multifold after obtaining an LLM. LLM graduates are often employed as lawyers, legal consultants, advisors, solicitors, legal writers, or in the Indian Legal Services.

The world that we live in requires expertise in every field and law is no different. Pursuing an LLM degree opens promising career opportunities and avenues in the legal sector. After completion of the LLM degree, there are career options pertaining to both the public and private sectors. Both the sectors hire LLM degree holders who are professionals and have immense knowledge of the subject and the field. It is a universal fact that LLM graduates are preferred over normal law degree holders because they are deemed as better professionals and more knowledgeable. LLM holders often land onto jobs which are subject-oriented. Thus, pursuing an LLM degree opens promising career avenues in the legal sector.



After completion of the LLM degree, there are career options in the legal field pertaining to both the public and private sectors – such as consultancies, corporates, courthouses, financial services, FMCGs, international organisations, law firms, media and publishing houses, and NGOs. Both the sectors hire LLM degree holders who are professionals with sheer acumen and astute knowledge of the subject.

## **LLM EXAMINATION**

LLM is a post-graduate degree of law of two-year course that is pursued after completion of law degree to become knowledgeable in any specialisation. Admission is done on basis of performance in law entrance exams like CLAT, LSAT, and other university- level examinations. A law degree of three or five years with 50-60% total scores are required.

LLM admissions are taken through examinations. Plenty of private law schools provide LLM courses, either via examinations or not. Such examinations include the LSAT, CUCET, TISSNET, DU Master of Laws exam, SAAT, AJEE, AP LAW CET, BHU PET, AILET, and IPU CET. These universities conduct examinations in two modes: one, the objective target mode, and another, subjective. Each university may choose either or both of these modes.

## **COMMON LLM ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA**

Candidates are eligible to apply for admission in an LLM course if they have completed their graduation in law, that is, if the aspirant has secured his/ her LLB/ Bachelor of Law/ Five-year integrated LLB course from a recognised university/ college.

Apart from this, some colleges also fix a minimum percentage requirement for the LLM course offered by them. As part of the eligibility criteria shared by such colleges, candidates need secure at least 55% aggregate marks at the graduation level in order to be eligible to secure admission in LLM course offered by them.

### **Law Eligibility and Entrance Exams**

Law colleges across India have a different selection process and eligibility criteria for admissions at UG and PG levels. However, given below is the basic eligibility criteria that candidates need to fulfil to secure admission in law courses offered at UG and PG levels:

**Eligibility for UG Law Courses:** Candidates are eligible to secure admission in UG law courses if they have cleared Higher Secondary School/Intermediate (10+2) or its equivalent exam from a recognised board with not less than 45% marks in aggregate.

**Eligibility for PG Law Courses:** 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.

## **SPECIALISATIONS IN LLM**

Some of the popular fields of specialisation of LLM in India are listed below:

- Constitutional Law
- International Trade and Business Law
- Taxation Law
- Family Law
- Corporate Law and Governance
- Environmental Law
- Criminal Law
- Human Rights
- Intellectual Property Rights
- Jurisprudence

Some of the most pursued courses for LLM are:

### **1. LLM International Law**

LLM in International Law deals with the study of different countries and organisations. It is highly popular in India considering that it gives students a chance to work abroad. It includes comparative law, international law and international relations, international organisations, and international dispute resolution bodies. ILS Law College is among the top colleges in India providing this specialisation.

### **2. LLM Corporate Law**

LLM in corporate law educates students on the process of interacting with stakeholders, directors, employers and creditors. Graduates can find jobs in various corporate sectors and legal firms. LLM corporate law includes company law, banking and finance law, corporate social responsibility, financial models, and derivatives in a legal context. National Law University, Jodhpur, Hidayatullah National Law University, and Chandigarh University are among the top colleges offering LLM in Corporate Law.

### **3. LLM Criminal Law**

LLM in criminal law is for students who find it interesting to enter the world of criminal law and other dimensions. It provides an opportunity for the students to deal with actions of intentional harm to individuals, which is in larger sense a threat to humanity. National Law University, Bhopal and Dr. Ambedkar Law University, Chennai are the top colleges in this field.

## HOW TO FIND YOUR TRUE INTEREST?

Are you confused about choosing the right subject for specialisation? Let us clear your confusion!

What area of law are you passionate about? What was your favourite subject in your undergraduate course? This may be the subject that interested you the most, or the one you found particularly easy to learn. If given a chance, would you choose that subject as your specialisation and start your career in that particular field? Are you confused between two specialisations?

It is important to decide this because an LLM implies an immense amount of research and case study. If it is not from your area of interest, you might find it difficult, hectic, uninteresting, and futile if you do not wish to take up a career in that area.

- Are you confused between two specializations?

It is important to find since you'll have to do an immense amount of research and case study.

If it is not from your area of interest, you might find it difficult and hectic.

### **There are certain factors one must keep in mind:**

1. What are the colleges that offer the specialization you want to enrol in.

In your home country and abroad

2. What is the scope of the specialization.

3. LLM is not an end goal.

It is the means to get you in whatever direction you are going in. The area of law you wish to pursue a career in.

4. Area of law that interests you

The LLM you pick will be mostly influenced by the modules taken by you during your undergraduate course. It is important to have basic knowledge in the area in which you wish to pursue higher studies.

One must consider their strengths. If you are choosing an area in which you excel, you must give your best to succeed.

Top LLM programs are:

1. LLMs Law Studies
2. LLMs International Law Studies
3. LLMs Business Law Studies
4. LLMs Legal Studies
5. LLMs International Law
6. LLMs Law
7. LLMs Administrative Law studies
8. LLMs National Law studies
9. LLMs Economic Law Studies
10. LLMs Law and Regulation
11. LLMs Commercial Law
12. LLMs International Business Law

If you are interested in Human Rights Law

13. Human Rights Law
14. Public Interest Law
15. Civil Rights Law

Dispute Resolution Studies

16. Arbitration

17. Dispute Resolution

18. Mediation

Business Law

19. Business Law

20. Commercial Law

21. Corporate Law

Different universities offer different programs. Visit the university website and find what are the programs offered by them in your area of interest.



## **LLM (Masters of law)**

If you are sure to pursue LLM the next most important question is WHERE.

Confused between NLU and non-NLU? Or are you planning to study abroad.

Let's clear your confusion!

## NLU (National Law University)

You can LITERALLY call it “the dream college of every law aspirant” and I’m not even exaggerating. The first NLU established under the National Law School of India Act, 1986 is the National Law School of India University (NLSIU), Bangalore.

There is a total of **23** NLUs in India and they are:

National Law School of India University, Bangalore	Business Law, Human Rights Law
The West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences	Corporate and Commercial Law, International and Comparative law
National University of Study and Research in Law, Ranchi	Business Law, IPRs, International Trade Law, Law, Science and Technology.
Maharashtra National Law University, Nagpur	Corporate and Commercial Law, Intellectual Property Law, Constitutional Law, Personal Law, Energy and Telecommunication law
Himachal Pradesh National Law University, Shimla	International and Comparative Law, Constitutional and Administrative Law, Corporate and Commercial Law, Criminal and Security Law, Family and Social Security Law, Legal Pedagogy and Research
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar National Law University, Rai, Sonapat	PG diploma in corporate law

National Law University, Delhi.	Constitutional and Environmental Law, Constitutional and Criminal Law, Constitutional, Human Rights and Humanitarian Law,
---------------------------------	---

	Constitutional Law and Personal Law, Business Law
--	---

Maharashtra National Law University, Aurangabad.	Business and Corporate law
--	----------------------------

National University of Advanced Legal Studies, Kochi.	International Trade Law, Constitutional and Administrative Law
---	--

National Law Institute University, Bhopal	Human Rights Law, IPR, Business Law, Constitutional and Administrative Law, Criminal Law
---	--

National Law University, Jodhpur.	Corporate Law, IPRs
-----------------------------------	---------------------

NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad	IPR, Trade Law, Corporate and Commercial Law, International Law, Personal Law
-------------------------------------	---

Gujarat National Law University.	Corporate and Business Law International Comparative Law IPRs, Constitutional and Administrative Law Criminal and Security Law Public Policy Law and Governance
----------------------------------	---

Hidayatullah National Law University, Raipur	Corporate Law, IPRs, Environment Law.
National Law University, Odisha.	Corporate and Commercial Law.
Chanakya National Law University, Patna	Constitutional and Administrative Law, Intellectual Property Law, Corporate and Commercial Law,

	Criminal Law, Human Rights Law, International Law
Tami Nadu National Law University, Tiruchirappalli	Corporate and Securities Law, Intellectual Property Law, Natural Resources law
Maharashtra National Law University, Mumbai.	Corporate and Commercial Law, Constitutional and Administrative Law, Maritime Law
Dharmashastra National Law University	LLM (Master of Law)
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University, Lucknow.	Constitutional and Administrative Law, Business Law, Criminal Law, Environmental Law, International Law, Labour Law, Jurisprudence, IPR, Human Rights Law

National Law University and Judicial Academy, Guwahati.	Corporate and Commercial Law, Intellectual Property Law, International Law, Environmental Law, Constitutional Law, Personal Law, Human rights law.
Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law, Patiala	Business Law, Constitutional Law, Criminal Law, International Law
Damodaram Sanjivayya National Law University, Vishakhapatnam.	Constitutional Law, Commercial Law, Criminal law

There are many private law colleges that have an amazing infrastructure and amazing faculty. **ARMY INSTITUTE OF LAW, SYMBIOSIS LAW SCHOOL, JINDAL GLOBAL LAW SCHOOL, LLOYD LAW COLLEGE** is considered as the best among all.

