

ALL ABOUT
CLAT

COMMON LAW ADMISSION TEST
FOR ACADEMIC SESSION 2022-23

& Career in Law

■ **CLAT Information Booklet**

- ▶ About CLAT ▶ Eligibility for CLAT ▶ CLAT Exam Pattern
- ▶ Admission Process ▶ List of NLUs ▶ Competition & Seat Analysis (Year Wise)
- ▶ CLAT 2021 Result Synopsis ▶ Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)
- ▶ Career in Law ▶ Campus Placement ▶ Top Recruiters
- UPSC Success Rate (Law Optional)
- Other National Level Law Exams [AILET / LSAT/ SLAT]
- Famous Personalities from Law field
- Highest Paid Indian Lawyers



VISION

Excellence in Career Education

MISSION

Practice, Persistence and Performance

VALUES

- Leadership with humane touch at various levels
- Integrity, transparency and openness in all our actions
- Innovation and pursuit of excellence in career education
- Address the needs of students through career oriented initiatives
- Strive to continuously improve our processes and quality of deliverables

About Resonance

**Established on 11th April 2001
at Kota, Rajasthan**

Founder: Mr. R. K. Verma (RKV Sir)
B.Tech. (IIT-Madras, 1994)
Managing Director, Head (Academics) & Senior Faculty (Physics)

**Pan India Presence:
87 Cities**

Division	Classes	Target Examinations
Pre-Engineering Division	IX, X, XI, XII & XII+	JEE (Advanced) JEE (Main) KVPY Olympiads
Pre-Medical Division	IX, X, XI, XII & XII+	NEET (UG) KVPY Olympiads
Pre-foundation Career Care Programme Division (PCCP)	V, VI, VII, VIII, IX & X	NTSE KVPY Olympiads STSE School & Board Examinations
Commerce & Law Programme Division (CLPD)	XI, XII & XII+	CA CS CLAT B.Com Board CUET
Resonance Multiple Examination Division (ResoMEX)	XII+	SSC BANK RAILWAYS Other Govt. & Private Recruitment Exams
Para-Schooling Programme Division (PSPD)	XI, XII & XII+	Board Exams CUET-UG IPMAT JIPMAT BITSAT NDA STSE UCEED College Entrance Exam UG & Scholarship Exams
Distance Learning Programme Division (DLPD)	V to XII & XII+	JEE (Main & Advanced) NEET (UG) OLYMPIADS NTSE KVPY BITSAT
e-Learning Programme Division (e-LPD)	V to XII & XII+	JEE (Main & Advanced) NEET (UG) OLYMPIADS NTSE KVPY BITSAT



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About CLAT

S.No.	PARTICULARS	INFORMATION																												
1	Historical Perspective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before the introduction of Common Law Admission Test, the National Law Universities conducted their own separate entrance tests. • From time to time this issue to conduct a common entrance exam to reduce the burden of the students to give multiple test ,as there was no nodal agency to co-ordinate action to this regard. • The matter drew national attention when a Public Interest Litigation was filed by Varun Bhagat against the Union of India and various National Law Universities in the Supreme Court of India in 2006. • Accordingly, the first CLAT was conducted in 2008 by the National Law School of India University. A total number of 1037 seats from seven law schools were offered to be filled by the test. 																												
2	Present Scenario	Common Law Admission Test (CLAT) is a centralized national level entrance test for admissions to twenty two National Law Universities (NLU) in India. The NLUs offer a total of 2,801 seats for integrated law programmes and 1072 seats for LLM programmes.																												
3	Conducted by	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Exam</th> <th>Conducted by</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CLAT 2008</td> <td>National Law School of India University, Bangalore</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CLAT 2009</td> <td>NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CLAT 2010</td> <td>National Law Institute University, Bhopal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CLAT 2011</td> <td>The West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CLAT 2012</td> <td>National Law University, Jodhpur,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CLAT 2013</td> <td>Hidayatullah National Law University, Raipur</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CLAT 2014</td> <td>Gujarat National Law University,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CLAT 2015</td> <td>Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University, Lucknow</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CLAT 2016</td> <td>Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law, Patiala</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CLAT 2017</td> <td>Chanakya National Law University, Patna</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CLAT 2018</td> <td>National University of Advanced Legal Studies, Kochi</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CLAT 2019</td> <td>National Law University Odisha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CLAT 2020 & Onwards</td> <td>By Consortium</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Exam	Conducted by	CLAT 2008	National Law School of India University, Bangalore	CLAT 2009	NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad	CLAT 2010	National Law Institute University, Bhopal	CLAT 2011	The West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences	CLAT 2012	National Law University, Jodhpur,	CLAT 2013	Hidayatullah National Law University, Raipur	CLAT 2014	Gujarat National Law University,	CLAT 2015	Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University, Lucknow	CLAT 2016	Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law, Patiala	CLAT 2017	Chanakya National Law University, Patna	CLAT 2018	National University of Advanced Legal Studies, Kochi	CLAT 2019	National Law University Odisha	CLAT 2020 & Onwards	By Consortium
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How to appear for CLAT

