



CHALLENGES FACED BY FIRST-GENERATION LAW STUDENTS AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR ACADEMIC AND CAREER SUCCESS

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the multi-faceted issues faced by first-generation law students and how these issues impact both academic success, mental health and career development. In a cross-sectional survey research study utilizing an undergraduate Google Form among law students and the learning experiences of first-generation students, this study compared the first-generation and non-first-generation contexts and found differences related to academic success, social engagement, financial stability, institutional support and career readiness. This study found that an over-representation of first-generation students faced intersecting academic, financial, and psychosocial barriers to success, which include aspects of isolation, lack of mentorship, unsatisfactory institutional career-related support and financial anxiety impacting career outcomes. All of these factors contribute to reduced academic engagement, lack of access to internships, and diminished overall career self-efficacy. While some first-generation law students exhibited resiliency and higher motivation to succeed, it is evident that their experiences reflect a higher impact of systemic inequities in legal education. This report highlights the urgency to improve institutional reform to foster social, economic, and career readiness supports that promote achievement, including (1) formal mentoring programs, (2) economic supports, (3) intentional career related support, and (4) curricular diversity practices to reduce the opportunity merit gap. Promoting opportunities towards such equity will not only foster achievement for first-generation lawyer but foster a more socially inclusive, equitable and responsible legal profession.

Keywords: First-Generation Law Students; Legal Education; Academic Challenges; Socio-Economic Barriers; Cultural Capital; Mentorship; Institutional Support; Financial Constraints; Career Readiness; Psycho-Social Wellbeing; Equity in Higher Education; Social Mobility; Access to Justice; Legal Profession; Educational Inequality; Student Resilience; Career Counseling; Inclusivity in Legal Education; Systemic Inequities; Law School Experience.

INTRODUCTION

Long considered one of the most esteemed and intellectually challenging academic programs, legal education opens doors to leadership roles in society, positions of influence, and the administration of justice. However, not everyone has equal access to the path to and through law school. First-generation law students, or those who are the first in their family to enrol in law school or, more generally, to pursue higher

education, are among those who encounter unique challenges. First-generation law students frequently arrive at law school with little institutional knowledge and cultural capital, in contrast to their peers who enjoy the advantages of parental guidance, well-established professional networks, and an innate familiarity with academic and legal environments. From the beginning of their legal



education, they are at a comparative disadvantage due to this discrepancy.

The difficulties that first-generation law students face are not singular in nature but include several such as financial, academic, psychological, and social in nature. Most of them struggle with the expense of legal studies, limited availability of preparatory resources, and the obligation to juggle part-time employment with demanding academic pressures. Others confront more insidious but similarly ubiquitous challenges—experiences of alienation, imposter syndrome, and pressure to be ambassadors for their families and communities as "firsts." These challenges are then exacerbated by the high-pressure culture of law schools, which tend to reward outdated benchmarks of success like high-status internships, law review memberships, and networking connections—resources that are not uniformly accessible to every student.

These issues have ramifications outside of the classroom. They have an impact on long-term success in the legal field, professional identity development, and access to career opportunities in addition to academic achievement. Inequality cycles within the legal system may be sustained if first-generation law students are under-represented in prestigious law firms, judicial clerkships, and academic roles. Nevertheless, many show remarkable fortitude, flexibility, and resolve in the face of these challenges, frequently using their personal experiences to advocate for equity and justice and to bring a variety of viewpoints to the practice of law.

The purpose of this article is to assess the challenges of first-generation law students and the subsequent effect on performance and career opportunities. Additionally, it wants to identify institutional barriers in legal education and suggest possibilities to enhance support, accessibility, and opportunity. The research critiques the evidence base, including empirical studies and policy documents, and while collectively expressing the need for systemic

change within the legal profession, highlights that legal education—and the profession—should not just be fair, but heinously meritocratic and reflective of social realities.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In recent decades, the challenges of first-generation law students have received greater scholarly focus, especially in the context of the broader discussion surrounding equity, access, and inclusive higher education. A review of the literature indicates that, broadly speaking, first-generation law students will be regarded as "students with academic, socio-economic and psychological disadvantages." This section summarizes previous studies both globally and in India that have examined the educational pathways, institutional obstacles, and coping strategies of first-generation students in a legal education context.

