

E-RESOURCES OF LEGAL EDUCATION IN INDIA

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Abstract *“Legal Education is essentially a multi-disciplined, multi-purpose education which can develop the human resources and idealism needed to strengthen the legal system. A lawyer, a product of such education would be able to contribute to national development and social change in a much more constructive manner.”*

“I think we have waited long enough to repair the cracks of the Legal Education system of this country and it is high time that we rise from our arm chairs and start the repair work in right earnest.” The reforms in Legal Education and Legal Profession have been long overdue. In fact so far, we have miserably failed to look into the problems of Legal Education and Legal Profession, which have been squarely facing us at our face.

The present law has to meet the requirements of the society, which is entering into 21st Century. Law has to deal with problems of diverse magnitudes and a student of law and an Advocate has to be trained in Professional skills to meet the challenges of globalization and universalisation of law. With the advent of multinationals in India as anywhere else, the task of lawyers would be highly technical and an imperative need would arise to have competent lawyers who would be trained in the right culture of Legal Education.

Keyword: *Electronic, Resources, Legal Education, Law Education, Legal Institution, India*

INTRODUCTION

When India gained its independence in 1947, its legal profession and legal teaching were thus not able to play the role they ought, by Western standards, to have played. The politician, the Economist and the engineer were expected to remake the society. The law was to assist in the form of public law and administrative law, but private law and the legal profession claimed only a small and marginal role in social change. Since independence, the situation has deteriorated further. India, with its mixed economy and its significant planning efforts makes extensive use of laws and of regulations. Before independence, the lawyers had enjoyed some degree of self-determination, had frequently been educated abroad, usually in England, and were often prominent in the independence movement.

In addition, in India, as in so many other developing societies, both the economic and the social service aspects of the legal profession are poor. The traditional, rural society typically gives lawyers a relatively low money income. Hence, outside of successful commercial practices in the large urban centers and the more significant appellate practice, the career of law is neither particularly rewarding financially nor especially stimulating intellectually.

LEGAL EDUCATION

While the teaching of black letter legal-doctrines is an important function of the law institute, it is not the only

function. The student needs to clarify his moral values, social goals, he needs to orient himself in past trends and future goals, he needs to acquire the scientific knowledge and skills necessary to implement objectives within the context of contemporary trends.

Legitimate aim of legal education is to seek to promote the major values of democratic society and to reduce the number of immoral things. In a democratic society there cannot be a complete answer as to what constitutes preferred values, unless some such values are chosen, carefully defined, explicitly made at the student's focus of attention that automatically applies them to every conceivable practical and theoretical situation, all the talk of integrating law and social science, or of making law more effective instrument of social is twaddling futility. (Taylor, 1965)

LAW SCHOOLS

A bold and creative decision on the part of the Bar Council of India, first to replace the three year (mostly part-time) LL.B. programme with an integrated five-year LL.B. course and secondly to try out the scheme in a model law school (National Law School) sponsored by the BCI itself.

An organized attempt by the BCI with the assistance of the National Law School was done to revamp the curriculum (1996), increasing the number of required subjects to be taught and introducing an imaginative component of practical training to be completed at the law school in the

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final year. This has given a special impact to Indian legal education.

All the traditional law colleges suffer from non-attending of classes by the student. In this matter law schools are able to overcome this problem by two ways (1) these are mostly residential colleges and (2) colleges are very much strict about attendance. To sit for the final examination every one to have a certain percentage of attendance. (Menon, 2001)

DEFINITION OF THE LEGAL TERMS

Legal Education

Legal education in the India generally refers to the education of lawyers before entry into practice. Legal education in India is offered by the traditional universities and the specialized law universities and schools only after completion of an undergraduate degree or as an integrated degree.

E-Resources

Information (usually a file) which can be stored in the form of Electrical Signals usually, but not necessarily, on a Computer.

Information available on the internet.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The prime objective of the Indian Law Institute is to cultivate and promote the science of law and to contribute substantially in reforming the administration of justice, so as to meet the socio-economic aspirations and needs of the people through law and its instrumentalities.

- To cultivate the science of law and to promote advanced studies and research in law and its administration.
- To promote the improvement of legal education, and to impart instruction in law and allied fields.
- To publish studies, treatises, books, periodicals, reports and other literature relating to law and allied fields.
- To impart education for the award of various law degrees like Five Year B.A., LL.B. (Hons.), LL.M., Ph.D. and such other degrees as may be instituted from time to time.
- To develop in the student and research scholar a sense of responsibility to serve society in the field of law by developing skills in regard to advocacy, legal services, legislation, law reforms and the like.
- To provide sufficient knowledge of rapidly growing technologies such as IT, Electronics & Communication Technology, and Biotechnology.