- Only Indian nationals and NRIs can appear in the test.
- The foreign nationals desirous of taking admission to any course in any of the participating Law Universities may directly contact the concerned University having seats for foreign nationals.
- The Consortium of National Law Universities (NLUs) releases the CLAT eligibility criteria



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Eligibility requirements

COURSES	CRITERIA
Under-Graduate Courses (UG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Senior Secondary School or Intermediate (10+2) (Science / Commerce/ Humanities) or its equivalent certificate from a recognized Board with not less than 45% marks in aggregate (40% in case of SC and ST candidates). There is no upper age restriction for the test. In case of equal marks, the break of tie shall be by the following procedure and order as under: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Higher marks in the component / section on legal aptitude in the CLAT 2022 exam; Higher age; Computerised draw of lots.
Post-Graduate Courses (PG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LL.B / B. L. Degree or an equivalent degree from a recognized University with not less than 50% marks in aggregate (45% in case of SC and ST candidates). No upper age limit is prescribed for appearing in CLAT 2022. Tie Breaker Rule : In case of equal marks, the break of tie shall be by the following procedure and order as under: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Higher age; Computerised draw of lots.

CLAT-UG

Exam Pattern

All the questions will be paragraph-based starting from CLAT 2020. One paragraph will be followed by 5-6 questions.

Duration	2 Hours												
Total Questions	150												
Total Marks	150												
Question type	Multiple-choice questions (1 Marks each and 0.25 marks deducted for each wrong answer)												
Number of Sections	Five Sections which are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> English including Comprehension Current affairs including General Knowledge Legal Reasoning Logical Reasoning Quantitative Techniques (Mathematics) 												
Break up of Marks / Questions	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Exam</th> <th>Conducted by</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>English including Comprehension</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Current affairs including General Knowledge</td> <td>37</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Legal Reasoning</td> <td>38</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Logical Reasoning</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quantitative Techniques (Mathematics)</td> <td>15</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Exam	Conducted by	English including Comprehension	30	Current affairs including General Knowledge	37	Legal Reasoning	38	Logical Reasoning	30	Quantitative Techniques (Mathematics)	15
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Admission Process

- The CLAT form provides the students with a preference list.
- Student fills the preference list, according to the colleges he/she desires and on the basis of these preferences, All India rank obtained, and also on the cut-off marks of a particular college for that particular year, students are allocated colleges.
- After the allotment of a college, the candidate may lock that college. This choice cannot be changed later.
- Most NLUs have reservations for their domiciled candidates as NLUs are established by respective State governments.
- However, if the college is not locked, the candidate is eligible for allotment again based on his/her score. There's a possibility that a candidate may get allotted the same college in the subsequent CLAT counselling, and there is also a chance that the candidate might move higher in the list and be allotted a college that is more desirable according to his/her preference list.
- NLUs have a maximum of four to five counselling rounds, but only those seats are available in subsequent counselling sessions which have not been locked as yet.

List of NLUs

The list of National Law Universities in India according to their year of establishment :

S.No.	NLUs	Estd.	NIRF Ranking (2021)	Total Seats	Reserved Seats % (Domicile) & Category	Open Seats	Reserved Seats
1	National Law School of India University, Bangalore, (Karnataka)	1986	1	180	25%	135	45
2	NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad (Telangana)	1998	3	132	25%	99	33
3	National Law Institute University, Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	1998	14	120	50%	60	60
4	The West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences, Kolkata (West Bengal)	1999	-	132	36%	84	48
5	National Law University, Jodhpur, (Rajasthan)	1999	8	120	27.5%	87	33
6	Hidayatullah National Law University, Raipur (Chhattisgarh)	2003	-	170	50%	85	85
7	Gujarat National Law University, Gandhinagar (Gujarat)	2003	6	172	25%	129	43
8	Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University, Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	2005	15	169	52%	81	88
9	National University of Advanced Legal Studies, Kochi (Kerala)	2005	26	180	10%	162	18
10	Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law, Patiala (Punjab)	2006	16	138	66%	47	91
11	Chanakya National Law University, Patna (Bihar)	2006	-	60	51%	29	31
12	Damodaram Law University, Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)	2008	28	120	50%	60	60
13	National Law University, Cuttack (Odisha)	2009	18	106	25%	79	27
14	National Law School and Judicial Academy Guwahati (Assam)	2009	20	138	40%	83	55