Initial studies of first-generation college students have primarily focused on the absence of cultural capital (Bourdieu, 1986), or the informal social assets, such as language, manners, and social networks, for educational and professional success. The first-generation college student often attends higher education without cultural capital and is therefore in a systemically disadvantaged position compared to peers whose families have experience with higher education (Pascarella et al., 2004). Thus far in the literature, first-generation college students have demonstrated lower academic outcomes, decreased social integration, and a higher rate of disengagement from the educational experience than continuing-generation college students.

Focusing on the context of legal education, Mertz (2007) suggested in her ethnographic research *The Language of Law School* that law school culture reproduces class-based hierarchies by rewarding particular linguistic and behavioral practices that reflect upper-class socialization. First-generation law students often struggle to acclimate to the abstract, adversarial, and hyper-competitive system that exists beyond a belief in equity.



Similarly, Granfield (1991) reported in *Making Elite Lawyers: Visions of Law at Harvard and Beyond* that first-generation and working-class law students face something like "imposter syndrome" as they attempt to reconcile their socio-economic background with the elitist culture of a prestigious law school.

Studies have further illuminated the emotional and psychological challenges that first-generation students experience. Terenzini and colleagues (1996) discovered increases in stress, decreased self-efficacy, and feelings of social isolation among first-generation students, exposing students more fully to their inadequate social support and their family's unfamiliarity with higher education. As in the school context, Sommerlad (2016) pointed out that because the nature of legal education is predicated upon students who have developed social connections and economic security, it privileges elitism in the profession's continued process.

Research by Heather Sarsons and colleagues (2019) on mentorship and networking showed that students from a first-generation background are less likely to develop mentorship relationships with faculty and professionals, thus limiting their opportunities for assistance, internships, and recommendations. The lack of mentorship and lack of supporting institutions can also lead to decreased career self-efficacy, which is an important aspect of professional success and confidence in law school graduates (Bandura, 1997; Lent, Brown & Hackett, 2000).

In India, there is still limited yet growing literature. For example, Menon (2018) and Rajkumar (2020) have discussed how legal education is still dominated by students from urban education, English-speaking, and financially comfortable backgrounds in spite of constitutional commitments to equality. Their work demonstrates that first-generation law students (especially those from rural or marginalized communities) are simultaneously dealing with the expectations of the legal 'type

of language' and pedagogy. Students also face additional challenges stemming from financial limitations, lack of academic support, and almost non-existent access to internships. As a result of limited financial means, the Bar Council of India conducted a study (2021) to report "large numbers of law colleges" have no structured career counseling programs or mentorship programs. First-generation and rural students are uniquely disadvantaged by this absence of support.

Moreover, studies on educational inequality in India (e.g. Deshpande, 2011; Thorat, 2015) have shown a consistent continuation of social stratification that follows students into higher education when you factor in socio-economic and caste categories related to access, participation, and success. Therefore, first-generation law students manifest both a "double disadvantage"—as a first time participant in higher education, they are accessing a professional field that is deeply influenced by legacy, social networks and patronage.

Recent global scholarship also emphasizes the resilience and agency of first-generation law students. Jack (2019), in *The Privileged Poor*, differentiates between students who are "doubly disadvantaged" first-generation students and first-generation students who had benefited from attending elite preparatory institutions. His work demonstrates that institutional culture—not merely student background—is an important determinant of student outcomes. Similarly, Sander & Bambauer (2012) explain how shifting legal education to inclusive pedagogy, mentoring, and socio-economic supports can help close performance gaps between first-generation students and continuing-generation students.

To sum up, the literature consistently identifies five key themes that impact first-generation law students. These themes are (1) lack of cultural and social capital; (2) lack of financial stability; (3) little or no mentoring and system support; (4) psychosocial distress and alienation; and



(5) barriers to career development. While Western literature has unearthed significant discussion and detail on these areas, Indian scholarship has only recently begun to examine these themes in the context of local socio-economic situations. This is coupled with the important guest by references to scholarly inquiry such as the one conducted in the present study. The significance of empirical research that examines the lived experience, as is done here, among Indian first-generation law students cannot be understated.