- To provide for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge of law and their role in the development of better education.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The methodology adopted for the Study is “Descriptive” which further included. Review of related literature through Internet posted information of legal sources. The work will be carried out in following steps.

- All the legal information available through Internet resources.
- Surfing on Internet would be carried out to know Information about various electronic sources of legal information.

SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The present study deals with Electronic sources of legal Education in India. Sources, databases are restricted to the legal education, available on Internet in the form databases, websites and portals. The study of work is limited to major legal websites, portals and databases. The study of work is also access to Indian legal information through Internet.

EDUCATIONAL NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITIES /INSTITUTIONS IN INDIA

1. Amity Law School (ALS), Delhi, India

URL : <http://www.amity.edu/>, <http://www.amity.edu/als/>

Contact Address : Amity Law School, Yasho Bhavan, Okhla Road, New Delhi –110025

Designed and developed by: Compare InfoBase Limited, New Delhi-58(India)

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Fax No. : 26325905

E-mail : amitymcs@als.amity.edu

Amity Law School (ALS) has been ranked as one of the Top-10 law schools in the country in a recent survey conducted by India Today. Amity Law School has the unique distinction of being the first Law School in Delhi to start a 5-year integrated LL.B (H) programme. The School was established under the Ritnand Balved Education Foundation (RBEF) to achieve world-class legal education in the country. His vision for the Law School is to provide excellence in legal education and to produce quality lawyers with good moral principles and great human values.

Courses: Bachelor of Laws (Hons) - LLB (H) - Five Years (Integrated), Admission to the LLB (Hons) programme is done on the basis of the Common Entrance Test (CET), conducted by Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University Delhi. It also offers one-year PG Diplomas for which details can be had from the School.

Resources: They have abundant resources in diversified areas and not only conduct researches in-house but also participate in doing researches for organizations.

2. The Indian Law Institute (Deemed University), New Delhi

URL : <http://www.ilidelhi.org/>
 Contact Address : Bhagwandas Road, New Delhi-110 001, India
 Telephone No. : 91-11-23387526, 23382190
 Fax No. : 91-11-23782140
 Copyright © : 2001 Indian Law Institute
 E- mail : ili@ilidelhi.org, ili@nde.vsnl.net.in

The Indian Law Institute was founded in 1956 primarily with the objective of promoting and conducting legal research. The Institute is an autonomous body registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The Indian Law Institute has been granted Deemed University Status in 2004 vide Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development Notification No. F.9-9/2001-U.3 dated 29.10.2004 Indian Law Institute.

Courses: *Common Admission Test (CAT) for admission to LLM programme will be held.* The Indian Law Institute (ILI) conducts the following courses are:

- Master of Law (LLM)
- Postgraduate Diploma in the following specialized branches of Law
 1. Administrative law
 2. Alternate Disputes Resolution (ADRs)
 3. Corporate Law and Management
 4. Cyber Law
 5. Environmental Law
 6. Human Rights Law
 7. Intellectual Property Rights Laws
 8. International Trade Law
 9. Labour Law
 10. Securities and Banking Laws
 11. Tax Law
- Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) in Law

Legal education should aim at promoting 'Justice' rather than just resolve disputes & improve relationship. The study

of law in order to be meaningful has to be in the context of social realities.

The five-year law course was introduced in 1984 to attract brilliant students into the stream of legal studies. Bar Council of India, with the support of Govt. of Karnataka, started the National Law School of India University, at Bangalore in 1987 as a center of excellence. The idea of Bar Council of India was to make the study of law as prestigious and attractive as technological and management studies in the IITs & IIMs, which are India's premier institutes.

The admission process to these law schools/universities is almost same and based on a national level entrance test comprising of the following subjects: (a) General Knowledge (b) General English (c) Legal Aptitude (d) Reasoning and (e) Essay (f) Elementary science.

1. Significant legal events and developments
2. Current events of national and international importance

ILI RESOURCES: It is one of the prestigious publications of the Institute brought out as a collaborative effort of the leading academics in the country. The developments that take place in major areas of laws such as Constitutional law, Administrative Law, Criminal Procedure etc. are captured and adequately analysed in this work.

- Annual Survey of Indian Law (Yearly)
- Journal of the Indian Law Institute (Quarterly)
- Index to Indian Legal Periodicals (Bi-annual)
- Prevention of Money Laundering
- Directory of Law Colleges in India

E-Resources: The Indian Law Institute Library collection development policy emphasizes the acquisition of the complete primary resources of India. The legal resources of the United Kingdom, United States of America, Canada, Australia and New Zealand are also extensively acquired.