* NIRF (National Institutional Ranking Framework) is a methodology adopted by the Ministry of Education, Government of India (www.nirfindia.org)

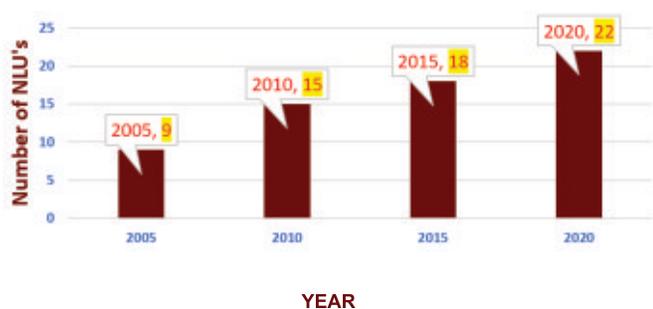


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S.No.	NLUs	Estd.	NIRF Ranking (2021)	Total Seats	Reserved Seats % (Domicile) & Category	Open Seats	Reserved Seats
15	National University of Study and Research in Law, Ranchi (Jharkhand)	2010	-	60	48%	31	29
16	Tamil Nadu National Law University, Trichy (Tamil Nadu)	2012	-	114	50%	57	57
17	Maharashtra National Law University, Mumbai (Maharashtra)	2014	-	150	63%	55	95
18	Maharashtra National Law University, Nagpur (Maharashtra)	2016	-	120	62%	46	74
19	Himachal Pradesh National Law University, Shimla (Himachal Pradesh)	2016	-	120	25%	90	30
20	Maharashtra National Law University, Aurangabad (Maharashtra)	2017	-	60	62%	23	37
21	Dharmashastra National Law University, Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)	2018	-	120	40%	72	48
22	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar National Law University, Sonipat (Haryana)	2012	-	120	25%	90	30
Total				2801		1684	1117

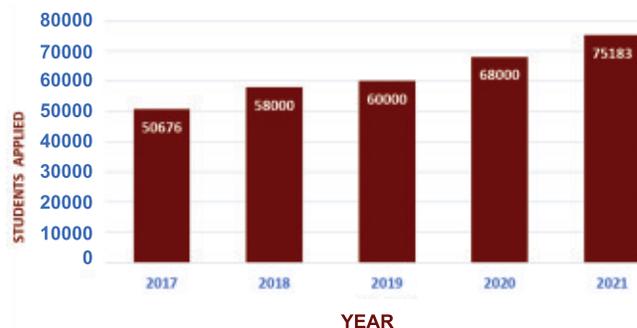
NLUs Growing Trend

In 15 years, number of NLUs increase from 9 to 22 (144%)



Competition and Seat Analysis (5 Years)

- During last 5 years competition has increased approx. 25% per seat.
- Approx. 50676 (for 2243Seats) students applied for CLAT in 2017 which increased to 75183 (for 2022) in CLAT 2021.



Result Synopsis CLAT

- In the CLAT 2021, the candidate who secured AIR 1 had 125.5 (83%) marks.
- The second and third-ranked candidates scored 117 (78%) marks each.
- Candidates securing a score of 102.25+ were included in the top 100.
- General category candidates who had an All India Rank up to 2040, or lowest accepted score - 74.25 under All India general category was recorded for NLU Sonipat.



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Rank	CLAT 2021 (Total Marks: 150)		CLAT 2020 (Total Marks: 150)		CLAT 2019 (Total Marks: 200)	
	Marks obtained	%	Marks obtained	%	Marks obtained	%
AIR-1	125.5	83	127.25	84	177.25	88
AIR-2	117	78	120.25	80	176.75	88
AIR-3	117	78	120.25	80	175	87
Upto to AIR-10	112.75	75	104	69	172.25	86
Upto to AIR-50	106	70	95.25	63	165.25	82
Upto to AIR-100	102.25	68	92.75	61	161.75	80
Upto to AIR-500	90	60	82.75	55	140.5	70
Upto to AIR-2000	74.25	49	71.5	47	121.75	60

