

## FOREWORD

The Indian Law Institute brought out a Directory of the Law Colleges in India twice, in 1962 and in 1971. The Universities were few then. The Law Colleges were also very few. The structure of the institutions was different. The course contents were disparate. The legal education system was not properly organised. The advent of Advocates Act, 1961 and the consequent reorganisation of the statutory scheme helped a lot in improving the legal education system in the country.

The Bar Council of India (BCI), the pivotal body of legal professionals in charge of admitting new members to the profession, is now under a statutory obligation to maintain standards of legal education throughout the country. Under the scheme of the Advocates Act, the institutions imparting legal education are under an obligation to get affiliation from the Bar Council of India failing which the candidates passing out of these institutions might not be admitted to the Bar.

This statutory scheme has helped the BCI to have proper control and supervision, in general terms, over the legal education amenities. The BCI collects the relevant information from all the colleges and decides their suitability to impart legal education. This situation should have made our task easier as all the information about all the institutions should be with the BCI but unfortunately we could not completely rely on the information provided by the BCI inasmuch as many colleges were given affiliation by the BCI for a particular year or for a particular period on subsequent inspection. The affiliation once given could be withdrawn if the institutions do not make up the grade. This made our position difficult because in the directory, the institutions which are in existence have to be mentioned though it is likely that they might be out of existence after a period of time. It is, therefore, possible that some colleges mentioned in this Directory may not continue to exist after sometime. Also, there could be some more colleges in future as the trend of starting new law colleges is visible.

There is a departure from the earlier editions. In the earlier editions, there were differences in the course content and institutional arrangements. Today we are in a position to identify the core areas of the LL.B curriculum prescribed by the BCI. These are to be compulsorily taught. Indeed, each institution could add on subjects of its choice to make up the complete curriculum. All the institutions have to be vigilant in maintaining some

infrastructural facilities because of the threat of withdrawal of affiliation by the BCI.

Instead of dealing with each college we are furnishing herewith the scheme and syllabus prescribed by the BCI as it is uniformly applicable to all the colleges offering LL.B courses. Though the University Grants Commission is concerned only with Post-Graduate studies i.e. LL.M and Ph.D. it also came up with a syllabus for LL.B It is, however, optional for the universities to adopt it. But it is obligatory for the colleges to fall in line with the Bar Council syllabus. We have therefore, appended the BCI requirements and syllabus for the LL.B course to this directory for easy reference.

At present we have the following types of institutions imparting legal education in India:

- (1) The constituent college of universities: they are sometimes called Faculty of Law or Law Centre as in the case of University of Delhi. They are called University Law Colleges as in the case of Andhra University. Sometimes they are called Department of Law as in the case of School of Legal Studies in the Cochin University of Science and Technology.
- (2) There are government colleges affiliated to different universities. Examinations etc are conducted under the auspices of these universities.
- (3) There are private colleges affiliated to different universities. The state governments as well as the university to which they are affiliated exercise administrative as well as academic control over them. Examinations etc. are got conducted by the respective universities.
- (4) Apart from these there are independent law universities as in the case of National Law School of India University, Bangalore and National Law Institute University, Bhopal. They are established under state legislation. For example, the National Law School of India University is established under the Karnataka legislation.

What we have done in the present edition of the Directory is to help the users to have the address of colleges imparting legal education. Other information such as the date of commencement of courses or the medium of instruction etc. could be collected only in the case of some colleges. They are provided under respective heads. In order to facilitate reference, we have followed a statewise list of universities and colleges. If one wants to know the details of a college in a particular state one can go to the details

of the particular state. If a person has got the details such as the name of the college, by using the index he can reach the details of the college by referring back to the page concerned.

After a period of six months, on further ascertaining the details we propose to come out with another edition of this Directory so as to keep the information up-to-date.

We stand beholden to the Bar Council of India for the kind cooperation extended to us in the preparation of this Directory. My colleagues in ILI helped a lot. The services rendered by S/s. R. Radhakrishnan, Hemanshu and N.K.Verma of the ILI deserve special mention.

Prof. K.N.Chandrasekharan Pillai  
Director

New Delhi  
17.3.2005