3. National Law School of India University, Bangalore

URL : <http://www.nls.ac.in/>
 Contact Address : National Law School of India University, P.O.Bag 7201, Bangalore - 072,
 Copyright © : 2005, National Law School of India University,
 Telephone No. : +91 80 2321 3160, 2316 0532/533/535
 Fax No. : +91 80 23160534
 E-mail : registrar@nls.ac.in

Established under the National Law School of India Act (Karnataka Act 22 of 1986) on Aug., 29, 1987. The first academic session commenced from 1988. It offers B.A., LL.B. (Hons.) course.

Courses: This is a list of the courses for the B.A., L.L.B. (Hons.).

Post - graduate Course of Study: L.L.M.

Research Degrees: M.Phil. (Master of Philosophy), Ph.D. - Doctor of Philosophy, LL.D. - Doctor of Laws, Guidelines for research candidates

Distance Education Programmes: In accordance with pursuit of academic excellence, DED regulations have recently been revamped to add further rigour to the program. Accordingly candidates are advised to check www.nls.ac.in/ded and not rely upon Handbook of DED in so far as it deals with project/ assignments.

1. Master of Business Laws (M.B.L.)
2. Post Graduate diploma in Human Rights Law (PGDHRL)
3. Post-Graduate Diploma in Medical Law and Ethics (PGDMLE)
4. Post Graduate Diploma in Environmental Law (PGDEL)
5. Post Graduate Diploma in Intellectual Property Rights Law (PGDIPRL)
6. Post Graduate Diploma In Child Rights Law (PGDCRL)

It requires the e-Databases as given below:

1. Westlaw International: Westlaw can only be accessed from inside the NLSIU network. If one require passwords that permit access from outside NLSIU, E-mail: ltech@nls.ac.in
2. JStor: Only access from inside the NLSIU network
3. Manupatra: Manupatra is an India centric online legal and business database providing information solutions to the legal fraternity, corporates, professionals, government departments, banks, law schools and others. URL: www.manupatra.co.in
4. Indlaw.com: Indlaw is an India centric online legal and business database providing information solutions to the legal fraternity, corporates, professionals, government departments, banks, law schools and others.
5. E - Jurix: Jurix is a collection of law information in India covering more than 2, 50,000 full text Judgments. It covers all Supreme Court, High Court and Tribunal Decisions reported till now for the modules covered.

The Law School Library is an integral part of academic endeavour in the Law School and is being constantly enriched by the acquisition of latest books and journals keeping in pace with changing times, to further the advancement of the University's academic activities.

To serve the academic community for the furtherance of the academic activities of NLSIU.

- To provide an effective information service
- To make available modern equipments for effective teaching, learning, research, acquisition of additional Knowledge etc.,
- To computerize legal information, storage, retrieval and dissemination and ;
- To make available information from various other libraries in and around Bangalore, through a planned resource sharing programme.

The Concept of a National Institute to act as a pace – setter and a testing ground for bold experiments in legal education came up before the Bar Council of India in the context of the Council's statutory responsibility for maintaining standards in professional legal education under the Advocates Act, 1961. The idea gained strength in the Legal Education Committee of the Bar Council of India and eventually the BCI demanded a Deemed University status from the University Grants Commission.

Resources: Mediation: Concept and techniques in support of disputes. Select materials on Public Legal Education: Project in Legal literacy for Women, 1991. Intellectual Property and Criminal Law.

Journals: National Law School Journal; Health Care: Policy, Ethics and Law; Gender Justice Reporter; Indian Journal of Environmental Law

4. National Academy of Legal Studies and Research University College, Hyderabad (Nalsar)

URL : <http://www.nalsarlawuniv.ac.in/>

Contact Address : Justice City, Shameerpet, R.R. District, Hyderabad - 78

Telephone No. : 9140 23498107, 9140 23498105

Fax No. : +91 8418 245161 / 174

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E-mail : admissions@nalsarlawuniv.org

Andhra Pradesh Act 34 of 1998. The first academic session commenced from 1998. It offers B.A., B.L. (Hons.) course.

National Academy of Legal Studies and Research University College: NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad, an institution of national eminence in the field of legal education and research, is a residential University established in 1998 under the National Academy of Legal Studies and Research University Act (Andhra Pradesh Act 34 of 1998) of the Andhra Pradesh State Legislature. The University provides an opportunity to explore limitless options in legal profession and is setting new standards in

legal education. The University Grants Commission has recognized NALSAR under sections 2 (f) and 12 (b) of the UGC Act, 1956. NALSAR was responsible for the Common Law Admission Test (CLAT) in 2009.

Courses: NALSAR currently offers 5 courses: - NALSAR's admission process was linked with the Common Law Admission Test (CLAT).