Past 3 years Cut-off Marks for various NLUs

S.No.	NLUs	CLAT 2021	CLAT 2020	CLAT 2019
		Closing Rank (AIR)	Closing Rank (AIR)	Closing Rank (AIR)
1	NALSAR Bengaluru	153	97	58
2	NLSIU Hyderabad	170	187	129
3	WBNUJS Kolkata	418	67	227
4	NLIU Bhopal	222	526	376
5	NLU Jodhpur	434	312	354
6	HNLU Raipur	742	2408	638
7	GNLU Gandhinagar	240	3102	468
8	RMLNLU Lucknow	81	705	694
9	RGNUL Patiala	528	943	926
10	NUALS Kochi	944	1297	983
11	CNLU Patna	1312	1142	1098
12	NLUO Cuttack	796	3283	953
13	NUSRL Ranchi	938	1189	1091
14	TNNLS Tiruchirappalli	815	3890	1412
15	DSNLU Visakhapatnam	1134	1362	1292
16	MNLU Mumbai	544	941	512
17	MNLU Nagpur	990	1312	1190
18	MNLU Aurangabad	2022	2074	1344
19	NLUJAA Guwahati	943	2828	1299
20	HPNLU Shimla	2009	9149	1471
21	DNLU Jabalpur	1949	5921	1447
22	NLU Sonapat	2040	NA	NA



All About CLAT

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) |

Question 1 : What is CLAT ?

Answer : CLAT is Common Law Admission Test and is a national-level law entrance exam conducted by the Consortium of National Law Universities.

Question 2 : What law programmes are offered after clearing CLAT?

Answer : CLAT is conducted at both undergraduate and postgraduate law programmes. CLAT UG paves way for admissions in 5-year integrated law programmes whereas CLAT PG is conducted for admissions to LLM programmes.

Question 3 : Where can I get admission after clearing CLAT 2022?

Answer : There are 22 national law universities that give admission only on the basis of CLAT score. Apart from NLUs, more than 60 law schools also accept CLAT scores for admission purposes

Question 4 : How many seats are available in national law universities participating in CLAT 2022?

Answer : The national law universities will offer 2801 seats in UG law programmes and 1674 seats in LLM programmes.

Question 5 : Who will conduct CLAT 2022?

Answer : The CLAT 2022 will be conducted by the Consortium of National Law Universities, a permanent body based at NLSIU Bangalore.

Question 6 : Who can apply for CLAT UG 2022?

Answer : As per the CLAT eligibility criteria, any candidate who has passed Class 12th with a minimum 45% marks may apply for CLAT 2022. To appear in CLAT PG, the candidate is required to have completed LLB graduation with a minimum 50% marks.

Question 7 : Are NRI candidates eligible for CLAT 2022?

Answer : Yes, NRI candidates are also eligible for appearing in CLAT.

Question 8 : Is there any age limit for appearing in CLAT 2022?

Answer : No, there is no age limit for appearing in CLAT examination.

Question 9 : How can I apply for CLAT 2022?

Answer : You will have to fill the CLAT application form 2022 which is released around the first week of January.

Question 10 : Can I apply for CLAT in offline mode?

Answer : No, the application form of CLAT will be available only in online mode and students can register on official website of CLAT which is "consortiumofnlus.ac.in".

Question 11 : What is the application fee for CLAT 2022?

Answer : For General/ OBC/PwD/NRI/PIO//OCI category candidates, CLAT application fee is Rs 4000. For SC, ST and BPL category candidates, the application fee is Rs 3500.

Question 12 : What documents is needed to upload for filling the CLAT application form?

Answer : You will need to upload following documents while filling the application form of CLAT.
(a) A recent passport size Photograph (b) A scanned copy of Signature (c) A domicile certificate



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Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) |

Question 13 : What details should I retain after completion of CLAT applications?

Answer : The CLAT aspirants should retain the following details after completion of the application form –
• Hard-copy of CLAT 2022 application form • Fee receipt detail • Auto-generated id and password

Question 14 : When can I provide my choice options for NLUs?

Answer : Candidates can provide their NLU choices while applying for CLAT.

Question 15 : Can I change my NLU choices subsequently?

Answer : No, once a candidate has indicated and submitted his/ her choices of NLUs, it'll be treated as final. However, in case of multiple applications for CLAT, the last submitted form will be treated as final.

Career in LAW

Corporate Lawyer

A law firm is just a business established by an individual or multiple lawyers to make a profit by practicing law skills. Along with small firms, there are also huge firms that deal with acquisitions, corporate sectors, competition, finance, tax, banking, etc.

