

Legal Education

Introduction

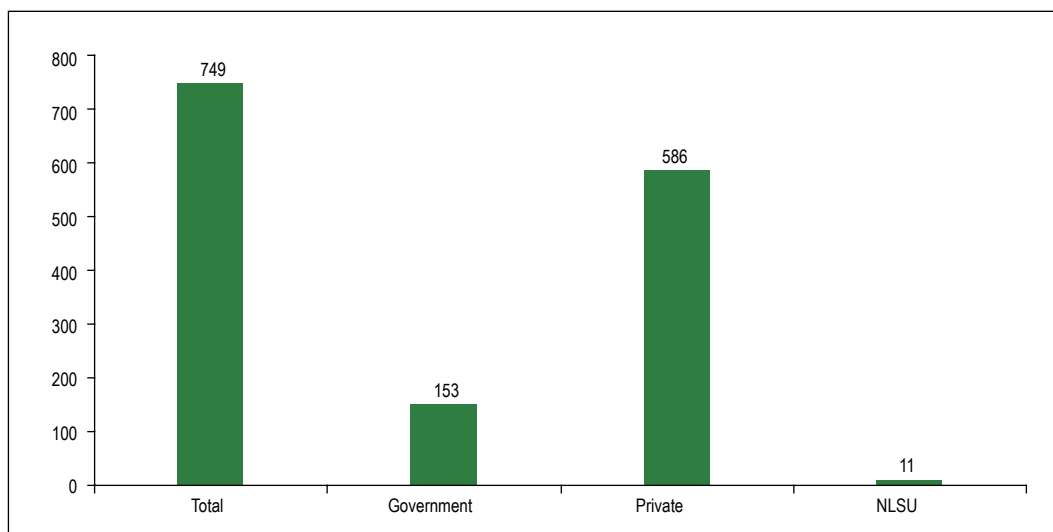
Legal Education as an aspect of professional education has assumed considerable significance, not only in terms of the historical utility of law in society but also in the current context of globalisation. Legal education is a vital link in the creation of knowledge concepts as well as in the application of such concepts in society. The need for trained law personnel in academia, litigation, corporate practice, government and civil society has increased significantly over the last few years and it is estimated that the demands for such trained personnel will rise far more exponentially in the years to come. There is therefore a need to articulate a clear long term vision on legal education in India.

Current Scenario

Institutions: As in 2006, there were roughly 750 institutions in India imparting legal education. Of these, 153 were government institutions and 586 were private institutions. There were a total number of 11 National Law School Universities (NLSUs).

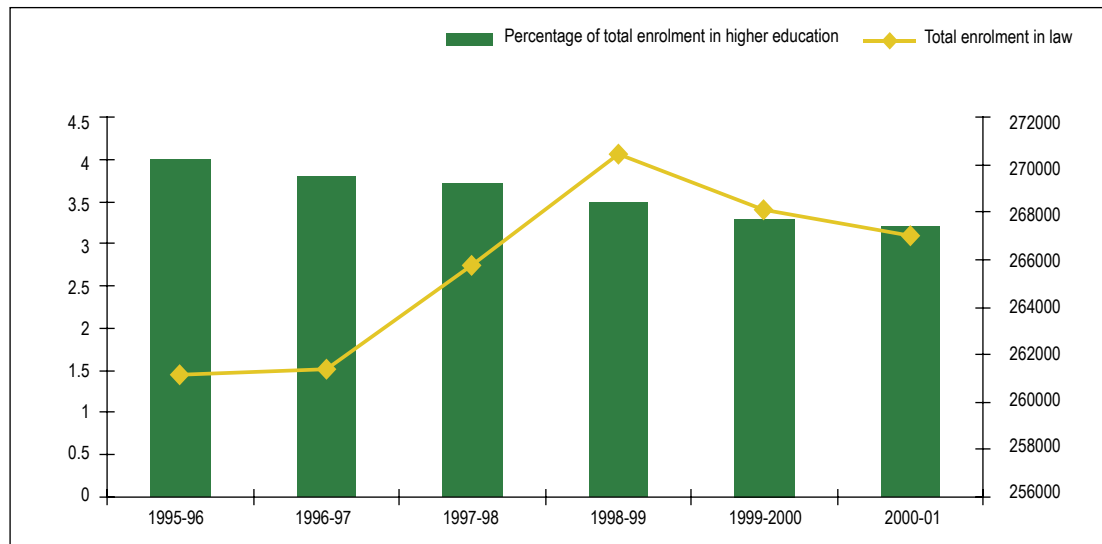
Enrolment: In 2005-06, there were 3.36 lakh students enrolled in legal education in India, accounting for 3.05 per cent of the total enrolment in higher education. Further, a total of 936 students were admitted to the NLSUs in 2006.

Figure 25: Number of institutions teaching law (2006)



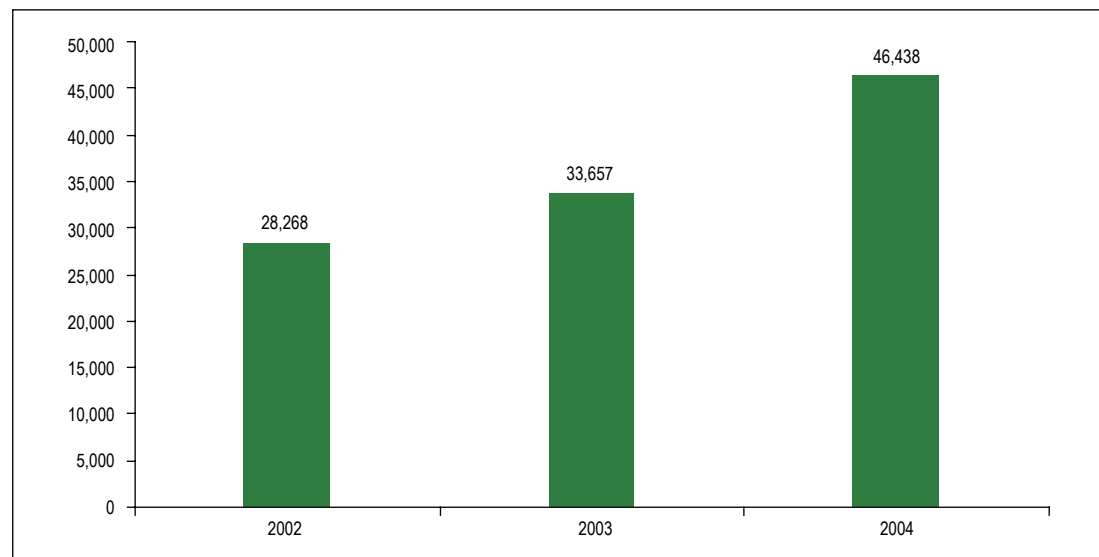
Source: Bar Council of India

Figure 26: Total enrolment in law



Source: University Development in India, 1995-96 to 2000-01, UGC

Figure 27: Total number of law graduates admitted to the Bar



Source: Bar Council of India