## **ABROAD**

Are you planning to pursue your LLM Abroad?

Here is the list of top 10 universities in Law and Legal studies by QS World University Ranking

1. Harvard University- Cambridge, United States
2. University of Oxford- United Kingdom
3. University of Cambridge- United Kingdom
4. Yale University- United States
5. Stanford University- United States
6. The London School of Economics and Political Science- United Kingdom
7. Columbia University- United States
8. New York University- United States
9. University of California, Berkeley- United States
10. National University of Singapore- Singapore

### **Eligibility:**

Most universities require an undergraduate degree from a recognized university and a high GPA, some universities even require work experience. In some universities, it is mandatory for international students from the non-English speaking country to take exams like IELTS and TOEFL.

For completely different Abroad Master of Laws Program Their square measure Different Exams Like-:

1. TOEFL for United States of America, Canada
2. IELTS or PTE for United Kingdom, Australia, New Sjaelland
3. CELPIP for North American nation

#### 4. CAE or CPE for United Kingdom

TOEFL (Test of English as a far off Language)

TOEFL is one amongst the foremost standard English proficiency exams accepted at yank and Canadian universities and colleges abroad. TOEFL tests international students' usage and understanding of English because it is spoken, written and detected in school and university surroundings. ETS (Educational Testing Services) is that the conducting body of the TOEFL check and is accountable for setting the TOEFL queries, conducting the check, and causation every answerer their record book.

There is Minimum of 50-55% Students United Nations Agency Apply and seem in Master of Laws exam and afterward 30-45% Students Pursue Master of Laws Masters Course.

Recognition by Bar Council of India (BCI) of Law Degrees of Foreign Universities

As of notification released on August 26, 2020, BCI has provided certain conditions for various foreign Universities who provide a degree in law. Such conditions are relevant to all foreign Universities.

1. Students undertake a regular law course after graduation either the type of 10+2+3+3 or 10+2+5.
2. After a three – year bachelor's degree in any subject (i.e., B.A. / B. Com. / BBA / B.Sc.), a three years LL.B. degree is pursued. OR
3. A three – year LL.B. programme followed by 1-year whole time LPC / BVC. Register with a Law firm through a service contract for a period of two years and later be enrolled as a solicitor or join a qualified Barrister's Chamber to accept pupillage for a year to be a Master. OR
4. A student is enrolled in a 4 – year LL.B. degree and is pursuing subjects like Accounts, Finance, Management or a Language. This is followed by a one-year full time course in LPC / BVC from a College of Inns of Courts / Solicitors Society or a Master of Law degree. OR

5. Only regular three-year law degrees from abovementioned universities are granted recognition. Any two-year law degrees, external degrees or diploma courses offered is not considered.

TISSNET (Tata Institute of Social Science)

They Conduct a National Level test once a year referred to as TISSNET. The test is Conducted once a year for various Management Program and one is that the Master of Laws Program during which students will apply for Masters and Ph.D. Programs.

### **OBLIGATIONS OF STUDENTS APPLYING FOR LLM ABROAD**

1. Either a 3 year / 5-year degree LL.B. degree from a recognised university or college in India.
2. Have passed either TOEFL / IELTS exam with a requisite score to apply in a university. This is necessary for most universities require your scores to be assured of your English language ability.
3. Check your eligibility for scholarships that can be available. Many universities provide a merit based / entrance exam-based scholarships. Some even have an availability for Government scholarships.
4. Shortlist the universities you are applying to.
5. Research skills, experience and / or work experience prove to be an added advantage.
6. The application package consists of all the necessary documents as required by the prospective university or college at the time of admission.



## ❖ SYLLABUS FOR LL.M INTERNATIONAL LAW

Definition, origin and development of international law, sources and subjects of International law, relationship between International and municipal law, state recognition, state succession, international river and canals, international law of the sea, air, space, aerial navigation, outer space exploration and use, nationality statelessness, state jurisdiction, basis of jurisdiction, jurisdiction immunity, extradition and asylum, diplomatic and consular relations, law of treaties, war and use of force in International law, law of contraband & blockade, concept of war, legal effects of outbreak of war and enemy character, settlement of international disputes, state responsibility, retorsion, reprisals, Armed interventions with the role of United Nations

- Comparative Public Law
- International Organization
- Law of Sea, air and space
- International Dispute Resolution Bodies
- International law and international relations: Development and trends
- Law and justice in Internationalized World
- International Human Right and Humanitarian Law
- International Courts and Tribunal

## ❖ SYLLABUS FOR LL.M CORPORATE LAW

- Banking and Finance Law
- Financial Models and Derivatives in a Legal Context
- Corporate Social Responsibilities and the Law
- European Law of Capital Markets
- European Procurement Law
- Principles of International Tax Law

## ❖ SYLLABUS FOR LL.M BUSINESS LAW

- Law and Social Transformation in India
- Judicial Law
- Industrial Law
- Business Law
- Law of Industrial and Intellectual Property

- Legal Resolution of Economic Enterprises, Law Relating to Regulatory Authorities

❖ **SYLLABUS FOR LL.M LABOR LAW**

- Comparative Labor Laws
- Law relating to Trade Unions and Labor welfare
- Law relating to Industrial relations
- Law relating to Social Security and Safety Measures

❖ **SYLLABUS FOR LL.M INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS**

Nature, meaning, definition and scope of IPR, Trademarks Act 1999, Patents Act 1970, Copyright Act 1957, IPR in International Perspective

- Research Project
- Advanced IP issues
- Plant Breeders Rights
- Overview of Intellectual Property Rights
- Traditional Knowledge and Biodiversity
- Commercialization of IP & Licensing
- Copyright and Design Law
- International and Comparative IP Law

❖ **SYLLABUS FOR LL.M HUMAN RIGHTS**

- Refugee Law
- Human Rights and Criminal Justice
- International Humanitarian Law
- People's Right to Self-determination
- Constitutional Governance of Human Rights in India
- Concept of Human Rights and Human Duties

❖ **SYLLABUS FOR LL.M TAXATION LAW**

- General Principles of Taxation
- Corporate Tax
- Indirect Tax Law
- Tax Litigation

- International Taxation
- Direct Tax Law

❖ **SYLLABUS FOR LL.M CONSTITUTIONAL LAW**

- Mass Media Law
- Judicial Process
- Law and Social Transformation in India
- Constitutionalism: Pluralism and Federalism
- Indian Constitutional Law- The New Challenges
- Administrative Process and Judicial Control

❖ **SYLLABUS FOR LL.M ENVIRONMENTAL LAW**

- Nature and Scope of Environmental Law
- International Law and Environmental Protection
- Protection of water, air and Environment in India
- Emerging issues in Environmental Law
- Environmental Protection and General Civil and Criminal Law
- Protection of Environment under Indian Constitution

❖ **SYLLABUS FOR LL.M MARITIME LAW**

- Maritime Laws and Practices
- Maritime Jurisdiction
- Maritime Disputes Settlement
- Maritime Safety and Security
- Maritime Environmental Law and Practices
- Maritime Insurance Policies and Practices

# CLAT LL.M

The syllabus for CLAT LL.M is-

1. Constitutional Law
2. Jurisprudence
3. Administrative law
4. Law of Contract
5. Family Law
6. Tort
7. Criminal Law
8. Property Law
9. Company Law
10. Public International Law
11. Tax Law
12. Environmental Law
13. Labour and Industrial Law

## ❖ HOW TO APPLY FOR CLAT PG?

Before registering, check the eligibility criteria

The candidate must have a 3year LLB degree or a 3year integrated LLB degree or an equivalent LLB degree from a recognized university.

The candidate must have a minimum aggregate of

1. 50% for SC/ST
2. 55% for General/ OBC/ SAP

The candidate must be an Indian citizen or an NRI

Note: There is no upper age limit for the application for CLAT PG

## DOCUMENTS REQUIRED:

- Class 10th certificate/ Birth certificate

- Class 12th certificate
- Photograph
- Signature
- Caste certificate (if applicable)
- Domicile certificate
- BPL certificate
- Mobile number
- Email ID

### SPECIFICATION

DOCUMENT	FORMAT	MAXIMUM SIZE
Photograph	PNG or JPG/JPEG	500kb
Signature	PNG or JPG/JPEG	100kb
State of domicile certificate	PDF	1.5MB

Now that we know all documents required, let's see the procedure for registration.