Judicial Services

The appointing process of becoming a judge may vary among various States. Anyway, the state's public service commissions conduct examinations in most places..

Investigation Agencies

Be it CBI, FBI, ED, or state investigation agencies, lawyers are always in demand to work in such reputed investigative agencies. Candidates are usually recruited through competitive exams .

Government Offices

Each and every government departments have Legal department and you can work as Law officer or Legal Assistant or Legal advisor. Public sector undertakings in India like ONGC, Coal India, BHEL, Steel Authority of India, Oil India etc. use CLAT Post Graduation (CLAT PG) scores for recruitment of legal positions in the companies.

Litigators

Litigator's work is to assist, draft, converse, type, and representing Client in legal proceedings. Litigators appear in court every single day and earning will began on the very first day.

Banking & Insurance

Banks & Insurance organizations tend to have their own independent legal departments. So the very initial recognition you may get in this sector is "Administrative Officer(Law)" or "Specialist Officer(Law)."

Public Prosecutor

This is an advocate appointed by the Government to embody the state in criminal matters. This post will give you an opportunity to have a fixed monthly salary.

Criminologist

Being an Interdisciplinary field, an individual will get to learn various facets of Psychology, Sociology, Political Science, etc.

Litigation Support Professional

They Support attorneys in the regulation of large-scale litigation. They design and contrivance databases to classify, register, regulate, and conclude large volumes of data produced every single day. Such professionals are in demand because of the integration of technology into legal services.

Solicitor

A solicitor is an expert who drafts a list of documents and consults his clients.

Professor/Lecturer

You can work as a full-time professor in an educational university. In order to get into Legal Academia, one need to accomplish his LLM first.

Paralegal

A paralegal is a synonym of a legal assistant who works either in public law firms or private law firms. The work of paralegal is to perform various legal tasks for attorneys.

Patent/Trade mark Attorney

A patent/Trade mark Attorney works for registration of Patents/Trade marks and also representing Clients in Courts for any Patent/Trade mark related disputes.



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Campus Placement of NLU's | Two types of placements are there

01

ZERO DAY PLACEMENT: The zero placement takes place in the 4th year of the LLB program and is the most important one. It is because all the big corporations and other recruiters come for zero placement. Considering the students haven't yet completed their college, it is also called pre-placement offer (PPO).

02

PLACEMENT IN FINAL YEAR: Students who didn't get placed in zero day placement or didn't participate in it for whatever reasons may participate in the placement process which is conducted in the final year.

NLU Placement and Packages |

Name of NLU's	2019		2020	
	No. of Students Placed	Median Salary (INR/Lakh Per Annum)	No. of Students Placed	Median Salary
NLSIU Bangalore	54	12	56	15
NLU Delhi	41	16	41	15
NALSAR Hyderabad	52	15	120	16.5
NLU Jodhpur	55	14.5	42	14.5
WBNUJS Kolkata	90	15.5	65	15
GNLU, Gandhinagar	91	7.2	46	NA
NLU Bhopal	35	10	117	14
HNLU Raipur	NA	NA	27	NA
RGNUL Patiala	51	6.5	51	6.5
CNLU Patna	NA	NA	24	NA
RMLNLU Lucknow	18	4	33	10
NLU Cuttack	34	7.5	44	NA
NLUJAA, Kamrup	4	6	NA	NA

Top Recruiters |

The list of various recruiters participating in campus placements of NLU's includes top tier law firms, corporate houses, Public Sector Undertakings and even academic institutions. Here are some prominent law firms taking part in the NLU placement process:

Law Firms	Corporate Organisations	PSUS & Govt. Organisations
AZB & Partners	OYO	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL)
Argus Partners	Essar Oil & Gas	National Mineral Development Corporation Limited (NMDCL)
Cyril Amarchand Mangaldas	Wipro	Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (RECL)
Khaitan & Co	Bajaj Finance Limited	Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)
L & L Partners	Deutsche Bank	Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI)
S & R Associates	Ernst & Young	Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited (MSEDCL)
Shardul Amarchand Mangaldas	Tata Croma	Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)



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Law Firms	Corporate Organisations	PSUS & Govt. Organisations
Trilegal	Tata Sons Ltd.	National Mineral Development Corporation (NDMC Ltd.)
ICICI Bank	CL Educated	Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC)
Societe Generale	Star India	Indian Oil Corporation (IOC Ltd.)
Seth Dua & Co.	Edelweiss Asset	National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC)
Lexindis	Birla Global Finance	Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation (GSPC)
Economic Law Practices	Times of India	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCI)



UPSC Success Rate

- Law as optional is gaining fast popularity among UPSC aspirants with a good success rate of Approx (15 %) in the IAS exam.