The Course Curriculum includes 50 credit courses having varying credit to be completed over a period of five years extendable to a maximum of seven years. This includes 47 compulsory courses and 3 seminar courses where students choose the subject to write a thesis on. NALSAR follows a semester system having two semesters in a year, viz. June to October, January to April. Students are required to intern with Non-governmental organizations, advocates, law firms, judges or governmental bodies over the course of the winter vacation in November and December.

The L.L.M. program admissions are also carried out on the basis of the Common Law Admission Test (CLAT). Presently LLM is offered in the following specializations:

- Intellectual Property Laws
- Corporate Laws and Governance including International Business
- International Trade and Business Laws

The LLM course in a competitive 2 Year programme offering students a conducive atmosphere to further hone their skills in their area of expertise. The course curriculum and facilities are quite intensive and professional.

Academic Programmes: i) M.Phil (Master of Philosophy), ii) Ph.D. (Doctor of Philosophy)

NALSAR Prog: The University offers one year Postgraduate Diploma programmes in the following areas through proximate Education.

1. One year Postgraduate Diploma in Patents Law
2. One year Postgraduate Diploma in Media Law
3. One year Postgraduate Diploma in Cyber Laws
4. One year Postgraduate Diploma in International Humanitarian Law
5. Auditing of Courses

Other Courses: (1). Post Graduate Diploma in Aviation law Air Transport Management (PGDALATM). (2). Masters Degree in Law of Financial Services and Capital Markets (ML- FS&CM)

Resources: Post graduation course of cyber related activities like cyber crime analyst, cyber consultant etc. Computer & Digital Forensics majors are in particularly high demand presently. Computer forensics experts are often called as "Cyber Cops", "Cyber Investigators" or "Digital Detectives".

Some institutes offering various professional courses in Cyber-Laws are:

1. Symbiosis Society's Law College, Pune, and NALSAR University (www.nalsarpro.org).
2. Asian School of Cyber Laws, Pune (www.asianlaws.org).
3. Indian Institute of Information and Technology, Allahabad (www.iiita.ac.in).
4. Center for Distance Education, University of Hyderabad (www.uohy.ernet.in).
5. Amity Law School, Delhi. (www.amity.org).
6. Department of Law, University of Delhi (www.du.ac.in).
7. National Law School of India, University Bangalore - 72. (www.nls.ac.in)
8. National Academy of Legal Studies and Research University of Law, Hyderabad-560027. (www.reachouthyderabad.com).
9. Cyber Law College NAAVI in Chennai, Mysore, Hubli, Mangalore and Bangalore (www.cyberlawcollege.com).

Publications: The following are the publications from the University

1. NALSAR Law Review- Half yearly journal
2. IP Law News - Two Issues in a year
3. NALSAR Newsletter - Two Issues in a year
4. Green News - Newsletter - Two Issues in a year
5. Convention on the Rights of the Child - Andhra Pradesh State Report
6. The Andhra Pradesh Child Labour Abolition and Compulsory Education Bill, 2003
7. Book - "Cyber Space and the Law - Issues and Challenges"
8. Book - "Human Rights Education, Law and Society"

5. The W. B. National University of Juridical Sciences, Kolkata

URL : <http://www.nujs.edu/>

Contact Address : Dr. Ambedkar Bhavan, Salt Lake City, Kolkata, W.B.

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Fax No. : (+91)33-2335 7422/ 0511

Established under the West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences Act, 1999 (Act IX of 1999) by West Bengal Legislature in July 1999. The first academic session

commenced from 1999. It offers B.A. /B.Sc., LL.B (Hons.) courses.

The WB National University of Juridical Sciences (NUJS) is one of the premiere national law schools of India. NUJS has a very rich faculty, with diverse backgrounds, drawn from almost all corners of India. NUJS faculty has been trained in top universities in India and abroad and has been constantly involved in delivering quality teaching and research. The faculty members of NUJS have made a name for themselves, in their respective fields, by publishing research in reputed journals in India and abroad.

Courses: The five year integrated B.A./B.Sc., L.L.B (Hons) Degree programme is the undergraduate course offered. While the post-graduate courses offered is the LL.M. degree. The University also offers doctoral degrees.

B.A. / B. Sc., LL. B (Hons.): The admission shall be based exclusively on the performance in the Common Law Admission Test (CLAT). However, to qualify for admission, a candidate-

- i. Must have passed the Higher Secondary School Examination (10+2) or an examination equivalent thereof, securing, in aggregate, not less than 50% in all the core subjects and English put together.
- ii. Must not have completed 20 years of age as on day of admission.

The five- year undergraduate course is divided into ten semesters and enrolls 125 students every year. The students represent almost all the States of India and a few join from foreign countries. This programme offers advanced legal education with an emphasis on critical thinking and self-enquiry on the one hand and acquisition of practical skills and knowledge on the other.