The registration process can be divided into 3 steps

1. CLAT registration
2. Application form filling
3. Fee submission

#### ❖ **CLAT REGISTRATION:**

- To register, visit the official website
- Click on the **Click Here**, it'll open the login panel
- Since we don't have an account already, click the **Register** option

- You'll be asked to fill in details like
- Name, Mobile Number, and password. You'll receive an OTP on the number that you've registered.
- The registration will be complete only after you verify your mobile number

❖ **APPLICATION FORM:**

In the application form, there are five sections:

1. Personal Information
2. Communication Details
3. Qualifying Exam Details
4. Preferences
5. Reservation

**PERSONAL INFORMATION:**

You'll have to attach a recent photograph and enter details like Name, Date of birth, Parent's name and other information as required.

**COMMUNICATION DETAILS:**

The candidate needs to fill in details like state, permanent address, pin code

**QUALIFYING EXAM DETAILS:**

In this section, the candidate needs to fill in details such as

- Name of the qualifying exam with status (Appeared, appearing or passed)
- Month and year of passing the qualifying exam
- Percentage (if passed the exam)

**PREFERENCES:**

This is the most important part as it includes selecting the NLU of your preferences. Before selecting the NLU, check if the course you wish to study in LLM is available. Consider all aspects before selecting. Check the list of NLU.

**RESERVATION:**

Many NLUs offer domicile reservations.

After filling this form, tick on the declaration box and click **submit**

FEE SUBMISSION:

Candidates can submit the fee through online payment.

SC/ST/BPL Category	Rs.3500
General/OBC/NRI/OCI/PIO/PWD	Rs.4000

NOTE: THERE IS NO APPLICATION CORRECTION WINDOW WHICH MEANS THERE IS NO WAY TO RECTIFY, CANDIDATE NEEDS TO BE CAUTIOUS WHILE FILLING THE FORM AND DO CHECK BEFORE SUBMITTING.

If candidate faces any difficulty in filling the form, they can contact

[clat@consortiumofnlus.ac.in](mailto:clat@consortiumofnlus.ac.in)

Law admissions at a majority of colleges and universities in India are done on the basis of entrance exams. Most of the law entrance exams conducted for admission in UG level law courses evaluate candidates on the basis of their aptitude/ knowledge on subjects such as General Knowledge, English, Mathematics (Numerical Ability), Logical Reasoning and Legal Aptitude. On the other hand, popular law exams for PG level law courses comprise questions from subject areas such as Constitutional Law, Jurisprudence and other law subjects (Contract, Torts, Criminal Law, International Law, Environment Law and Human Rights Law, etc.).

### CLAT PG

Colleges accepting CLAT PG course & NLU cut off

Below mention is the list of colleges accepting CLAT PG and their Cut off

#### National Law Universities (NLUS)

National Law Universities	Law	PWD	Scheduled Caste (SC)		Scheduled Tribes (ST)		
			Opening Rank	Closing Rank	Opening Rank	Closing Rank	

NLSIU Bangalore	83	443	115	196	254	404
NALSAR Hyderabad	-	-	118	444	411	567
NLIU Bhopal	551	609	584	643	597	765
WBNUJS Kolkata	624	891	720	965	783	1000
NLU Jodhpur	1643	2052	730	1091	655	1155
HNLU Raipur	1089	2216	1130	1326	1189	1623
GNLU Gandhinagar	1225	1225	640	1408	1177	2126
RMLNLU Lucknow	1040	1040	445	880	4222	4222
RGNLU Patiala	2212	2221	428	1373	2049	2187
HPNLU Shimla	245	245	1202	1202	2700	2700
NUALS Kochi	2467	2484	3338	4189	4079	4079
NLU Odisha Cuttack	2342	2768	1346	1449	1836	2508
NUSRL Ranchi	1628	2593	1454	1470	2719	2719
TNNLS Tiruchirappalli	2165	2165	738	738	2652	2652
DSNLU Visakhapatnam	2587	2587	-	-	-	-
MNLU Mumbai	3138	3158	1110	2224	5303	6292
NLUJAA Guwahati	2879	2904	2306	2422	1354	3667
MNLU Nagpur	2831	2831	2246	2788	5728	572



**Seats:**

<b>National Law School of India University (NLSIU)</b>	-	<b>Bangalore</b>
All India	category:	50 seats
State	wise:	0
Special	category:	0
<b>NALSAR University of Law</b>	-	<b>Hyderabad</b>
All India	category:	40 seats
State	wise:	10
Special	category:	10
<b>National Law Institute University (NLIU)</b>	-	<b>Bhopal</b>
All India	category:	31 seats
State	wise:	16
Special	category:	0
<b>WB National University of Juridical Sciences (WBNUJS)</b>	-	<b>Kolkata</b>
All India	category:	40 seats
State	wise:	0
Special	category:	2
<b>National Law University (NLU)</b>	-	<b>Jodhpur</b>
All India	category:	115 seats
State	wise:	0
Special	category:	0
<b>Hidayatullah National Law University (HNLU)</b>	-	<b>Raipur</b>
All India	category:	45 seats
State	wise:	0
Special	category:	2
<b>Gujarat National Law University (GNLU)</b>	-	<b>Gandhinagar</b>
All India	category:	52 seats
State	wise:	0
Special	category:	11
<b>Ram Manohar Lohiya National Law University (RMLNLU)</b>	-	<b>Lucknow</b>
All India	category:	10 seats
State	wise:	10
Special	category:	0
<b>Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law (RGNUL)</b>	-	<b>Patiala</b>
All India	category:	38 seats
State	wise:	0
Special	category:	6
<b>NUALS- Kochi,</b>		<b>Kerala</b>
All India	category:	21 seats
State	wise:	19
Special	category:	0
<b>NLUO- Cuttack,</b>		<b>Odisha</b>
All India	category:	44 seats

State		wise:		0
Special				category:6
<b>NUSRL</b>	–		<b>Ranchi,</b>	<b>Jharkhand</b>
All	India		category:	10
State		wise:		10
Special		category:		0
<b>NLUJAA-</b>			<b>Guwahati,</b>	<b>Assam</b>
All	India	category:	10	seats
State		wise:		0
Special		category:		0
<b>DSNLU-Vishakhapatnam,</b>			<b>Andhra</b>	<b>Pradesh</b>
All	India	category:	2	seats
State		wise:		10
Special		category:		0
<b>MNLU</b>	-		<b>Mumbai,</b>	<b>Maharashtra</b>
All	India	category:	10	seats
State		wise:		0
Special category:				0

### Course and weight age

The content of the passages and the questions may be drawn from various legal reports, judgments, status etc. However, the candidates will be required to have a conceptual understanding of the basic legal subjects as mentioned below.

### CLAT Syllabus 2021 for LLM

Constitutional Law	Law of Torts
Administrative law	Criminal Law
Family Law	Labor and Industrial Law
Property law	Public international law
Jurisprudence	Company law
Intellectual property rights	International law
Tax law	Law of Contracts
Environmental Law	

### CLAT 2021 LLM Syllabus - Section-wise distribution of marks (New)

Subjects	Number of MCQ questions	Marks
Constitutional Law	60	60
Other Law Subjects including Contract, Torts, Criminal Law, International Law, IPR and Jurisprudence.	60	60
Total	120	120

Given below are the main topics for the CLAT

**Constitutional Law:** Election Law, Human Rights, Private Defense, Article 44 of Constitution, Indian Foreign Policy, Fundamental Rights, Voting Rights in India, etc.

- Indian Constitution
- Supreme Court, High Court, District Court, and Tribunals (Judicial and Quasi-Judicial Bodies)
- Rights and Duties
- Official Languages
- Panchayati Raj Acts
- Legislative Assembly, Election of President, and Vice President, etc.

**Jurisprudence:** Morality in the Rule of Law, The Common Law Model, The Rawlsian Model, Legal Institutions in the Society, Role of Legal Systems, Legal Theory, Nature and Role of Legal Systems, etc.

**Criminal Law** the Criminal Law Section of the CLAT PG exam may contain some tricky reasoning questions. Aspirants must brush up on the basics of this subject and prepare thoroughly. You can check the list of important topics in this subject concerning the CLAT PG 2021 exam.

- General Principles
- Conspiracy, Offenses, Liability
- Punishments and Criminal Conceptions, etc.

**Law of Torts** This topic covers some of the high weightage questions from the Law of Torts section of the CLAT PG 2021 paper. CLAT PG candidates can refer to the points mentioned below as part of their preparation for the upcoming exam.