STUDENTS in TOP 50 RANK HAVING LAW OPTIONAL (UPSC)

Name	Rank	Year
S Divyadharshini	1	2010
Sakshi Sawhney	6	2013
Saumya Sharma	9	2017
Neha Jain	14	2017
Tapasya Parihar	23	2017
Shubham Gupta	6	2018
Vishali Singh	8	2018
C.S Jeydev	5	2019
Kanchan	35	2019
Varuna Agrawal	38	2020

Year	Total Appeared	Total Passed	Success Rate
2012	246	42	17%
2013	144	35	24%
2014	235	40	17%
2015	245	41	17%
2016	313	12	4%
2017	304	43	14%
TOTAL	1487	213	14%



Other National Level Law Exams

AILET

All India Law Entrance Test (AILET) is a national level entrance exam conducted by the National Law University (NLU), Delhi every year.

Particulars	Information										
Application issue	January										
Exam	May										
Registration process	Online										
Application fees	Rs 3050 (Rs 1050 for reserved)										
Qualification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Candidates should have passed 10+2 intermediate (Science/ Commerce/ Humanities) or equivalent examination from any recognized board. Marks: Applying candidates shall have scored at least 45% marks (40% in case of SC/ST/Persons with Disabilities) to be eligible for B.A.LL.B. (Hons.). 										
Mode of Exam	Offline mode										
Total Questions	150										
Total Marks	150 Marks										
Exam Duration	1 hour 30 minutes										
Questions Type	Multiple Choice Questions										
Medium	English										
Marking Scheme	Each correct answer will consist of 1 mark and 0.25 will be deducted on every wrong answer.										
Sections	<p>There will be 3 sections as English, Current Affairs & General Knowledge & Logical Reasoning in question paper.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Section</th> <th>Marks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>English</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Current Affairs & General Knowledge</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Logical Reasoning</td> <td>70</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>150</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Section	Marks	English	50	Current Affairs & General Knowledge	30	Logical Reasoning	70	Total	150
Section	Marks										
English	50										
Current Affairs & General Knowledge	30										
Logical Reasoning	70										
Total	150										
Total Seats	123 (50 Seats unreserved)										
Total Students Applied (2021)	20,000										
Official Website	https://nationallawuniversitydelhi.in										



Other National Level Law Exams

LSAT INDIA

The LSAT India is a standardized assessment designed by the Law School Admission Council (LSAC) and administered by Pearson VUE. The LSAT India is taken exclusively by applicants to law schools in India.

Particulars	Information										
Application issue	October										
Exam	January / April										
Registration process	Online										
Accepting Colleges	85 Colleges										
Application fees	Rs. 3799 (Rs. 3499 with Introductory Discount)										
Qualification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Candidates should have passed 10+2 intermediate (Science/ Commerce/ Humanities) or equivalent examination from any recognized board. Marks: Applying candidates shall have scored at least 45% marks (40% in case of SC/ST/Persons with Disabilities) to be eligible for B.A.LL.B. (Hons.). 										
Mode of Exam	Online										
Total Questions	92										
Total Marks	Scaled Score between 420& 480 along with percentile rank.										
Exam Duration	2 Hours 20 Minutes										
Questions Type	Multiple choice questions										
Medium	English										
Marking Scheme	No negative marking										
Sections	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Section</th> <th>Marks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Analytical Reasoning</td> <td>35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Logical Reasoning-1</td> <td>35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Logical Reasoning-2</td> <td>35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reading Comprehension</td> <td>35</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Section	Marks	Analytical Reasoning	35	Logical Reasoning-1	35	Logical Reasoning-2	35	Reading Comprehension	35
Section	Marks										
Analytical Reasoning	35										
Logical Reasoning-1	35										
Logical Reasoning-2	35										
Reading Comprehension	35										
Total Students Applied (2021)	Approx. 90000- 100000										
Official Website	https://discoverlaw.excelindia.com										

LSAT India Colleges 2022

O P Jindal Global University	JLU School of Law, Jagran Lake city University	IFIM Law School
Vijaybhoomi School of Law	Kirit P. Mehta School of Law, NMIMS	MIT-WPU Faculty of Law
School of Law, UPES	Adamas University	VIT School of Law
Faculty of Law, Manav Rachna University	Bennett University	Alliance School of Law
BML Munjal University	Daksha Fellowship	Lloyd Law College
School of Law, Presidency University	GD Goenka University	VIT-AP University
Kalinga University	Asian Law College	School of Law and Constitutional Studies, SIET
ISBR Law College	GITAM School of Law	
Indore Institute of Law	Mody University	IILM University



Other National Level Law Exams

SLAT

Symbiosis Law Admission Test (SLAT) is conducted by Symbiosis International (Deemed University) for admission to Symbiosis institutes for admissions to undergraduate of Law.