LL.M programme: The LL.M degree course is a two-year post graduate course. These programmes are interested in attracting students who either wish to join the academia or seek to acquire advanced research skills before joining the legal profession. The admission is based exclusively on the performance in the Common Law Admission Test (CLAT).

M. Phil. programme: The M. Phil Degree Programme is designed for legal academics i.e., students who wish to pursue sustained independent study and research and are planning careers in law teaching. The Postgraduate Council (PGC) constitutes an Advisory Committee of three members for each M.Phil student. The candidate will be eligible for receipt of the degree only if he/she completes the prescribed requirements of the course within a maximum period of three years.

Ph.D. and the L.L.D programmes: The Ph.D. and L.L.D degrees are two of the most advanced law degrees. Since the doctoral programme is designed to train law teachers, having the opportunity to practice teaching skills is critical.

Legal Aid Society: The aim of providing basic legal education, awareness and counseling. This also provides students practical training and an opportunity to gain field experience in law. The Legal Aid Society has undertaken the following categories of activities:

- Legal Aid Clinic and Counseling - The Legal Aid Clinic has been set up as a permanent body to provide free legal advice and resolution of disputes without long drawn and expensive litigation.
- Human Rights and Public Education - for empowering people through legal education and instilling in them consciousness about their rights and duties.
- Law Enforcement Assistance - This subcommittee works with law enforcement authorities such as the police, Government, Pollution Control Board, for providing an interface to people in order to promote legal awareness and law-enforcement.

Publication: NUJS Law Review - The NUJS Law Review is the flagship journal of the National University of Juridical Sciences, Kolkata "Legalisation of Homosexuality in India: Legal Dimensions of the Controversy". NUJS Law Review, in pursuance of its stated goal of reflecting academically on issues concerning the Indian society, wishes to dedicate an issue of the journal to an academic debate on the rights of homosexuals and the legal position in India. The issue has gained attention of national and international media. .

E-resources: Links to other useful websites: NUJS Law Review-<http://www.nujslawreview.org>, Common Law Admission Test (CLAT) - <http://www.clat.ac.in>

6. National Law Institute University, Bhopal

URL : <http://www.nliu.com/>
 Contact Address : Professional Exam.Board, Chayan Bhawan, Chinar Park (East),Bhopal
 Telephone No. : +91-755-234635, 696905, 696965(O)
 Fax No. : +91-755 696965
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 E-mail : vyapam@mp.nic.in, nliu@bom6.vsnl.net.in

The *National Law Institute University* has been successful in instilling a sense of broad perspective along with scholastic and reflexive capabilities bearing in mind larger national and humanitarian goals in its students. Established under the Act No. 41 of 1997 of the Madhya Pradesh Legislature.

Courses: It offers B.A., LL.B. (Hons.) course.

Online Admission: The candidates can also apply 'online' through the website of NIC www.mp.nic.in/vyapam.

National Law Institute University (NLIU): The University is a member of The Association of Indian Universities (AIU)

Rajiv Gandhi National Cyber Law Centre (Established by MHRD, Govt. of India)

Post Graduate Diploma in Cyber Law: Information Brochure -cum- Application Form: 2009-2010 Rajiv Gandhi National Cyber Law Center, a Centre of Excellence in Cyber Law (established by Ministry of HRD, Govt. of India, New Delhi at NLIU, Bhopal) launches One Year Full time Regular Post Graduate Diploma in Cyber Law in order to deal with new and critical issues relating to various legal aspects of cyberspace.

E-resources: Students of NLIU have widely published many of their articles in diverse legal and social issues in many International, National and Regional Journals, News Magazines, National Dailies and Web Journals. Some of these include:

- Anuj Puri & Nidhi Sahay, “Proper Law: Definition Determination & Effort”. *Asian Dispute Review*, July 2006.
- Shantanu Sahay, “Piracy of Trade Dress and the Law of Passing off: National and International Perspective”, *Journal of IPR*, Vol 11, May 2006.
- Archana Raghuvanshi & Richa Saxena, “Conditional Access system- A Bane or Boon”. *Lawyer’s Update*, Vol XII, May 2006.
- Shabbeer Ahmed, Uniform Civil Code (Article 44 of the Constitution) A Dead Letter, *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, Vol LXVII, No. 3, July-Sept- 2006.

7. National Law University, Jodhpur

URL : <http://www.nlujodhpur.ac.in/>
 Contact Address : NH-65, Nagour Road, Mandore, Jodhpur - 342304 (Raj.)- India
 Telephone No. : 0291-2572530
 Fax No. : +91-291-2577540
 E-mail : nlu-jod@raj.nic.in

Established under the Act 22 of Rajasthan in Nov. 1999 the first academic session commenced from 2001. It offers B.A. /B.Sc. /B.B.A., L.L.B. (Hons.) courses. It also offers B.Sc. (Hons), Environmental Science/ Bio-Technology/ Information Technology & Computer Application), L.L.B. (Hons.)

