



BBA-LLB Program

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

1. What is the BBA-LLB?

BBA-LLB is a five-year integrated degree in the discipline of law and management that can be pursued right after successful completion of Class 12. After completing the program, you will earn dual degrees in BBA and LLB.

2. What is the difference between the BBA-LLB (Hons.) program and BBA-LLB degree program?

The basic difference between the BBA-LLB (Hons.) and BBA-LLB degree is that BBA-LLB (Hons.) includes 8 additional specialised law subjects. Rest of the compulsory and optional papers are same in both programs.

3. What are the subjects taught in BBA-LLB?

The subjects in the BBA-LLB degree include subjects from the discipline of Management such as Principles of Managements, Managerial Economics, Financial Accounts, Human Resource Management, Organisational Behaviour, English etc. as well as subjects from Law such as Contract Laws, Civil Procedure Code (CPC), Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC), Indian Penal Code (IPC), Property Laws, Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), Environmental Laws, Constitutional Laws, Consumer Laws, Taxation Laws, Labour Laws, Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) etc. To view the complete syllabus please check the brochure on our website.

4. Is it mandatory to clear CLAT exam for admission to BBA-LLB program?

No, it is not compulsory to clear the CLAT exam for admission to the program. However, a candidate with a valid CLAT score is exempted from NUV Entrance Exam and is directly eligible for a personal interview.

5. What are the admission requirements of the BBA-LLB program?

The BBA-LLB program follows the eligibility criteria prescribed by Bar Council of India (BCI). Candidates seeking admission to an BBA-LLB course must have cleared their Class 12 with minimum 45% (5% marks relaxation to SC or ST candidates). Check the complete eligibility criteria for BBA-LLB program on our website.

6. Which is better LLB or BBA-LLB?

The BBA-LLB can be pursued right after Class 12, however, for admission to a Law (LLB) Degree, candidates should hold a bachelor degree. Both the degrees are valued for their own curriculum. An LLB degree has all the law subjects whereas a BBA-LLB degree, as the name suggests, includes subjects from the discipline of Management along with Law.

7. Do we have practical papers in BBA-LLB?

Definitely, there are practical papers, also commonly termed as Clinical Papers. We also have Moot Court, Client Counseling, Trial Court Observation, Judgment Writing, Parliamentary Debate etc. all of which is instrumental in inculcating practical knowledge of the legal profession.

8. What is the difference between BBA-LLB and LLB?

The only difference between the LLB and BBA-LLB Degree is the duration of courses i.e. BBA-LLB is a five-year integrated degree program and an LLB degree is three years in duration. However, candidates need to complete a three-year bachelor degree so it effectively takes six years to complete. In the present scenario the five-year integrated program is more in demand.

9. Can I practice law after completing the BBA-LLB degree?

Candidates completing their BBA-LLB degree have to appear for the All India Bar Examination (AIBE) by BCI. The clearance of the bar examination is mandatory for all law graduates to be able to practice law. All state bar councils in India have made it mandatory for advocates graduated after 2010 to clear this examination.

10. Are internships a part of the program?

Yes, internships in case of the BBA-LLB program are divided into five segments. In the 1st and 2nd year, students undergo a Social and Corporate Internship. From 3rd year onwards the students go for Legal Internships, they get associated with Advocate Law Office, Law firms, companies with an In-house Legal Department, Judicial Clerk Internship with High Court and the Supreme Court.

11. Does the University assist in securing internships?

Yes, internships in the first and second year are compulsory and the University assists in arranging internships for the students. For legal internships, students often go by their choice or if required we arrange it.

12. Does the University provide placement assistance?

Yes, we have a placement cell that helps students get in touch with top companies and law firms. While the placement cell does assist in connecting the firms for an interview, the final selection is based on how well you perform.

13. Apart from being an advocate, what other career options do I have?

Gone are the days when the practice of law was the only option for law professionals. In this globalised and techno-savvy world, law students have plethora of opportunity like joining Law firms (national and international), MNCs, Banks, or Government Agencies, clearing Judicial Exams, taking up a role in Litigation, Teaching Profession or being a Legal Advisor, Advocate, Public Prosecutor, Company Secretary, Reporter, Insolvency Professionals, Patent & Trademark Agent/Attorney etc.

14. Do we have an opportunity to study challenging and specialised subjects in the area of law?

The curriculum of BBA-LLB is structured in such a way that, the students will have an opportunity to study specialised subjects in the final year. The specialisation subjects that we offer are Company Law, IPR, Cyber Law, Competition Law, Insolvency & Bankruptcy Law, Banking & Insurance Law, Taxation Law, Labour Law, Immigration Law etc.

15. Does the BBA-LLB program at Navrachana University have any tie-up with top Law Schools at a national and international level?

We do have a tie-up with one of the top Law School in India - Gujarat National Law School, Gandhinagar.