In conclusion, the literature reviewed establishes that first-generation law students face systemic inequities, extending beyond individual capacity, which is attributed to institutional design and social hierarchies. The present study builds upon the foundational studies captured in the literature review and presents empirical data from a contemporary Indian law school context to help contribute to the national and global discussions on equity in legal education. The study attempts to bridge the gap between theory and practice by exploring the intersection of academic, financial, and psychosocial barriers in the context of students' lived experiences while emphasizing the need for institutional reform and inclusive educational policy in the legal sector.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study examines the challenges faced by first-generation law students and how those challenges impact their academic and professional success using a cross-sectional survey design. The primary tool used to gather information from law students at all levels was an online survey administered via Google Form. First-generation and non-first-generation students were surveyed in order to compare their outcomes. Some demographic data, including gender, academic year, and educational attainment, were included in the survey. In addition, the survey asked about career readiness, social support, mentorship availability, financial concerns, and academic

difficulties. While the sample was drawn from volunteers who agreed to the survey, the population of interest consisted of undergraduate and graduate law students. The questionnaire mostly consisted of multiple-choice and Likert-scale quantitative measures, but it also offered open-ended, optional descriptions of thoughts and feelings. Within a predetermined timeframe, the data was gathered online while promoting confidentiality and anonymity to promote truthful participation. Descriptive statistics were applied to present respondent frequencies and demographics for their experiences and perceptions. Comparative analysis was conducted to look for similarity or contrast between first-generation and non-first-generation students in law knowledge, career opportunities, networking ability, and academic self-confidence.

In order to ensure the trustworthiness and validity of the research, the questions were developed from prior research and were intended to represent problems lawyers would deal with in real life. The research had strict ethical measures, using only voluntary participants, confidentiality with data, and the data was only utilized for academic study. Some limitations identified were self-selection bias, dependence on self-report data, and the non-representativeness of the sample.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Understanding the background context of the first-generation law students who took part in the study is made easier by the demographic information provided by the respondents. This section examines the participants' year of study, academic standing, and gender distribution.

To ensure the validity and reliability of the research, questions were developed from existing literature and were framed to represent challenges that law students would encounter in real life. The research was conducted ethically by making participation entirely voluntary, data was treated in confidence, and responses were used for scholarly study only.



Self-selection bias, reliance on self-report data, and non-representativeness of the sample were some of the limitations identified.

Since all of the participants are undergraduate law students, the study mainly gathers viewpoints from students who are still figuring out the fundamentals and early stages of law school. This offers insightful information about the early phases of legal education that first-generation students go through prior to starting their careers.

Furthermore, the majority of respondents (87%) are second-year students, indicating that they are at a time when they require more guidance than ever before, their academic workload is increasing, and internships are beginning to take shape. Students usually begin comparing themselves to peers who may have stronger family or school support systems at this point, which can have an impact on their motivation, self-worth, and future objectives.

In general, the demographic information provides a clear context for subsequent sections, enabling the researcher to relate how these fundamental traits affect first-generation law students' perceptions of academic difficulties, internship opportunities, and career goals.

4.1 Demographic Profile of Respondents

The study sample's fundamental characteristics are established by the demographic analysis, which focuses on the percentage and makeup of first-generation law students, who are the main subject of this investigation.

A. First-Generation Status

The study's definition of first-generation law students is those who are the first in their family to pursue legal education. The data's relevance to the study's topic is attested by the sample's high concentration of this group.

The data shows that 18 out of 23 respondents (78.26%) are first-generation law students. This large majority ensures that the subsequent conclusions about the challenges and

implications are highly representative of the target audience.

B. Gender, Level, and Year of Study

Female undergraduate students who are just beginning their legal education make up the majority of the sample.

There is a significant bias in the sample towards female respondents (82.61%). Every respondent was an undergraduate, and the majority (73.91%) were primarily enrolled in their second year. This distribution implies that the data mostly represents the difficulties first-generation law students encounter during the early, foundational years of their legal education, which are crucial for building self-esteem and a career path.