- Types of Liability (Focus on Strict and Absolute Liability)
- Definitions and Basic Concepts of Torts Law
- Tort Feasors, Conspiracy, False Imprisonment
- Malicious Prosecution and Remedies & Negligence

**Law of Contracts** the Law of Contracts can be a very competitive section in the CLAT PG exam, due to its syllabus content. The major topics that students should focus on in their preparation for this section are as follows:

- Agency Contracts
- Insurance Guarantee
- Contracts Formation
- Contracts Discharge
- Quasi Contracts
- Void, and Illegal Contracts, etc.

## **Strategy to deal with law entrance exams for LLM**

Solve as many MCQs as you can: As this year's exam consists of Comprehensive based questions, one should do exhaustive reading to tackle any multiple-choice question. Solving question papers is a great confidence booster for some. In case you want to practice mock tests.

### **Prepare for the CLAT LLM entrance exam?**

Typically, the syllabus for these exams includes most of the subjects from the LLB course. There are some nuances, like extra emphasis on Jurisprudence & Constitutional law in some exams, some topics are dropped out completely in AIBE etc.

So, solving previous papers helps in getting familiar with the questions, pattern and syllabus. Also, there are important questions which are often repeated from previous years and also adapted or variations from other exams. I can confidently say that if you are thorough with previous papers + selected important questions, you can easily score 85%+ in these exams. With extensive practice, you can easily identify the answers to most questions; saving time to think and answer the unfamiliar questions.

**For example;** if you get a question “which article of the constitution talks about the Right to Equality?”. Studying theory will help you understand the background, the implication and nuances of the article - but for MCQ based questions, you just need to know the answer; even if you don't know the theory.

### **Before I begin, let me explain the CLAT exam pattern**

The CLAT examination had a total of 150 questions with a maximum score of 150 points, with each question worth one point. The 150 questions would be asked majorly from three sections including *Constitutional Law, Jurisprudence* and other legal topics – *Law of Contracts, Law of Torts, Criminal Law, International Law, Family Law, Property Law, Intellectual Property Law, etc.*

Now come to the **strategy** section. Follow these steps if you want to do well on the exam:

- **Create a practical study plan:** It's always good to have a perfect study plan. Without a good study plan, you won't be able to score well.
- **Make a list:** Make a list of what you've to study and what not. You've to crack the entrance not research.
- **Break up of time:** Make a strategy of how much time you need for a particular section. It's important to do so.
- **Prepare notes:** Make your notes in your own style. If you'll ask for my suggestion, I'll suggest you for Bullet Points.
- **Plan your own Exam strategy:** I've seen many students copying others' strategy, don't do that. That's man-to-man thing.
- **Train your mind for the exam:** Train your mind to cope up with anxiety and over excitement.

- **Practice previous years question papers:** By solving previous year papers you'll learn about the type of questions they will throw at you.
- **Time management:** Time is precious. Maximum people sitting in the examination hall can solve all those questions, but very few could do that with limited time and those who can do that in limited time, they'll make their way to NLUs.
- **Make your own way to approach the question:** Once again, I'll say, it's a man-to-man thing. Prepare on your own.

### **How to prepare for LLM:**



### ***CONSTITUTIONAL LAW***

#### **1. *M. Laxmikanth (Indian Polity for Civil Services)***

This book will give you a lot of data on which you are often tested in the exams. So, who was the first CAG, or CVC or when was the Emergency first imposed, or what did the 10th Schedule to the Constitution earlier contain and many more. This book does a fantastic job of answering such questions. So, this book is a must for all CLAT aspirants intending to get into PSU's or esteemed NLU's.

#### **2. *Bare act of Indian Constitution***

There is no substitute for a bare act (emphasis supplied). A lot of questions are directly answered from the Bare act in every examination. CLAT is not different. For e.g. The criteria set forth in Article 15(1) differ from those set forth in Article 29. (2). This can be appreciated only when one reads the bare act thoroughly. So, a thorough reading of the Bare act at least twice is sine-qua-non. Laxmikanth and DD Basu do not cover the bare act well.

#### **3. *Case-laws***

For case-laws one may have to refer to some source. Both Laxmikant and DD Basu do not cover case-laws well. So for recent case-laws, online sources like [www.livelaw.com](http://www.livelaw.com) or [www.legallyindia.com](http://www.legallyindia.com) or [www.blog.sconline.com](http://www.blog.sconline.com) will suffice.

But for the older case-laws, a J.N. Pandey or V.N. Shukla might be useful. (Please note: I am not suggesting that you read Pandey or Shukla entirely. They can be used for looking up for important case-laws.)

#### **4. MCQ's (Multiple Choice Questions)**

Solve as many MCQ's as possible from as many sources as possible. Also, do not miss out on seeing the questions in the past years' papers of the CLAT. They provide you a good sense of the types of questions that you might be asked.

### ***JURISPRUDENCE (50 questions – 1 mark each)***

#### **1. Dr. N. V. Paranjape**

This is an ideal book for Jurisprudence law. It is one of the most lucid books of Jurisprudence law. There are many foreign authors who have written more or less the same thing in a language which is extremely difficult to understand. So, I do not suggest that you read foreign authors for CLAT exam - the reason being that most of the questions that get framed will have their answer in either Paranjape or V.D. Mahajan.

#### **2. V.D. Mahajan**

This is an exhaustive source of Jurisprudence law. A lot many topics that Paranjape doesn't cover are covered well by V.D. Mahajan. If you can cover this book well, then there is no point picking up Paranjape for another source. The only problem is that Paranjape is written in a very simple language and is not as exhaustive as Mahajan, so often students choose Paranjape. This is because, in an ideal world, one would finish Jurisprudence from one source and then continue to learn more by reading other sources. If that is your strategy, then go for Paranjape or else Mahajan has more information.

#### **3. Online Videos**

There are many online videos that one can rely upon for developing an understanding of Jurisprudence law. But you can rely upon this only to get your preparation started. For a sound understanding, a proper book is absolutely necessary.

#### **4. MCQ's (Multiple Choice Questions)**

The majority of Jurisprudence questions are predictable. If you can solve all the questions and remember the answers from the different guides and Past Years MCQ's of UPSC & CLAT on Jurisprudence, I assure you that Jurisprudence section will be a cakewalk. Because there is always a lack of time, it is impossible to do questions from various guides, but even one source, if attentively solved, will be incredibly valuable. Most of the questions get repeated in other sources.

### ***SECTION C – MISCELLANEOUS LAWS - (50 questions – 1 mark each)***

In my opinion, Section C is frequently the game-changer. Many students who study well for CLAT have a strong understanding of constitutional and jurisprudence law. However, few people can claim to be confident in their Section C preparation because you can be tested on a wide range of legislation. However, the trick to ace this section is to study Contract, Torts, IPC, extremely well. These three laws have to be studied really well as maximum number of questions cover these laws. There can also be questions about Environmental Law, Human Rights, IPR, etc. but this can only be known once the syllabus for the next year is out which usually comes out on 1st January of every year. Some suggested books:

- a) ***Contract Law*** – Bare act and R.K. Bangia/ Avtar singh
- b) ***Indian Penal Code*** – Bare act and KD Gaur/S.N. Mishra
- c) ***Tort Law*** – R.K. Bangia

### **How much time you needed for preparation?**

CLAT is not tough to crack it for a 5-year undergraduate course or be it for the Masters. All you need is proper time management. There is much less rivalry for LL.M. programs than there is for undergraduate programs. CLAT LL.M. attracts over 5000 students.

By following a reliable source, you may quickly prepare for CLAT LL.M. I gave CLAT by studying LL.M. entrance book by A.K. Jain. You can devote 2–3 hours daily from now onwards as you will also be giving your exams of the final semester in the month of May. Be positive and consistent towards your preparation.

There is no better coaching for CLAT LL.M. If you really want to do well in CLAT LL.M, you should acquire Ashok Kumar Jain's LL.M guide and practice all of the questions in it. This book has a good summary of all subjects as well as a good number of questions are given for practice. If you answer these questions and read such summary more than two times, your chances of getting good rank.

### **Books one should refer to for a good score on the CLAT LL.M entrance exam:**

The CLAT LL.M admission exam is entirely focused on how much you study during your five years of law school and how clear and crisp your notions are; the paper level is extremely high and this I can say it with conviction because I have given the 2017 edition and cleared it and secured admission at National Law University Odisha.

Now coming back to the books that would be useful are Ashok Jain guide for LLM Entrance, bare acts are a must if you want to score above 80, also refer to LLM guides namely Singhal's SS Handbook for LLM Entrance exam.

### **The important topics for LLM CLAT examination**

1. Constitution - Fundamental Rights (clauses and sub clauses are important), DPSP, Union Executive, Emergency, Article 300, Constitutional Bodies.
2. Jurisprudence- all the schools, Books and authors, every thinker and their quotes
3. Others - Torts, International Law, IPR

### **What is the best approach to get into an LLM program in India using CLAT/AILET?**

Working hard on your concepts is the best approach to pass CLAT for LLM programs in India. It will also be highly advantageous if you have been practicing previous year's CLAT LLM papers.



