

# TOP 5 REASONS WHY ASPIRANTS FAIL THE AIBE EXAM

A Complete Guide with Last 10-Day Preparation Tips & Important Topics

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The All India Bar Examination (AIBE) is conducted by the Bar Council of India (BCI) to certify law graduates as fit to practise. The qualifying mark is just 40% for General/OBC and 35% for SC/ST — yet a significant number of aspirants fail every year. At Shiksha.com, we analysed common failure patterns to bring you this actionable guide.

## THE 5 KEY REASONS FOR AIBE FAILURE

### 1

#### Underestimating the Exam & Lack of Serious Preparation

Many law graduates treat AIBE as a mere formality since it is an open-book exam. This misconception leads to zero structured study. Even with open books, candidates who haven't revised the syllabus waste precious time flipping pages and run out of time before answering all 100 MCQs within the 3.5-hour window.

##### ✓ HOW TO AVOID

Treat AIBE with the same seriousness as your LL.B. finals. Create a 30-day study schedule covering all 20 subjects. Even in an open-book exam, prior preparation is non-negotiable.

### 2

#### Poor Time Management During the Exam

With 100 questions to be attempted in 3.5 hours (~2 min per question), slow readers or those unfamiliar with the subject layout of their books consistently fail to complete the paper. Many aspirants spend 8–10 minutes on a single question, leaving 20–30 questions unattempted at the end.

##### ✓ HOW TO AVOID

Practise mock tests strictly within 3.5 hours. Use sticky notes or colour-coded tabs in your bare-act books for quick navigation. Allocate no more than 2 minutes per question; mark doubtful ones and return later.

### 3

#### Ignoring the AIBE Syllabus & Subject Weightage

AIBE covers 20 subjects ranging from Constitutional Law to Drafting & Conveyancing. Candidates who study randomly—without knowing which subjects carry more weightage—end up spending excessive time on low-yield topics while leaving high-scoring subjects like CrPC, CPC, and Evidence Act under-prepared.

✓ HOW TO AVOID

Download the official BCI syllabus and map each subject to its approximate question weight. Prioritise Constitutional Law, IPC, CrPC, CPC, and Evidence Act. Do not skip Drafting & Conveyancing or Professional Ethics.

## 4 Not Practising with Previous Years' Question Papers

A large number of failing candidates admit they never solved a single previous year paper before appearing for AIBE. Past papers reveal recurring question patterns, important sections of bare acts, and the actual difficulty level—information that is impossible to gauge from theory alone.

✓ HOW TO AVOID

Solve at least 5–7 previous year AIBE papers (available on Shiksha.com and BCI portal). Analyse your weak subject areas after each mock and revise accordingly. Familiarity with question patterns significantly reduces exam-day anxiety.

## 5 Inadequate Knowledge of Bare Acts & Procedural Laws

AIBE is fundamentally a test of applied legal knowledge. Candidates who rely on notes and summaries rather than the actual text of bare acts struggle because questions often quote specific sections, sub-sections, or provisos. Lack of familiarity with procedural laws (CrPC, CPC) is a top reason for failure.

✓ HOW TO AVOID

Carry well-tabbed bare acts on exam day. In the weeks before the exam, read through the most-tested sections of IPC, CrPC, CPC, Evidence Act, and the Constitution. Highlight and annotate important sections for quick retrieval.

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## LAST 10-DAY AIBE PREPARATION PLAN

The final 10 days before AIBE should be about smart revision, not new topics. Use this day-wise plan to maximise your score:

Day(s)	Focus Area & Action
Day 1	Revise Constitutional Law, Fundamental Rights & Directive Principles, and key amendments.
Day 2	Focus on IPC — important offences, punishments, and exceptions (Sections 299–511).
Day 3	Cover CrPC thoroughly — FIR, bail, trial procedure, sentencing (Sections 154–432).
Day 4	Revise CPC — jurisdiction, suits, orders, appeals, execution (Orders 1–21).
Day 5	Study Indian Evidence Act — admissibility, burden of proof, estoppel (Sections 1–167).
Day 6	Quick revision of Transfer of Property Act, Contract Act essentials, and Limitation Act.
Day 7	Cover Family Laws (Hindu & Muslim), Negotiable Instruments Act, and Consumer Protection.

<b>Day 8</b>	Revise Arbitration & Conciliation Act and ADR mechanisms.
<b>Day 9</b>	Practise one full mock test (3.5 hrs). Tab your bare acts with sticky notes.
<b>Day 10</b>	Light revision only. Organise books, stationery, and admit card. Rest well. ✓

## IMPORTANT TOPICS FOR AIBE

Based on previous years' papers and BCI's official syllabus, the following subjects and specific areas carry the highest weightage:

Subject	Key Areas to Focus On
<b>Constitutional Law</b>	Fundamental Rights (Art. 12–35), DPSP, Amendments, Emergency Provisions
<b>IPC 1860</b>	Sections 299–511 (Offences against body, property, state); defences
<b>CrPC 1973</b>	FIR (S.154), Bail (S.436–439), Trial procedure, Sentencing
<b>CPC 1908</b>	Jurisdiction, Res Judicata (S.11), Orders I–XXI, Appeals, Execution
<b>Indian Evidence Act 1872</b>	Relevancy (S.6–55), Admissions & Confessions, BOP, Expert Opinion
<b>Transfer of Property Act</b>	Sale, Mortgage, Lease, Gift, Actionable Claim
<b>Contract Act 1872</b>	Essentials, Void/Voidable contracts, Remedies for breach
<b>Limitation Act 1963</b>	Period of limitation, condonation, acknowledgement
<b>Professional Ethics &amp; BCI Rules</b>	Duties of an advocate, contempt, Bar Council regulations
<b>Drafting &amp; Conveyancing</b>	Plaints, Written Statements, Deeds, Affidavits, Legal Notices

### ■ QUICK EXAM-DAY TIPS

- Tab your bare acts with subject-wise colour stickers before the exam day.
- Carry all prescribed bare acts — BCI allows reference material inside the hall.
- Attempt all 100 questions; there is NO negative marking in AIBE.
- Start with subjects you are most confident in to secure easy marks first.
- Keep a water bottle and stay calm — exam anxiety is a silent score-killer.