4.2 Academic and Psycho-Social Challenges: Isolation, Confidence, and Support Systems

First-generation law students' psychological and social environments are examined in this section, with particular attention paid to the main issues of self-confidence, belonging, and juggling outside obligations. Both academic achievement and assimilation into the law school community depend on these elements.

A. Feelings of Isolation and Academic Confidence

How well first-generation students are adjusting to the academic setting is reflected in their sense of comfort and belonging when talking about legal issues.

43.48% of respondents, a sizable portion, said they felt alone or uncomfortable. For first-generation students, who frequently lack the informal social and cultural capital of their peers from legal families, this high degree of perceived social exclusion poses a significant psycho-social challenge. Academic self-doubt exacerbates this sense of being a "outsider": 34.78% of respondents (No + Maybe) say they are unsure or unconfident when discussing legal issues with classmates or teachers. This lack of confidence can directly impede academic success and limit opportunities to



develop professional relationships by resulting in decreased participation in class and networking events.

B. Family Support and Academic Balance

Law school requires a lot of focus, and extracurricular activities can seriously compromise academic performance, particularly for first-generation students who often have demanding family responsibilities.

There is a significant structural academic challenge, as 30.43% of respondents (Yes) say that they find it difficult to balance their academic responsibilities with personal or family obligations, despite the majority (69.57%) believing that their families generally support them. For first-generation students, these responsibilities usually entail supporting or caring for family members. The time and effort spent on these extracurricular activities seriously jeopardises their capacity to learn and grow academically. It also raises their stress levels, which are linked to the loneliness mentioned earlier.

4.3 Career Preparedness and Knowledge Gap: Awareness of Opportunities and Professional Guidance

First-generation law students are heavily reliant on their law school for advice on professional readiness and career options because they frequently lack prior familial networks and knowledge.

A. Professional Preparedness and Institutional Support

Two important measures of successful academic training are how prepared students feel for real-world legal tasks and how supportive they believe the institution is.

The majority of students (43.48%) feel uncertain ("Maybe"), with only 34.78% feeling completely prepared for crucial practical tasks. Crucially, the majority of respondents (56.52%) believe they are not being sufficiently prepared for their future careers by their law school education. Lack of a personal network and perceived lack

of institutional support combine to create a formidable academic challenge for first-generation students, undermining their confidence and capacity to convert theoretical knowledge into the practical skills necessary for success in the workplace.

B. Professional Knowledge and Guidance Access

For students navigating the legal field without family role models, access to career information and specialised guidance is crucial.

Although the majority are aware that career options exist, a significant 34.78% are not. The obvious lack of institutional support—a staggering 82.61% have not received any career counselling, and 73.91% have not attended a career workshop—exacerbates this knowledge gap. One of the biggest problems facing first-generation law students is the stark lack of organised instruction. Their capacity to make wise decisions and succeed in their careers is severely hampered by having to negotiate the complexities of the legal profession on the basis of disjointed information in the absence of official counselling or workshops.

4.4 Financial Pressure and Its Influence on Career Choice

First-generation law students face a special challenge due to financial limitations and family expectations, which frequently restrict their freedom in choosing career paths and put pressure on them to prioritise short-term financial gains over long-term alignment with personal interests.

A. The Pressure to Conform to Financial or Family Expectations

The pressure to choose a specific career path due to financial or family reasons is a strong indicator of the external forces shaping the professional trajectory of first-generation students.

Over one-third (34.78%) of the participants say they feel pressured to select a career path for financial or familial reasons. This pressure



frequently occurs for first-generation students because their families may not comprehend the long-term commitment needed for some legal specialities (such as litigation) and instead favour steady, well-known, or rapidly lucrative careers (such as corporate law or civil services).

The fact that more than one-third of students are financially motivated raises the possibility that career decisions may be driven more by financial necessity than by professional passion, even though students exhibit a wide range of interests in areas such as corporate law, litigation, and civil services. Because it may divert students from career paths that could lead to greater professional fulfilment or success, this external pressure poses a serious obstacle to career success and affects the calibre and longevity of a student's career.