# **AILET**

## **[All India Law Entrance Test]**

AILET is a university-level law entrance exam conducted by the National Law University, Delhi.

### **❖ Eligibility:**

- The candidate should have passed LL.B. or an equivalent degree with a minimum of **55%** of marks. Candidates with disabilities and candidates from SC/ST need a minimum of **50%** of marks.
- Candidates **waiting for the results** of their qualifying exam can also appear in the entrance exam but they will have to provide the eligibility by the cut-off date which will be notified along with the notification of the entrance exam result. If the candidate is placed in any compartment of the year but hasn't provided the eligibility, the candidate would be treated as ineligible.
- **Foreign candidates** have been exempted from writing the entrance exam, they'll be given admission based on merit.
- Candidates belonging to the **OCI/PIO** category can either apply as Indian citizens or foreign nationals. If they apply under the category foreign nationals, they'll be exempted from writing the exam but if they apply under the category Indian citizen, they'll have to write the entrance exam.

### **NOTE:**

**Definition of Foreign nationals:** Candidate who holds citizenship of a country other than India and has a valid passport.

### **OCI [Overseas Citizen of India]:**

Foreign citizens who are eligible to become Indian citizens on January 26, 1950, or become Indian citizens on or after January 26, 1950, or who belong to territories that became part of India after August 15, 1947, are eligible to register. As an overseas citizen of India (OCI). The minor children of these people are also eligible for OCI. However, if the applicant was a citizen of Pakistan or Bangladesh, they will not be eligible for OCI.

### **PIO [PERSONS OF INDIA ORIGIN]:**

Indian origin (PIO) refers to foreign citizens (except citizens of Pakistan, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China, Iran, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, and Nepal) who hold an Indian passport at any time or who or their Any parent/grandparent/great-grandparent who was born and permanently resides in India as defined in the Indian Government Act of 1935 and other territories that have since become part of India, provided that they are not citizens of any country as mentioned above. Country (as described above); or who is the spouse of an Indian citizen or PIO

**The number of seats:**

There is a total of 80 seats out of which 10 seats have been allotted for foreign nationals which are divided as follows:

5 seats	Foreign Nationals
5 seats	OCI/PIO

**RESERVATION:**

15%	SC candidates
7.5%	ST candidates
5%	Person with disabilities

❖ **EXAM STRUCTURE:**

There will be 150 Multiple Choice Questions that should be attempted within the given time limit which is 1hour 30 minutes.

**CANDIDATES SHOULD BE AWARE OF THE NEGATIVE MARKING**

- One wrong answer reduces 0.25 marks
- So if there are 4 wrong answers, 1 mark will be deducted (0.25\*4=1)

❖ **The syllabus for AILET LL.M is-**

The test comprises of 100 one-mark Objective type questions. There is also one essay-style descriptive question worth 50 points. The main focus of the exam is legal awareness.

- International Law
- Property Law
- Law of Torts
- Constitutional Law
- Jurisprudence
- Criminal Law
- Intellectual Property Law
- Legal Theory

**CUTOFF:**

2020 cutoff:

Category	cutoff
General	81.25
OBC Non-Creamy Layer	66.75
Scheduled Caste	60.25
Scheduled Tribe	61.25
Persons with Disability (OBC)	38.75
Persons with Disability (General)	67.5
Kashmiri Migrants	58.5
EWS	63.75

TO DEAL WITH AILET EXAMINATION, THE SAME STRATEGY AS FOR CLAT PG CAN BE USED HEREIN.

## **LSAT (LAW FACULTY EXAMINATION TEST)**

It is referred to as integral a part of grad school Admission check in u. s., North American nation and different Developing Countries. the aim of the LSAT is to check the talents necessary for achievement within the 1st year of grad school. Those skills embrace reading comprehension, reasoning, and writing, and also the check results facilitate admission call manufacturers and candidates alike gain valuable insight on grad school readiness. Studies have systematically shown the LSAT is that the single best predictor of first grad school performance, even higher than undergrad grade-point average. LSAC powerfully believes the LSAT ought to be only 1 a part of a holistic admission method that considers the talents and lived expertise of every candidate. the primary a part of the check may be a multiple-choice test that has reading comprehension, analytical reasoning, and logical reasoning queries.

### **❖ HOW TO APPLY FOR LSAT INDIA?**

Eligibility: The candidate should have completed a 3year LLB or a 5year BA LLB with a minimum of 55% of mark and 50% for SC/ST/PWD. Each college participating will have different eligibility criteria. Hence candidates are expected to check college-wise eligibility.

There is no age limit.

### **DOCUMENT REQUIRED:**

- Email ID
- Mobile number
- Photograph
- Document for identification like Aadhar Card, Voter ID, PAN Card
- Previous qualifying exam

### **DOCUMENT SPECIFICATION:**

#### **PHOTOGRAPH:**

- Should be JPEG/JPG/PNG format.
- Maximum file size is 2MB.
- Minimum width x height - 100 x 100 pixels

- Maximum width x height - 192 x 240 pixels

**IMPORTANT:**

- Shoulder tops should be visible.
- No cap or goggles.
- Light or white background.

**DOCUMENT (AADHAR, PAN CARD, VOTER ID):**

- Maximum file size is 2MB.

❖ **APPLICATION PROCESS:**

- First open the application link and click on Sign Up
- Now enter required details like Name, Country, Contact Number, Email ID, State and city and create a password.
- Click Save and continue.
- You'll receive a confirmation email.
- Login by entering the username and password that you created while signing up.
- Now in the dashboard enter details like Name, Gender, Date of Birth, Contact Number, Aadhar Number, Country, State, City.
- After entering all these details, you need to upload your photograph in the given size and format as mentioned above.
- Select the law course, examination center, and colleges all as per your choice.
- At last you'll need to provide details related to your parents/ guardian and then agree to all terms and conditions by selecting I Agree

❖ **FEE PAYMENT:**

Registration fee: Rs. 3800 (If you need an information booklet, you should pay Rs.450)

Can be paid through online payment method.

## **LIST OF COLLEGES / UNIVERSITIES ALONGWITH THE ADMISSION PROCESS**



### **❖ CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY**

At Faculty of Law, Cambridge University there are two programmes offered for Master's degree in law – MCL (Markets & Corporate Laws) and LL.M.

The course under LL.M. is an extensive and in-depth learning course for those who want to study further in the legal field. Applicants who want to study this advanced level need to have a prior bachelor's degree in Law.

### **PROCEDURE FOR ADMISSION**

- The [Student Visa](#) is a requirement for a student to study in the United Kingdom. Student visa is issued based on the course and time duration of the course. A confirmation of acceptance for studies letter is issued by the University to support the student visa application.
- Cambridge also has a certain set of minimum requirements based on academic qualifications for the courses that have been applied for. It is different with respect to each country. Currently for Indian students, a professional bachelor's study of at least 4 years in Law or other professional subjects with a CGPA 7.3+ or 70% overall grade is the benchmark.
- Further, for English language competency an IELTS or a TOEFL score test certificate is necessary. However, in view of COVID – 19 the University has relaxed this for certain courses by accepting the CAE and CPE scores. For candidates interested to pursue LL.M. / MCL, a certificate of a language test is to be necessarily submitted.
- The University also provides [funding](#) opportunities – directly through PG applicant portal or with some additional information, loans, funding for disabled students

depending on the course opted by the aspirant. The students need to select the funding option during the application submission process.



## **NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE (NUS)**

National University of Singapore offers a wide range of programme for students to pursue LL.M. Students can pursue an LL.M. with specialization, like in Asian Legal Studies, International & Comparative Law, Maritime Law, etc. or pursue an LL.M. degree with no specialization to keep their academic experience flexible. NUS provides LLM programs designed for today's need in the legal profession.

### **Procedure for [Admission](#)**

- A bachelor's degree in law
- Minimum TOEFL / IELTS score
- For a particular academic year, the admission process for student intake is held for a single time. The selected applicants are required to join the course by the month of August. The candidates selected for an intensive course study in English language are required to join by July.
- Students who are currently enrolled in their final year of undergraduate studies can also submit an early application with relevant documents by the end of July. A provisional offer of admission is issued to the selected candidates. Later, the original documents can be submitted to the University for fulfilment of application process.
- The University provides a range of Scholarships, funding, financial aid, grants and prizes to the deserving students. Such assistance is provided to NUS Law students on financial basis and / or on meritorious basis.
- The whole LL.M. programme structure consists of 40 – 44 credits in total. All LLM programs are full time courses which are taught for a period of 1 year. Only for an LLM in Maritime Law it is a part – time program which is taught for a period of two years.