Courses: Undergraduate: The National Law University, Jodhpur has a programmed focus on managing contemporary legal issues in fast-evolving global environments. The University offers unique five year integrated undergraduate ‘Double Honors’ educational programs i.e. B.B.A.(Hons.), L.L.B.(Hons.); B.P.Sc.(Hons.), L.L.B.(Hons.); B.Sc. (Technology) (Hons.), L.L.B.(Hons.).

Educational Program): BBA (Hons.) L.L.B., (Hons.) provides an integrated understanding of the interrelationship of Management Studies and Law in their entirety than in specified areas. Study of these courses will enable the students to develop a competitive edge over their counterparts in other institutions and help in taking them to the zenith of their career.

Therefore, the B.B.A., (Hons) program will consist of 18 courses covering:

- Mathematics and Statistics
- Basic Management Courses
- Finance
- Marketing and
- Human Resources

B.Sc. Technology (Hons.) LL.B. (Hons.): Emerging facets of technology such as Information Technology, Biotechnology, Pharmaceuticals, Nanotechnology, Electronics and Communication Technology have been generating variety of intricate legal disputes involving cyber crimes, product liability, environmental torts, intellectual property rights, regulatory proceedings and criminal cases.

B.Sc. Technology (Hons.) program will consist of 18 courses covering: IT, Electronics and Communication Technology, Applied Chemistry (Industrial Chemistry), Biotechnology. In each of these target areas, six courses each will be designed to provide the inputs relating to the fundamentals, advancements and applications.

B.P.Sc. (Hons.) L.L.B. (Hons.): Public Policy is the dynamic face of State and society. The nature of social, economic and political development of a society is completely dependent upon the public policy formulated by a government. Consequently, there is a strong interface between Law and Public Policy. Multidisciplinary integrated learning is truly the hallmark of this honors course. The B.P.Sc., (Hons.) program will consist of 18 courses covering: Economics, Political Science, Sociology, History, Philosophy and Psychology

Postgraduate Courses

1. Management and Law (MBA-LL.M./MBA-MBL)
2. Intellectual Property Law (LL.M.-IPR/MIPR)
3. Constitutional Governance (MA/M.Sc./LL.M. in Constitutional Governance)
4. International Trade and WTO (L.L.M.)
5. Banking and Finance (MBF)
6. Master of Science (Insurance) for Engineering Graduates
7. Finance (MBA-Finance)

8. Marketing (MBA-Marketing)
9. Human Resource Management (MBA-HRM)
10. Technology Management (MBA-Technology Management)

There shall be a National Entrance Test to be conducted at such places on such date as may be declared by notification and selection would be strictly on the basis of merit only.

Ph.D. Program: The University offers registration for advanced research and Ph.D. Program. Interested candidates may apply to the University in the prescribed form. The candidates shall attach a detailed research plan and design along with the application form.

E-Resources: The Journal and Editorial Committee ('JEC') of the University is entrusted with the responsibility of publishing 'scholasticus', the Journal of National Law University, Jodhpur; NLU Newsletter and the e-newsletter, which reports the events and activities happening at the University.

8. Hidayatullah National Law University, Raipur

URL : <http://www.hnlu.ac.in/home/>
 Contact address : Civil Line, Raj Bhavan, Raipur (C.G.) 492 001
 Telephone No. : 0771-5080114, 5080117,
 Fax No. : 771-5080118
 E-mail : vc@hnluraipur.com , registrar@hnluraipur.com

Established under the Hidayatullah National University of Law, Chhattisgarh Act 2003. The first academic session commenced from 2003. It offers B.A. /B.Sc., LL.B. (Hons.) courses.

Hidayatullah National Law University is a Residential University and is sixth in the series of National Law Schools in India. HNLU has been included in the list of the Universities maintained by the University Grants Commission under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act, 1956 and has been declared fit to receive Central assistance in terms of the rules framed under Section 12 (B) of the UGC Act, 1956.

Courses: *Following courses are available*

B.A. L.L.B. : Admission to the B.A. L.L.B. (Hons.) Programme is made strictly on the basis of merit as assessed through a National Entrance Test conducted for the purpose by the Admission Committee, appointed by the Vice Chancellor.

L.L.M. This Regulation is made to regulate the admission to and award of LL.M. Degree of the Hidayatullah National Law University, Raipur, under section 16 of the Hidayatullah National University of Law Act, 2003.