4.5 Implication for Career Success: Internship Access and Future Confidence

This section links specific career outcomes, such as internship participation and general self-assurance regarding future professional attainment, to the difficulties of knowledge gaps (4.3) and financial pressure (4.4).

A. Access to Practical Training (Internships)

The success of a legal career is significantly influenced by internship experience, and first-generation students are disproportionately impacted by access issues because of their limited financial and network resources.

The fact that 43.48% of early-stage students have not yet obtained an internship, despite the fact that 56.52% of them have, along with the absence of institutional guidance (82.61% no counselling, 4.3), points to a substantial barrier to entry. Additionally, 60.86% of respondents (No + Maybe) are either unsure or uninformed about internship opportunities that are relevant to their career path. Due to this ignorance, which is a direct result of the knowledge gap, first-generation students are less likely to apply for or land worthwhile internships that are relevant to their careers, which severely limits

their ability to gain the experience they need to succeed in the workplace.

B. Future Career Confidence

The culmination of psycho-social stress (4.2), lack of preparedness (4.3), and financial pressure (4.4)

The data reveals a concerning trend: only 39.13% of respondents feel confident about their future career, while 60.87% (No + Maybe) express uncertainty or lack of conviction. This low self-assurance is the core negative implication of the challenges faced by first-generation students.

Paradoxically, almost all students (91.30%) believe that networking is important, yet these students are the very ones who often lack the family connections and social capital to build professional networks easily. This disconnect between awareness of necessity and personal confidence indicates that while first-generation students recognize the requirements for success, the accumulation of academic, psycho-social, and financial barriers severely impacts their belief in their ability to meet those requirements, thus undermining their ultimate career success.

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The study's findings demonstrate how the complex interplay of academic, social, and financial barriers significantly affects the experiences and career paths of first-generation law students. A significant majority of respondents (78.26%) are first-generation students, and 82.61% of the sample is female, according to the demographic analysis. In addition to raising concerns about gendered disparities in academic and professional support networks, this shows that female participation is rising.

The majority of responders (73.91%) were first-year law school students, highlighting the fact that these difficulties can influence long-term academic confidence and career path. With 43.48% of students reporting feelings of loneliness and 34.78% expressing uncertainty or



lack of confidence in discussing legal topics, psycho-social barriers are clearly visible. These findings demonstrate how a lack of familial academic capital and a lack of exposure to professional legal environments can impede participation in networking or classroom settings and cause self-doubt.

Family and personal obligations exacerbate these challenges; while 69.57% of respondents said their families generally supported them, 30.43% said they had trouble balancing their household and academic obligations. This suggests that rather than emotional support, structural burdens are often the cause of academic focus issues. More than half (56.52%) believe their law school has not sufficiently prepared them for their future careers, while only 34.78% of students feel sufficiently prepared for practical legal tasks. These results on career counselling and preparation are particularly instructive.

Given that the majority of respondents (82.61%) have never received career counselling and 73.91% have never attended a workshop on career opportunities, there is an obvious correlation between this lack of readiness and institutional flaws. First-generation students are left to navigate the legal field without organised mentorship or informational guidance, as these statistics demonstrate a significant institutional gap in connecting academic learning with professional readiness.

Financial constraints weigh heavily in decision-making; 34.78% of students feel pressure to choose a career path based on family expectations or state of the economy. These pressures often leave little room for students to consider their own interests while choosing between alternate career paths, directing them towards what they feel is considered to be a "secure" profession, such as corporate law or civil services, potentially affecting their overall success and happiness in the long run.

Access to internships, a crucial component of legal education, also exposes structural inequities. Despite the fact that 56.52% of

respondents have completed internships, 43.48% have not, primarily as a result of a lack of resources or awareness. This disparity exacerbates disadvantage during the hiring process by directly restricting experiential learning and undermining professional portfolios.