## HANDONG INTERNATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, HANDONG GLOBAL UNIVERSITY, POHANG, SOUTH KOREA

The Department of School of Law, Handong Global University, South Korea offers a Master's Degree programme for a period of two years to students and interested professionals. At the University, students can choose from a [range of areas](#) to study in international law with a Christian perspective. Thus, it provides a scope for each individual to pursue their interest area and have a unique and personal curriculum.

### Procedure for Admission

At Handong International Law School students can choose to apply for [admissions](#) either in the General Admissions category or under Special Admissions type.

- To apply for General Admission category following eligibility criteria is issued by the University: -

Generally, only Korean nationals apply for this category but certain non – Korean nationals may also apply. They can contact admissions office of the University for any query in regards to choosing an admission category.

- An application for Special Admission category is subject to following conditions: -
  1. For students whose both parents are non – Korean nationals and students too are non – Korean nationals.
  2. Students who possess a 4-year degree from an approved college / university before enrolling for studies in the University. **OR**
  3. A student who is a non – Korean national and has received the entire education i.e., both school education and university education outside of South Korea.

### General pointers: -

1. Admission through the general / special category can be initiated after submitting an application packet containing all the essential documents as pointed by the University. The application packet needs to be mailed to the university address well before the deadline to be reviewed successfully.
2. An interview session is also conducted with a few shortlisted candidates by the University after the application review process.

3. Indian nationals applying for admission are also required to submit a score report of their English Proficiency Test – TOEFL or IELTS.
4. All the documents are to be submitted in English and in case of non – English documents; the translated documents need to be notarized by Korean Embassy. Thereafter, both the original and translated scripts of the document need to be submitted.
5. Students can apply either for general admission or special admission. A student cannot post an application for both the categories.

### Global Korea Scholarship (GKS)

GKS is available for international students pursuing Master's degree from the University for a period of 2 years with monetary and research and training benefits. This is an initiative by the Korean Ministry of Education to help students of [requisite criteria](#) to benefit and expand their studies further. Many scholarship holders have made an impact and earned a name for themselves in their field of expertise.

### **CONCLUSION**

Many students and professionals apply for career and professional programs in universities in different countries. A person should take the necessary path of researching every single opportunity available to them. In a broader view, the quality of learning helps a lot to develop and nurture one's career. Many factors like course fees, scholarships, grant, documentation, recommendations, etc. all play an important role while one chooses to pursue abroad study. Thus, every university / college / institution is teaching from the best resources available but the one that suits us is the best.

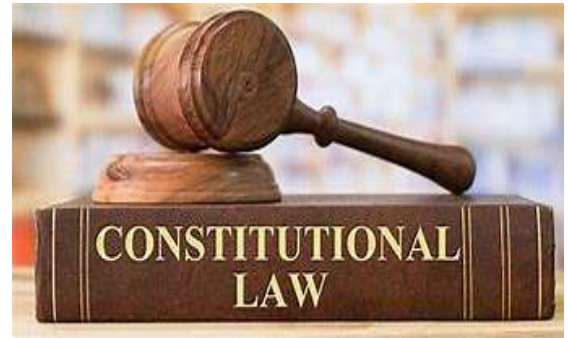
## THE COMMON BOOKS FOR ALL LL.M. EXAMS-

Jurisprudence and the Constitution are the two primary subjects on the exam.

They account for more than half of the total marks in the paper when taken together.

### Constitution

Constitution law of India, definition, features, framing of Indian constitution, doctrine of separation of power, executive power, nature of executive of India, relationship between President and Council of Minister, constitutional rights, Writ jurisdiction of HC and SC, freedom, right against social discrimination,



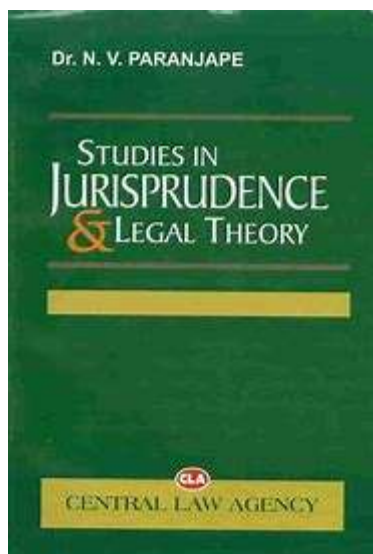
1. Legislative power – procedure, privileges
2. Judicial power – organization of judiciary, jurisdiction of SC of India,
3. Federal Idea – Nature of Indian Polity, co-operative federalism
4. Freedoms of Inter-state trade and commerce
5. Impact of Emergency on centre-state relations

Authors-

V.N Shukla

J.N Pandey

### Jurisprudence



Legal method, Indian Legal system, basic theory of law, Analytical positivism, Kelsen's pure theory of law, Hart's definition of law, Austin's theory of law, definition of law by Holland and Salmond, different theoretical approaches to study law and jurisprudence – Historical and anthropological approach, Sociological approach, economic approach (Marx's and Engel's views about the law and state, realist approach – American and Scandinavian realism,

## **WHEN AND HOW TO START PREPARING FOR LL.M?**

The recent pattern of LL.M tests has grown to be more demanding and lengthier; every student should know when to begin. As a result, every law student must **maintain a minimum of a 6-month time frame in mind in order to make suitable preparations.** CLAT isn't a game where everyone starts at the same level and works their way up to the top. Instead, it is a test in which each student begins at a distinct level. Every candidate has a passion for something specific. Some people may find jurisprudence questions easier to answer than constitutional law ones, and vice versa. Follow your gut instincts rather than what others say. Work on the issue that interests you the most.

- **SUBJECT ANALYSIS-** There should be subject analysis; you should be able to do a thorough analysis of the issue. You should be aware of the most significant things as well as the least important subjects. The most significant subjects are constitutional law, advanced jurisprudence, and international law, while contract law and environmental law should be given the least attention.
- **IMPORTANCE OF CURRENT AFFAIR-** With the analysis of the all the subjects, you should make it a regular practice to read current affairs because it will keep you informed about latest developments, amendments, and updates that will help you cover secondary subjects. And also, you should keep the chart of all the important and relevant cases of the topics that you cover. As well as you need to maintain a habit of reading faster, which can be developed with the mock trials and the test that you will take. Make sure your preparation isn't boring.
- **CURRENT AFFAIRS AND READING PRACTICE-** Keep yourself up to date with current events. Getting to know the most recent issues will also benefit you in law school. After reading one book thoroughly, move on to the next. Don't pile ten novels on your table and stress yourself out over finishing them all. Read a lot, but do it correctly. Also, don't forget to read the newspapers. Many questions have been raised as a result of recent rulings. As the current tendency focuses more on case laws, be comprehensive with recent landmark cases. Make a study schedule that you can stick to – make a study schedule that works for you. Make a plan that best meets your needs. Instead of setting large goals, start with smaller ones. It is tough to achieve good results without a strong study plan. Make a study schedule and stick to it.
- **PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTION PAPER-** Solve papers from previous years. The most significant component of studying for an online exam is to solve previous year's

papers. Additionally, previous year papers might assist you understand the current trend and which sections are being prioritized. Solve the papers as many times as necessary to clear your doubts.

- **IMPORTANCE OF MOCK TEST-** Take as many mock tests as you can. It is beneficial to solve mock problems. It's not only about taking mocks; it's also about analysing them, so set aside another 120 minutes after each mock to review your mistakes and plan solutions.
- **CORRECT TIME MANAGEMENT-** Make a strategy for how much time you'll need for each subject/section to get the most out of your time.
- **SOLVING MCQs-** Because this year's exam has Comprehensive-based questions, any multiple-choice question should be approached with caution. For some people, completing question papers boosts their confidence. If you want to practise mock tests, this is the place to go.

## **HOW TO PREPARE FOR ENTRANCE EXAM**

Students, in order to effectively practice to clear the entrance exams at different levels, must follow some basic but important guidelines: Develop a habit of reading: The first hack to crack entrance exam is to develop a reading habit- be it a newspaper, novel, books, biographies, and case studies.

### **What strategies will you use to prepare for your final exam**

- Seven Final Exam
  - Strategies for Success
  - Create a Study Schedule.
  - Study with a Positive
  - Attitude and Clear
- Direction.
- Utilize the Resources Available to You.
  - Explain What You Are Studying to Another Person.
  - Avoid Distractions.
  - Prepare, Prepare, and Prepare Some More.

Take Care of You, Too

Course of preparation for law entrance does not come really easy; one should be mentally and physically ready to put in the hard work. Syllabus for the entrance test is wide and so the aspirant needs to be self-motivated and focused on their goals. The candidate should try and attempt as many mock tests he or she can so as to improve your accuracy and speed.

Test day requires deliberate and persistent practice, and also effective stress-management techniques.

1.The best method to practice for the LSAT is to solve the prior actual tests. It is an excellent way to familiarize you with the exam structure/format and serves as a good means to identify gaps that need to be plugged. You should be well-familiar with even the test instructions and question types to avoid any surprises on the examination day.