Course Design: The LL.M. course is a two-year programme consisting of four Semesters. The LL.M. course at HNLU is reorganized and based on the report of the Curriculum Development Committee (CDC) of UGC (University Grants Commission). All the candidates have to undergo the prescribed compulsory courses. The University may periodically revise the courses of study.

9. National University of Advanced Legal Studies (Nuals), Kochi

URL : <http://www.nuals.ac.in/index.aspx>

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Fax No. : 0484 2337857

E-mail : vc@nuals.ac.in, registrar@nuals.ac.in

The National University of Advanced Legal Studies (NUALS) was established by the State of Kerala by Act 27 of 2005 to be a national level institute of excellence in higher learning of law in the State. The Government of Kerala constituted this University by merging the erstwhile National Institute for Advanced Legal Studies (NIALS), which was established and managed by the Bar Council of Kerala and Bar Council of Kerala Trust.

Courses: B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) degree course shall be based on the performance in the Common Law Admission Test (CLAT).

Course of Study: The Bar Council of India has recommended 37 subjects (including 4 practical training courses) for the 5 year LL.B. Course. However, the NUALS offers 50 subjects with nearly one third of them providing wide variety of options to the students. The students shall generally be required to write projects on topics in each subject.

10. Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University, Chennai

URL : www.tndalu.org

Contact Address : "Poompozhi", 5, Greenways Road, Chennai-600 028.

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Telephone No. : (044) 494 1212/494 1919

Fax No. : (044) 495 7414

E-mail : tandralu@giasmd01.vsnl.net.in, registrar@tndalu.org

Established in October 1997 pursuant to the Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University Act 1996. It is not a residential

university like other law schools/universities. But since 2002, The School of Excellence In Law was established so as to develop it as a Premiere institution in the country for teaching law.

Courses: It offers B.A., B.L. (Hons.) course.

List of University Institution

- School of Excellence in Law (SOEL)
- Post-Graduate Departments
- Distance Education Department
- Post Graduate Diploma Courses (Evening)
- The Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University Law College, Chengalpattu

Resources: Following resources are available

1. Publication of Law Journal: The faculty members working in various law colleges in Tamil Nadu will be encouraged to contribute articles. This will inculcate a spirit of research and study of various legal topics by the faculty members.
2. Publication of Newsletter: The Law University is publishing a quarterly Newsletter.

11. Gujarat National Law University, Gandhinagar

URL : <http://www.gnlu.org.in/>
 Contact Address : E-4 GIDC, Electronic Zone, Gandhinagar – 382028, Gujarat.
 Telephone No. : +91-79-23287157 / 23287158
 Fax No. : +91-79-23287156
 Email : contact@gnlu.org.in

Established under Gujarat National Law University Act 2003, on 12 Mar. 2003. The first academic session commences from 2004. It offers B.A. /B.Sc. /B.Com., LL.B. (Hons.) courses.

The ethos of imparting education in Gujarat National Law University comprises of a mutual endeavor of the Faculty and the students who become part of our august family after clearing the hurdle of a rigorous and strenuous selection procedure. The University has been in a process of striving for academic and professional excellence in the field of legal studies in the country.

12. Government Law College, Mumbai, Maharashtra

URL : <http://www.glc.edu/>
 Contact Address : 'A' Road, Churchgate Mumbai - 400 020 Maharashtra, India

Designed & developed by: ELIXIR

Telephone No. : +91 - 22 - 2204 1707

Fax No. : +91 - 22 - 2285 1315

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E-mail : principal@glc.edu

Discussion of the India's legal system & legal culture today is incomplete, in fact, meaningless without a mention of the Government Law College. If one looks back over the years, one becomes aware of the immeasurable role this pioneering law institution has played in the judicial, political, social life and historical background of India.

Courses: Three Years Law Course (L.L.B.) and Five Years Law Course (L.L.B)

- a. *Post Graduate Course in Human Rights:* Government Law College, Mumbai in collaboration with the HURT Foundation will be conducting a Post Graduate Course in Human Rights.
- b. *Securities Law Course:* Recognizing the growing importance of India's capital markets and in keeping with its pioneering role in Indian legal education, GLC offers a one year Postgraduate Diploma Course in Securities Law.
- c. *Cyber Law Course:* Asian School of Cyber Laws in association with GLC has launched the Diploma in Cyber Laws course.