In the end, how students perceive their future careers is impacted by the combined effects of these institutional, financial, and academic obstacles. Sixty-eight percent are uncertain or negative about their job prospects, while only 39.13% are confident. It's interesting to note that while 91.30% of people believe networking is crucial for professional advancement, the majority lack the connections and social capital necessary to make effective use of it.

The fact that first-generation law students are fully aware of the mechanisms of success but are still structurally unable to access them is a paradox that perfectly captures the systemic injustice they face. When taken as a whole, these results highlight the fact that first-generation law students' difficulties are not just the result of personal failings but rather are signs of larger systemic injustices. Proactive changes in legal education are necessary to address these problems and guarantee fair access to opportunities and a genuinely merit-based legal profession. Examples of these changes include targeted career counselling, structured mentorship, and inclusive academic support.

SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As revealed by the study, it is evident that the first-generation law students face interwoven academic, socio-economic, and institutional obstacles that need specially crafted interventions in order to foster greater equity and inclusion in legal education. The law schools must integrate a multi-dimensional support system beyond traditional class-room pedagogy. First, there must be formalized mentorship programs where first-generation students are paired with a member of the faculty, alumni, or upperclassmen peers who



are able to provide personalized academic guidance and professional guidance.

This would go a long way in fulfilling the social and cultural capital deficit that these students are typically beset with. Second, holistic career counseling facilities should be integrated into the law school environment. Career guidance cells should hold regular workshops, seminars, and individual counseling sessions in order to improve students' exposure to various legal careers, internship options, and skill development courses. Equally, the provision of financial aid programs, such as scholarships, internship stipends, and fee remissions, needs to be increased to mitigate the financial constraints that tend to push the student to choose a profession based on need, not desire.

Through orientation programs that educate faculty and students about the particular difficulties faced by first-generation students, law schools should also concentrate on improving institutional inclusivity. Peer learning groups, writing labs, and remedial classes are examples of academic support programs that can help boost academic engagement and confidence. Practical skill-development modules, such as mock trials, legal writing workshops, and internship preparation programs, should be incorporated into the curriculum from the very beginning of study in order to improve professional readiness.

Working with practicing lawyers, non-governmental organizations, and local bar associations will enhance networking opportunities for students who do not have family connections in the profession. On a larger policy-based level, universities and bodies such as the Bar Council of India should formalize a system that requires mentorship and careers advice systems at all law schools. Lastly, continuous evaluation and feedback on the effectiveness of these programs should be established to identify gaps in service and to ensure the programs remain relevant. Although diverse in nature, this suite of recommendations will set the ground up for law schools to move

toward more inclusive settings, support the academic performance of first-generation law students, enhance their professional socialization, and empower them to engage in the legal profession and access the justice system without the burden of systemic disadvantage.

CONCLUSION

The study on first-generation law students identifies a persistent and multi-layered inequity in legal education and illustrates how together structural, financial, and psychological barriers all affect the academic and professional development of first-generation law students. The results clearly indicate that first-generation law students struggle with systemic disadvantages related to limited previous family exposure in the legal field, limited institutional guidance, and a combination of financial limitations that in turn influence their academic participation and vocational decisions. The combination of isolation, lack of confidence, and less ability to access mentoring and/or professional networks visibly impeded the first-generation students' ability to engage in the educational and professional opportunities offered to their peers. These challenges are not simply personal challenges but represent larger institutional failures to provide equal access to resources, supports, and professional readiness.

However, the research indicates a hidden strength for these students—their recognition of the value of networking, their ability to persevere even with fewer socio-economic resources, and their desire to succeed against limited support systems. This resilience emphasizes the transformative potential of first-generation law students as their diversity can facilitate the conversations around justice, equity, and representation in the legal profession.

In order to realize this potential, legal education must change to become more inclusive, accessible, and caring. Structural reforms, such as mentorship, financial aid programs, career



counseling, and inclusive pedagogy, must be institutionalized rather than treated as ancillary tools. When law schools commit to dismantling obstacles to the success of first-generation students, they are contributing to the development of an individual success story, but also a more socially just and equitable legal profession. The true measure of a socially just legal education is not just in the grades of students but also in how well it teaches them to be leaders, advocates for change, and successful legal minds, irrespective of their background.