Particulars	Information														
Application issue	January														
Exam Date	June														
Exam Mode	Online														
Registration process	Online														
Application fees	Rs 1750														
Qualification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Candidates should have passed 10+2 intermediate (Science/ Commerce/ Humanities) or equivalent examination from any recognized board with a minimum 50% marks aggregate. 45% marks for SC/ST category students. 														
Mode of Exam	Online														
Total Questions	60														
Total Marks	60														
Exam Duration	One Hour														
Questions Type	Multiple choice Questions														
Medium	English														
Marking Scheme	1 mark for correct answer. No negative marking														
Sections	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Section</th> <th>Marks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Logical Reasoning</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Legal Reasoning</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Analytical Reasoning</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reading Comprehension</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General Knowledge</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>60</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Section	Marks	Logical Reasoning	12	Legal Reasoning	12	Analytical Reasoning	12	Reading Comprehension	12	General Knowledge	12	Total	60
Section	Marks														
Logical Reasoning	12														
Legal Reasoning	12														
Analytical Reasoning	12														
Reading Comprehension	12														
General Knowledge	12														
Total	60														
Total Seats	1080 Seats (335 Seats for Reserved Category)														
Total Students Applied (2021)	Approx. 1000 Students														
Official Website	http://www.set-test.org/														



NIRF Ranking Law Colleges Other than NLU's

S.No.	Name of College/ University	NIRF Ranking	Course Duration (3/5 yrs)	Official Website	Entrance Exam
1	Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, West Bengal	5	3 Yrs	http://www.iitkgp.ac.in	IIT KGP LLB
2	Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi	7	5 Yrs	https://www.jmi.ac.in	JMI BA LLB
3	Symbiosis Law School, Pune, Maharashtra	9	5 Yrs	http://www.set-test.org/	SLAT
4	Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology, Bhubaneswar, Odisha	10	5 Yrs	https://kiit.ac.in	KIITEE Law Exam
5	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh	11	5 Yrs	https://www.amu.ac.in	AMU BA LLB
6	Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi	12	5 Yrs	http://www.ipu.ac.in	IPU CET
7	Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	13	5 Yrs	https://www.saveetha.com	Personal Interview
8	Shanmugha Arts Science Technology & Research Academy	17	5 Yrs	https://www.sastra.edu	Interview
9	Christ University, Bengaluru, Karnataka	19	5 Yrs	https://christuniversity.in	CULEE Exam
10	Army Institute of Law, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar Punjab	21	5 Yrs	https://www.aill.ac.in	LET Exam
11	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	23	3 Yrs	http://bhuonline.in	BHU-LLB
12	Lovely Professional University, Phagwara, Punjab	24	5 Yrs	https://www.lpu.in	LPU NEST
13	University of Petroleum and Energy Studies, Dehradun, Uttarakhand	25	5 Yrs	https://www.upes.ac.in	CLAT Score
14	Panjab University, Chandigarh	27	5 Yrs	https://uglaw.puchd.ac.in	PU-BALLB entrance exam
15	ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad, Telangana	29	5 Yrs	https://www.ifheindia.org/fol/	ILSAT
16	Sikkim Government Law College, Burtuk, Gangtok, Sikkim	30	5 Yrs	http://www.sgclaw.in	Counselling

* NIRF (National Institutional Ranking Framework) is a methodology adopted by the Ministry of Education, Government of India (www.nirfindia.org)



