PROGRAM OUTCOMES

Part I: Importance of Law Degree

Part II: Popular Law Exams

Part III: Popular Law Certificate Courses

Part IV: Best Jobs After LL.B.,

PART I Importance of a Law Degree?

- Huge Professional Opportunities
- Stable Income
- Learn Various Skills
- Acknowledging Rights & Responsibilities
- Prestigious Profession
- Studying law for applying it to day-to-day life

PART IIPopular Law Exams

1 AIBE- All India Bar Exam

COP(Certificate of Practice)

A)Procedure

AIBE Registration

Attending Examination

Provisional Answer Key

Result Announcement

B)Exam pattern

Part- I

Constitutional Law

Criminal Law

Civil Law

Procedural Law

Evidence Law



Contract Law

Law Of Torts

Family Law

Environmental Law

Administrative Law

ADR, IPR, Ethics

Syllabus for All India Bar Exam-XVII

SI. No.	Topic/Subject	Number of Questions
1.	Constitutional law	10
2.	I. P. C. (Indian Penal Code)	8
3.	Cr. P. C. (Criminal Procedure Code)	10
4.	C. P. C. (Code of Civil Procedure)	10
5.	Evidence Act	8
6.	Alternative Dispute Redressal including Arbitration Act	4
7.	Family Law	8
8.	Public Interest Litigation	4
9.	Administration Law	3
10.	Professional Ethics & Cases of Professional Misconduct under Bar Council of India Rules	4
11.	Company Law	2
12.	Environmental Law	2
13.	Cyber Law	2
14.	Labour & Industrial Law	4
15.	Law of Tort, including Motor Vehicle Act and Consumer Protection Law	5
16.	Law related to Taxation	4
17.	Law of Contract, Specific Relief, Property Laws, Negotiable Instrument Act	8
1.8.	Land Acquisition Act	2
19.	Intellectual Property Laws	2
	Total	100

c)Passing Criteria: :At least 40% SC/ST/OBC

45%

D)Mode of Examination: Offline

E)Type of Examination: Certification based

F)Duration of Examination: 3 hours 30 minutes

G)Type of Questions: Objective-type questions

H)Total Number of Questions: 100

2. MAGISTRATE EXAM: 38 for SC/ST and 35 age for others Preliminary: The First Stage of the prelims exam will be conducted for a total of 100 marks (2 Hours)

Part A	Part B	Part C
Code of Civil Procedure, 1908	Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973	General Knowledge – Test of reasoning and mental ability
Negotiable Instruments Act, 1981	Indian Penal Code, 1860	Indian Politics & Civics
Transfer of Property Act, 1882	Indian Evidence Act, 1872	Famous Books & Authors
Indian Contract Act, 1872		Famous Places in India
Specific Relief Act, 1963		Artists, Literature, Inventions, and Discoveries
Indian Constitution		History, Geography, Biology
Karnataka Rent Act, 1999		Famous Dates and Days, Countries and Capitals

Main Exam: Candidates who qualified in the preliminary exam will have to attend the mains exam will be conducted the exam in 4 papers of 100 marks each

Sections	Marking Scheme
Translation Paper	There will be one translation paper and candidates have to translate passages in English to Kannada and Kannada into English. Passages will be from Depositions, Judgments, Documents.
Law Paper – I	The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908; The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973; The Indian Evidence Act, 1872; Principles of Pleading and the Constitution of India.
Law Paper-II	Framing of Issues and writing of Judgments in Civil Cases.
Law Paper – III	Framing of Charges and writing of Judgments in Criminal cases.

Viva: For 50 Marks

Computer Test: 25 Marks

3 District Judge: Age: 48 years for SC/ST/45 years for other categories.

• Preliminary Examination:

- District Judge Examination will be of Objective Type Question Paper with multiple choices.
- The total marks of the Karnataka High Court District Judge Examination are 100 marks.
- The duration of the exam will be 90 minutes.
- The syllabus for the Karnataka High Court District Judge examination shall be the following, namely: Part-A Civil Law, Part-B Criminal Law, and Part-C General Knowledge (Test of reasoning and Mental aptitude).

Section	Marks	Duration
Civil Law	100	90 minutes
Criminal Law		
General Knowledge (Test of		
reasoning and Mental aptitude).		
Total	100	90 minutes

• Main Exam:

- The Main Competitive Written Examination for recruitment of District Judge shall consist of:
- Written examination will be of two papers each of 3 hours duration with 150 maximum marks for each paper one in Civil Law and another in Criminal Law.
- It is compulsory for all candidates to answer at least one of the paper in English language and in so far as the other paper is concerned, it shall be optional for the candidates to answer the same either in English or in Kannada in which event the said paper shall be answered entirely in the language in which option is exercised.

Subjects	Marks	Duration
Civil Law	150	3 hours
Criminal Law	150	3 hours

4 Public Prosecutor

Prelims Exam Pattern:

Name of the Subject	Number of Marks	Duration	Exam Type
Paper I: Part 1 Aptitude Test: English and Kannada Comprehension	50	1 Hour 30 Minutes	Objective Type
Paper I: Part 2 General Knowledge: Reasoning & Mental Ability	50	1 Hour 30 Minutes	Objective Type
Paper-II: Civil Laws & Acts	100	3 Hours	Objective Type

Mains Exam Pattern:

Name of the Subject	Number of Marks	Duration	Exam Type
Law Paper-I	100	3 Hours	Essay Type
Law Paper-II	100	3 Hours	
Law Paper-III	100	3 Hours	

PART III

Popular Law Certification Courses

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- <u>Labour Law Certification Courses</u>
- Cyber Law Certification Courses
- <u>Criminal Law Certification Courses</u>
- Corporate Law Certification Courses
- <u>Taxation Law Certification Courses</u>
- Commercial Law Certification Courses
- Business Law Certification Courses
- IP And Technology Law Certification Courses

KSLU: Information Law, Water Law, Aviation Law

PART IVBest Jobs After LL.B.,



- 1 Senior Advocates: Section 16 of Advocate Act
- 2. Advocates-on-record:
- 3. Other advocate

Types of Lawyer

- Personal injury lawyer
- Estate planning lawyer
- Bankruptcy lawyer
- Intellectual property lawyer
- Employment lawyer
- Corporate lawyer
- <u>Immigration lawyer</u>
- Criminal lawyer
- Medical malpractice lawyer
- <u>Tax lawyer</u>
- Family Lawyer
- Worker's Compensation Lawyer
- Contract Lawyer
- <u>Civil Litigation Lawyer</u>
- General Practice Lawyer



2. Government Services

- Legislative Counsel in the Legislative department
- Legal advisors in the Department of Legal Affairs.
- The Air Force, Indian Army, and the Navy
- Assistant Public Prosecution or Public Prosecutor
- Government Advocate
- Panel Advocate
- Arbitrator
- Mediator
- Notary
- Oath Commissioner

3 Legal Advisor

- Private Companies,
- Corporate firms, or
- Banks.

4. Judiciary

- a) Magistrate:
- b) Munsif Judge
- c) District Judge
- d) High Court Judge
- e) Supreme Court Judge

5. Teaching

LL.M, Ph.D

Assistant Professor in Government Universities

Assistant Professor in Private Universities

6 Private Companies

- : Legal Advisor
- : Documentalist
- : Legal Analyst
- 7. Writer Of Law Books / Reports / Journalist
- 8. Legal Researcher
- 9. Politics
- 10 IAS Officer/IPS Officer