

BLOGS

AILET PG 2027: Syllabus, Exam Pattern and Exam Details

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Knowing the AILET PG 2027 syllabus and pattern early lets you build a revision plan around what NLU Delhi actually tests. The LL.M. paper is short, objective, and penalises wrong answers, so how you attempt it matters almost as much as what you know. This guide walks through the format, the rules, and the subjects you should cover.

Exam Details (AILET PG 2027: Syllabus, Exam Pattern and Exam Details)

FEATURE	DETAILS
Conducted by	National Law University , Delhi
Course	One-year LL.M.
Format	Objective MCQs only
Questions	100
Scoring	One mark each, 100 in total
Time allowed	Two hours
Penalty	0.25 marks off for each wrong answer
Content	Questions from various branches of law

Dates to Note

Applications opened on 7 August 2026 and close on 10 November 2026. Admit cards are scheduled for 30 November, and the test is expected on Sunday, 13 December 2026, from 2 PM to 4 PM on pen and paper.

How the Paper Works

Every question is multiple choice, and every question is worth the same single mark. The paper draws on different branches of law, with no essay or short-answer component. **NLU Delhi also hosts a compiled PDF of its LL.M. question papers from 2011 to 2026, which gives you a free and reliable practice bank.**

The Penalty for Wrong Answers

For each incorrect answer, the university subtracts a quarter of a mark. Put differently, four mistakes cancel out one correct response. Suppose you attempt 80 questions, getting 64 right and 16 wrong. Your score is 64 minus 4, which gives 60.

For this reason, you should answer only when your reasoning supports a choice. If you can strike out two options, the odds favour you. If every option looks equally plausible, leaving the question blank is the safer move.

When Scores Are Equal

If candidates finish with identical marks, NLU Delhi first prefers the older applicant. Any remaining tie is resolved through a computer-generated draw of lots. Neither rule can be influenced by preparation, so the real lesson is that every mark counts.

Subjects to Cover

The university states only that questions come from different branches of law and does not publish a detailed topic list. The ten subjects below are the ones that are frequently tested in the examination-:

Constitutional Law: Study the fundamental rights in Part III, the directive principles, the distribution of powers between the Union and States, and the working of Parliament, the executive, and the judiciary. Add doctrines such as the basic structure and key rulings like *Kesavananda Bharati* and *Maneka Gandhi*.

Jurisprudence: Revise the main schools, namely natural law, positivism, the historical and sociological schools, and legal realism. Learn the thinkers associated with each, along with concepts such as rights, duties, ownership, and legal personality.

Law of Contract: Cover formation, consideration, capacity, free consent, void and voidable agreements, performance, remedies for breach, and the special contracts under the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

Law of Torts: Focus on negligence, nuisance, defamation, trespass, strict and absolute liability, and vicarious liability. Pair each rule with its leading case.

Criminal Law: Work through general principles of liability, the major offences, and the procedural stages from investigation to trial, using the new Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita and Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita alongside the older codes for comparison.

Family Law: Compare marriage, divorce, maintenance, guardianship, adoption, and succession across Hindu, Muslim, Christian, and Parsi personal laws, and track the important rulings in each area.

Intellectual Property Law: Review copyright, patents, trademarks, and designs, especially registration, infringement, remedies, and exceptions.

International Law: Understand sources, treaties, statehood, jurisdiction, and the roles of bodies such as the International Court of Justice.

Property Law: Study transfer of property, sales, mortgages, leases, gifts, and easements under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

Human Rights: Learn the UN Charter, the Universal Declaration, the major covenants, and India's institutional machinery for protecting rights.

Weightage and Sections

AILET PG does not follow a published subject-wise split, so any area can carry extra questions in a given year. *Preparation guides suggest that Jurisprudence, Constitutional Law, and Contract tend to appear often, which makes them sensible priorities if time runs short.*

Preparation Approach

Begin with the bare text of each statute, then layer landmark judgments on top, because the paper tests application as well as recall. Next, take the official previous papers under a strict two-hour limit and examine every wrong answer, since those errors cost you the most. Finally, follow

recent legislative changes and Supreme Court rulings, as objective law papers regularly reward current awareness.

[Click here](#) to get the official AILET PG 2027 Notification.

NLU Delhi selects LL.M. candidates through its own test and does not use CLAT PG scores. If you want to sit both exams, you must apply to each one separately.

All the best for your exams!