2.Students should consult some good preparation material for advice and strategy on tackling various question types, especially tricky ones such as “logic games”.

3.Pacing is key. Solving only all the test problems is not enough for a high score; the real test requires you to be accurate under timed. Progressing with your preparation, make sure you solve the practice exams in conditions that mimic the actual test conditions as closely as possible.

4.Timed practice tests are significantly important; the job of a student is not complete till a feedback loop is in place. Evaluating the wrong answers makes it highly probable that you discover your weaknesses and avoid repeating the same mistakes in the future.

Many students assume that just sitting for the practice exams is enough; deliberate practice is vital to improving your score.

5.While it is important to put in dedicated hours of preparation every day to keep your mind sharp, and cramming for the test over weekends has ever diminishing returns. The similar duration of a study done over a longer period also utilizes the spacing effect which has proven to be quite effective in studying. Remember: it is a marathon, not a sprint.

6.No negative marking for incorrect answer choices, you should not leave any question. Process of elimination helps quite a lot in making educated guesses. It is also important to not get bogged down by a particular question as all of them carry equal weight.

7.It is crucial to be cautious while learning from preparation questions that are not coming from actual prior tests, the “model LSAT questions”. There is frequently a high chance that they do not adequately represent the type of questions that appear on the actual test.

LSAT is a copy-based test; it is a good idea to practice solving the questions by using scratch paper. Particularly for logic games, it is good to put your diagramming skills to use as it is easy to get entangled amongst all the variables and their relationships.

### **Suggested readings for the preparation of Law Entrance Exams**

- Read Newspaper like

Hindu, Indian Express &

New Indian Express.

- Practice from CLAT previous year papers.

- Practice from online/ offline mock test series.



## **TIPS FOR PREPARATION EXAMS**

•If exams are just approaching, leave out any new chapters because it will create a lot of stress and anyway you cannot master it enough for the exam

Basics should be cleared through standard books of class.

•Once the basics are clear, students can move up the ladder by opting to read various other books in the market.

•It's better to make your own notes than your friends' or teachers'.

•Have 15 minutes break between two subjects.

•Always remember how much days you have in your hand.

•Always keep water bottle on your study table.

•Turn off your gadgets during study (recommended).

•A proper time table does not include whole day study.

•Go to a park or have some fresh air somehow.

•Always be focused while studying.

### **How to crack entrance exam**

- Time Management. Time management is a crucial factor to crack any competitive exam.
- Know your syllabus well in advance.
- Know the Exam Pattern.
- Make Notes.
- Know your weakness and strengths.
- Refer to the best study material.
- Refer Previous Year Papers.
- Read Newspapers Daily.

### **Few key points for other LL.M exams are-**

- Building a timeline is a constructive strategy.
- Practicing mock examinations and question papers from past years
- Investing in high-quality, dependable study materials
- Understand the exam format.
- Understand the grading system.
- Examine and practice
- Solving AILET previous year question papers has proven to be a good idea because it allows the candidate to get a sense of the kind of questions that will be asked in the test as well as the difficulty level.
- Mock tests are a great method to get a feel for what it's like to take an exam. This is a commendable method of reducing exam anxiety. Mock examinations have been shown to help students improve their exam time management skills.
- When you get the opportunity, go over everything you've learned again. Make a list of your weak spots and work on them. Use just the most up-to-date study materials. There is an abundance of study material available on the internet.
- Make it a habit to read the newspaper every day. The Hindu is a good publication to read if you want to prepare for AILET 2021.
- Make time for revision because it will help you remember facts and keep your preparation up to date.
- Despite the fact that LSAT India does not place a high value on past knowledge, students must nonetheless study for the exam. Candidates should focus on improving their reading and analytical skills during their LSAT India preparation. The following pointers will assist candidates in developing a comprehensive LSAT India preparation strategy. It will be advantageous to build analytical and critical thinking abilities for the LSAT India, which contains a substantial weightage of subjects that need a candidate to analyse the text. Reading articles and editorials can help you develop these skills. Candidates must study the papers from multiple perspectives and develop conclusions while doing so.

Make a list of what you've accomplished so far and what you still have to do. You're studying for a test rather than conducting research. Checking the list makes your preparation easier and allows you to see what sections remain. It's crucial to keep track of your time.

Don't squander your time. Concentrate on your study and take frequent breaks. Sitting for long periods of time is never healthy; in fact, it can be harmful.

Lots of practice is required. Simply practicing will assist you in obtaining a spot at your selected college. Don't get discouraged by your low scores; instead, prepare for the next mock and give it your all. In each mock, try to improve little by little.

## **SUBJECT WISE TIPS AND STRATEGIES TO STUDY DIFFERENT SUBJECTS**

To succeed, you must develop a comprehensive exam preparation method. Most experts advise applicants to structure their preparation around the subtleties and challenges that each portion of the national-level law exam presents. Then there are those who advocate for a daily study practice as a success mantra. It's a good idea to approach the exam preparation in a methodical manner. CLAT hopefuls must have a thorough understanding of all sections, be familiar with the question format, and concentrate on the most important aspects of the law entrance exam. The objective and descriptive components of the question paper will be separated into two pieces. It's worth noting that the description section has been reinstated. Because the exam was administered online last year, the descriptive portion, which included two essays, was deleted from the syllabus. The PG-CLAT 2021 objective component will be a comprehension-based test that will include excerpts from major legal documents such as important court decisions in various fields of law, statutes, and regulations. Following each comprehension passage, there will be a series of multiple-choice questions that will assess the following abilities:

- Read and comprehend the legal concerns presented in the passage and recognize arguments and points of view.
- Understanding of the concerns raised in the passage. Aspects of the law, facts, and knowledge pertaining to the subject at hand are all discussed.
- Knowledge of the decision or statute that the passage is founded on.
- Summarizing the passage and demonstrating the ability to apply the legal knowledge provided in the passage.

Candidates will be required to prepare TWO essays in this part. Each essay should have a word count of no more than 800 words. Candidates will be expected to demonstrate the following abilities in this section.

1. Understanding of the legal, factual, and philosophical issues raised by the essay (or question).
2. Ability to structure your response and clearly provides multiple arguments and perspectives linked to the question's topic, as well as make conclusions.

**The few parameters to follow while the preparation is-**

1. The overall study time for everyday to prepare for the exam should be around **8 to 12 hours.**

2. The time that should be given for the preparation of **CONSTITUTIONAL LAW** should be given around **2 to 3 hours each day**.
3. The time that should be given for other law subjects like **IPR, Torts, Contracts, Criminal Law, International Law, and Jurisprudence** is around **3 to 4 hours each day**.
4. The essay on the contemporary topics of law should be given the time around **1 to 1.5 hours**.
5. The **mock tests or sample papers** are very important and should be taken every day **at least twice**.
6. The days given to the revision are crucial and you definitely should give at least **10 to 20 days**.

**Few important points to keep in mind while preparing for the exam are-**

- ☐ Sort the subjects from most significant to least important based on their importance and your comprehension. For example, **Advanced Jurisprudence, Constitutional Law, and International Law** are the most significant topics in CLAT PG, whereas Environmental Law and Contract Act are the least important.
- ☐ Every day, keep up with current events by staying informed about revisions, recent legal developments and revisions
- ☐ While studying legal concepts, devote effort to the relevant mapping of cases. Learn about current cases, technological advancements, and historical landmarks.
- ☐ Mock tests and plenty of comprehension-based exercises are recommended. They boost productivity and cultivate the habit of reading more quickly, saving time.
- ☐ Solve as many practice exams, sample questions, and previous year's exam papers as you can.
- ☐ Examine your weak spots and invest extra work in places where you might improve.
- ☐ Allow enough time for revision at the conclusion.
- ☐ Take constitutional quizzes, they are available online. The mock tests are very important as you will come to know about where you stand and in what subjects you have to improve and do better.

## **TOPPERS INTERVIEW TIPS ON**

### **● Aayush Singhal Rank 1 CLAT PG 2018**

#### 1. Preparation Time:

- Students should start polishing their basics and preparing notes from the start of their final year of college.
- One can also start taking mock tests during that period.
- Student should plan reading from long time rather than planning for a short time like one month.

#### 2. Jurisprudence:

- He spent his maximum time on reading and preparing notes on Jurisprudence in detail.
- He preferred combination of textbook (VD Mahajan) and LLM guides to prepare for this subject.

#### 3. Constitution:

- He said to know the Articles thoroughly, as questions sometimes are asked about minute details which we don't focus on.
- Apart from this any standard book can be used to shore up knowledge on certain dimensions.
- He used sources like Live law and other blogs for this purpose.

#### 4. Other Law subjects:

- It is important to know that apart from a few subjects like law of contract, tort, criminal law and international law, it is nearly impossible to predict what questions will be asked in this section.
- He initially focused on these areas using bare acts and LLM guide available in the market.
- - He relied on notes/articles discovered on the internet for other disciplines such as IPR, Family Law, and so on.