E-Resources: Law Review, Magazine, Journal of Law & Society

13. Symbiosis Society's Law School, Pune, Maharashtra

URL : <http://www.symlaw.ac.in>, <http://sslc.siu.edu.in/>
 Contact Address : Senapati Bapat Road, Pune - 411004. (India)

Telephone No. : +91-20-2565 5114,

Fax No. : +91-20-2567 17 11

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E-mail : symlaw@pn2.vsnl.net.in

The College, one of the premier Law Institutes in the country offers an outstanding opportunity for **students** to carve out excellent careers in Law. The institute's contemporary **course** structure and teaching methodology has seen it rise to the 5th ranking institute in India. Symbiosis Society's Law College (SSLC) offers BA LLB and BBA LLB programs.

Courses: B.A., L.L.B. & B.B.A., L.L.B. (Degree;

Master of Law (L.L.M) with Specialization as: Business Law, Intellectual Property Law and Constitution Law and Criminal Law

Post Graduate Diploma Program: Diploma Programmes are of one year duration. These programs are rendered by a group of practitioners, academicians and experts combining

skills, knowledge and practical sessions. These programs are perceived as “value addition” by law and other students alike.

Resources: Following resources are available

1. Journals of Comparative and International Studies
2. Symbiosis Contemporary Law journal
3. Symbiosis Journal of Innovation & Law(IPR)
4. Symbiosis students law journals

Research Databases(Online): The Symbiosis Law School has introduced computerized facilities for both housekeeping as well as information retrieval. Since there is a line connection to the internet, it is possible to have easy access to information directly from all available computerized data bases all over the world, not only in the field of law but also in other disciplines. Keeping in mind the vision to create an E-Law School, the library subscribes to many international online databases like Manupatra, SCC Online Case Finder 2008, Westlaw, LexisNexis, Index to legal periodical, JSTOR, etc. which contains enormous resources like international case reporters, statutes, and articles from law reviews, an invaluable source for a law school student.

14. The Indian Society Of International Law (ISIL), Delhi

URL : <http://www.isil-aca.org/index.htm>

Contact Address : Menon Bhawan, 9, Bhagwan Dass Road, New.Delhi-110001

Designed & maintained by: Matrix Infosoft

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Telephone No. : 91-11-23384458/59,

Fax No. : 91-11-23383783,

E-mail : isil@giasdl01.vsnl.net.in

The Indian Society of International Law (ISIL), a premier national institution for teaching, research and promotion of international law, was established in 1959, primarily due to the efforts of the late V.K. Krishna Menon. It has indeed been a long and fulfilling journey for the ISIL that it has earned a pride of place among the community of international lawyers throughout the world.

In more than four decades of its existence, the ISIL, under the leadership and guidance of distinguished persons, has grown into a prestigious research and teaching centre of international law in India.

Resources: *Indian Journal of International Law (IJIL)*: The Society undertakes several activities, which promotes the objectives and interests of the Society and has been reflected in a diverse and series of periodicals, books and monographs and other materials designed to educate and engage both legal professional and the public. It publishes the following on a regular basis.

ANALYSIS OF DATA

The study shows a number of electronic based sources of selective 15 Indian Legal Educational Universities & Institutions. The analysis of these Educational Universities & Institutions is done with the following criteria.

- i. 100% of Legal Educational Universities & Institutions have provided information about URL, Contact address & E-mail address.
- ii. 73.33% of Legal Educational Universities & Institutions have provided information about the Copyright and Publication.
- iii. It has been observed that last date of updation/update information about the Legal. Educational Universities & Institutions of all 15 sites not provided and only

Table 2: Analysis of Legal Educational Universities & Institutions

Sr. No.	Criteria	No. of Institute/ University	Percentage
1	URL	14	100%
2	Contact Address	14	100%
3	Copyright	11	73.33%
4	Designed & Developed by	03	20.00 %
5	Last Updated on	00	00 %
6	Telephone No.	13	93.33%
7	Fax No.	13	93.33%
8	Links provided	12	86.66%
9	Resources	11	73.33%
10	E- mail	14	100 %

- three of them have provided the designer & developer.
- iv. 93.33% of legal Educational Universities & Institutions have provided the information about the Telephone no. and Fax no.
 - v. Out of 13, 86.66% of Educational Universities & Institutions have provided the information about the other Links.

CONCLUSION

The study shows a number of electronic-based sources of selective fourteen reputed Indian Legal Educational Universities & Institutions. All (100%) of Legal Educational Universities & Institutions have provided information about the URL, Contact & E-mail address. It has been observed that last date of updation/update information about the legal Educational Universities & Institutions of all 14 sites is not provided and only three of them have provided the designer & developer.

A final difficulty is simply the economic cost of the kind of Legal Education that would be required. Most understandably, independent India sought to deal first with acute problems of poverty and with pressing requirements of industrial development. Even in wealthier societies, problems of the long range and of relative subtlety are often deferred to another day; the danger is that thereby the opportunity to build solid foundations is postponed until lost, with the result that the problems that were and remain so pressing can never be solved.

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