### **● Amber Jain CLAT 2019**

#### 5. Preparation:

- He suggested to concentrate more on objective part because that part is little tricky, whereas subjective part is easy and contains a contemporary issues and other legal topics.
- He also suggested to start preparing for CLAT in last semester.

- He relied on simple acts and online documents, as well as Juris edge materials that are concise, clear, and helpful.

6. Books List:

- Jurisprudence – N.V. Paranjape and Ak singh
- Criminal Law – he only studied IPC
- International Law – S.K. Kapoor and AK singh
- Law Contract – online sources and juris edge materials for revision.
- He strongly suggested Juris edge to CLAT aspirants.

- **Ammu Sashidharan AIR 2 CLAT 2019**

7. Preparation:

- - He began studying for the CLAT in April of 2019 year.
- His strategy was, he identified and allocated certain days for each subject. He prepared notes for each subject in short bullet points as it is easy for reference purpose.
- He read all his case laws (except major constitution cases) and essay points through legal blogs and websites.
- He would revise his notes frequently to ensure, he was steady with his preparation. He also allocated difficult subjects to weekends.

8. Books:

- He relied on a combination of guidebooks, bare acts and selected text books for MCQs and read online blogs for the essay questions.
- He recommends people to work on general awareness through newspapers as was evident in the essay questions of the CLAT.
- He recommends Universal's Guide to LLM by Gaurav Mehta especially for mock test and questions.
- For Jurisprudence, he used a combination of 'Jurisprudence: The Legal Theory' and 'Studies in Jurisprudence' by Dr. NV Paranjape.
- For constitution, he used constitution bare act and for case laws he relied on the M.P. Jain text book.
- For other subjects, he used bare acts, and as per requirement he referred textbooks or online essays.
- He prepared for exams and simultaneously gave mock tests and questions, according to the subject he was preparing.

9. Mock Tests:

- He practiced mock tests and simultaneously while preparing for the exams, according to the subject he was revising.
- He practiced the 10 years question paper sets of CLAT on weekends as they required time to assess and focus.
- - Aside from that, I attempted a significant number of mock questions/MCQs from the LLM guidebook and internet questions on a daily basis, ranging from 50 to 100 questions each day, depending on how much time he had.
- For the main subjects of constitution and jurisprudence. He would attempt 20-30 MCQs every day to ensure that I had good command on them.

10. Tips for LLM aspirants:

- His advice to future LLM aspirants is practice, practice and practice.
- Hard yet smart work, discipline and oodles of general awareness comprise the pre-exam strategy.
- During exams, one must be focused and accept that there may be questions to which may not have answers.
- Your strategy must be to attempt only questions with 100% surety and write decent essays.
- He himself skipped a few questions which were not strengths as he was aware of negative marking and this strategy worked well for him.



## RELEVANCE OF COACHING

The Law Coaching institutes are spread all across India offering the best training for all the popular law entrance exams in India. It's difficult to come up with a single name. As someone who has been dealing with CLAT aspirants for quite some times, I'd say anyone crowning a single coaching institute



as THE BEST has either missed out on a number of things. Things to be taken care while deciding the coaching institute are history of any institute, infrastructure, faculty, success rate and number of students.

**Following are some of the coaching institutes which fit in the above-mentioned criteria:**

- Career Launcher (LST)
- CLATAPULT
- CLAT Possible
- IMS
- Sriram Law Academy
- Unacademy (New and at the comfort of your home)
- T.I.M.E
- Paradygmlaw
- Co Draft Academy of Law
- Jurisacademy

**The top coaching institute in Delhi for preparing for the LLM entrance exam**

There are many coaching centres in Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi like Juris Academy, Resilience, Jurist Academy, Delhi Judicial Academy, Success Manta, Drishti etc. Results of Juris Academy have been excellent. All of the lecturers and teachers are highly trained and experienced DU Law professors, judges, and practicing attorneys. They will shortly begin their small, result-oriented batches, which will have a limited number of seats. You can also watch their trial classes for their website. Other academies are in law and other competitive exams.

## **All About Joining Coaching Institution**

Each of these institutes specializes in something different; for example, LST was the first law preparation coaching and was formed by a NLSUI graduate.

CLATapult is a coaching program founded by NUJS graduates that employs exclusively NUJS graduates or students as faculty.

Jurisacademy is highly rated academy in this field. They provide online as well as offline coaching for LLM. CLAT Entrance/online CLAT LLM to aspiring candidates is one of their core competencies. They are highly specialized in providing online tutorials for LLM entrance exams. They prepare their students for various Universities such as DU, ILI, CLAT, BHU, Jamia Milia Islamia, South Asian university, etc. Their results for online CLAT LLM. AILET Entrance Exam preparation guidance was 100 percent effective, and all of their pupils were accepted into the best colleges in the country.

Truth be told, coaching only support you through the process, it is the spirant who decides whether he/she is going to qualify or not. It is to be done through hard work and preparation. It is true the one can crack CLAT without coaching. One simply needs to look how to prepare for the CLAT exam without coaching. This means one must know what to study, how much to study, which topics to prioritize, source materials. Tips to prepare without coaching are starting early, manage your time, revise, believe in one or two mentors, prepare proper material.

The main reason to join coaching institution are there are no problems while preparing. During preparation aspirants often a loose path, they get distracted by little highlights of other people and they don't know what's exactly relevant for them and what not. Coaching institution helps them to be on the right path avoiding any distractions. Coaching Provides proper material for preparation ready-made, while preparing on your own, you need to search by your own. And most importantly coaching institution gives you perfect strategies and time management skills for preparation and for exams too.

## CONCLUSION

LLM preparation is of several ups and downs, you have to never lose hope. Sometimes, you might feel the idea of dropping preparation, but please remember *CONSISTENCY IS THE KEY TO SUCCESS*.

Most of the LLM exams demand the similar style of preparation and the syllabus is also quite similar. It is totally a part of 5 years or 3 years law programme. So start from the very beginning or at the earliest to crack it without much difficulty in re-reading the same texts again and again.

WE WISH ALL THE ASPIRING STUDENTS, TO HAVE FAITH ON YOURSELF. YOU CAN DO IT.

*ALL THE BEST.....*

IN LAST, DO REMEMBER

*THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE TO HARDWORK.....*

## References:

1. <https://lawmint.com/clat-pg-llm/nlu-clat-pg-llm-specializations/>
2. <https://www.lawctopus.com/a-list-of-llm-specializations-at-various-national-law-universities-nlus/>
3. <https://nludelhi.ac.in/adm-llm.aspx>
4. <https://collegedunia.com/exams/aiet/llm-syllabus#leadform>
5. <https://law.careers360.com/articles/aiet-cutoff>
6. <https://www.lawstudies.com/LLM/>
7. <https://exams.aglasem.com/lsat-india-2021-application-form/>
8. <https://law.careers360.com/articles/lsat-india-application-form>
9. <https://www.collegedekho.com/exam/lsat-india/how-to-apply>
10. <https://law.careers360.com/articles/clat-application-form/amp>
11. How to choose your LLM specialization. <http://www.findyourllm.com/news/how-to-choose-your-llm-specialisation/891>
12. Best Masters of Laws Degree (LLM) Programs in 2021

# ABOUT ALL INDIA LEGAL FORUM

All India Legal Forum (AILF), the brainchild of several legal luminaries and eminent personalities across the country and the globe, is a dream online platform which aims at proliferating legal knowledge and providing an ingenious understanding and cognizance of various fields of law, simultaneously aiming to generate diverse social, political, legal and constitutional discourse on law-related topics, making sure that legal knowledge penetrates to every nook and corner of the ever-growing legal fraternity. AILF also houses a blog that addresses contemporary issues in any field of law. We at AILF don't just publish blogs but we also guide the authors when their research paper is not up to the mark.

## AIM OF AILF

Legal Education is regarded central in providing access to justice by ensuring equality before the law, the right to counsel and the right to a fair trial. All India legal Forum aims to bring out a platform to provide resourceful insight on law-related topics for the ever-growing legal fraternity. Through ambitious and studious legal brains across the country, AILF aims at providing valuable contributions on developments in the legal field and contemporary assessment of issues, putting forward quality legal content for the masses. We provide constant legal updates and make quality law notes available for law students across the country.

## PEOPLE BEHIND AILF

The biggest asset of AILF is our team of more than 400 law students across the country to tackle basic problems which a legal researcher encounters in day to day life. Putting forward the basic tools and ideas needed for researching and drafting, AILF seeks to help and encourage people to write research papers efficiently and effectively. AILF is not just a blog but a platform to make legal research effortless and undemanding. We at AILF consider dedication and determination as ultimate requisition to be a good researcher and we thrive to instill these values.



[www.ailf.in](http://www.ailf.in)