Five years Curriculum, NLSIU Bangalore

Year	Trimester-I	Trimester-II	Trimester-III
Year 1	Sociology I Economics I Legal Methods Torts I	Economics II Torts II History I Contracts I	Sociology II Political Science I Contracts II Constitutional Law II
Year 2	Family Law I Political Science II Constitutional Law II Criminal Law I	Jurisprudence I Constitutional Law III Property Law Family Law II	Criminal Law II Administrative Law Land Laws History II
Year 3	C.P.C. I Criminal Law III Law of Evidence Elective Course	C.P.C. II Corporate Law I Law, Poverty & Dev. Elective Course	Alternative Dispute Resolution (A.D.R.) (Clinical Course I) Corporate Law II D.P.C. Elective Course
Year 4	Labour Law I Taxation Law I Professional Ethics Elective Course	Labour Law II Environmental Law Elective Course Elective Course	Intellectual Property Law Human Rights Law Jurisprudence II International Law
Year 5	Elective Course Elective Course Elective Course Litigation Advocacy (Clinical Course II)	Elective Course Elective Course Elective Course Litigation Advocacy (Clinical Course II)	Elective Course Elective Course Litigation Advocacy (Clinical Course II) Internship (Clinical Course III)

*Curriculum may vary in other Universities.

QS World University Rankings by Subject 2022: Law & Legal Studies

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1.  Harvard University, US | 6.  New York University, US |
| 2.  University of Oxford, UK | 7.  The London School of Economics and Political Science, UK |
| 3.  University of Cambridge, UK | 8.  Columbia University, US |
| 4.  Yale University, US | 9.  University of California, Berkeley, US |
| 5.  Stanford University, US | 10.  University of Chicago, US |

* The application process is country-specific and so the candidate may refer to the country and institute and country they are applying for admission into.



Famous Personalities from Law Field



Mahatma Gandhi (1869 to 1945)

The Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi studied law and jurisprudence from London. He practiced law in India and then went to South Africa as a legal adviser. He began to advocate the rights of the oppressed there and then came back to his own India to inspire Indians to voice against the Britishers.



Nelson Mandela (1918 to 2013)

The Person Former President of South Africa who led the anti-apartheid movement studied law and had even established his own law firm in South Africa, but couldn't pursue it further as he joined politics and worked for the betterment of blacks.



Abraham Lincoln (1809 to 1865)

Abraham Lincoln is considered to be one of the greatest US Presidents. He was actually an extremely talented lawyer and served as a trial and appellate lawyer for many years.



Fidel Castro (1926 to 2016)

Fidel Castro, a leader of Cuba, studied law and had his own law firm. He was one of the important figures when the US and the Soviet Union were having a cold war.



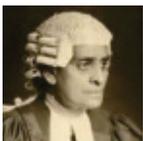
Barack Obama (1961)

Barack Obama, the first African American President of the USA is a graduate of Harvard Law School. He worked as a civil rights attorney and even taught at the University of Chicago before joining politics.



Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar (1891 to 1956)

Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar was an Indian jurist, economist and a leader who headed the committee drafting the Constitution of India from the Constituent Assembly debates, served as Law and Justice minister in the first cabinet of Jawaharlal Nehru.



Cornelia Sorabji (1866 to 1954)

Cornelia Sorabji was the first female advocate of India and the first woman to study law at Oxford University. She began to provide legal advice for those women who had no access to legal expertise.



Kapil Sibal (1948)

Kapil Sibal is a lawyer but later turned to politics. He has been quite active in the realm of politics and contributed to various laws and policies of India such as anti-corruption bill, IT Act, etc. He was made the Solicitor General of India and has also been in charge of various other fields in the government.



Ram Jethmalani (1923 to 2019)

Ram Jethmalani is famous as a maverick lawyer with many distinctions to his credits. He had served as India's Union Law Minister and as Chairman of the Bar Council of India. In 2010, R. Jethmalani was elected as the President of the Supreme Court Bar Association.



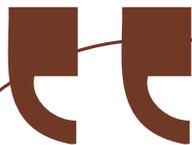
Arun Jaitley (1952 to 2019)

He served as the Finance Minister of India and was even a senior advocate of Delhi High Court. He helped in making various policies and was a strategic planner.

Highest Paid Indian Lawyers

S.No.	Senior Lawyers	Fees per Appearance (INR)
1	Soli Sorabjee	8 – 15 Lakhs
2	Fali S Nariman	8 -15 Lakhs
3	Kapil Sibbal	8 – 16 Lakhs
4	Harish Salve	6 – 15 Lakh
5	Aryaman Sundaram	5.5 – 16 Lakh
6	Gopal Subramaniam	5.5 - 15 Lakh
7	Mukul Rohatgi	10 Lakhs
8	K K Venugopal	5 - 7.5 Lakh
9	K.T.S Tulsi	5 Lakhs
10	P. Chidambaram	5 Lakhs

*Symbolic Data Just for reference collected from Various Online Platforms



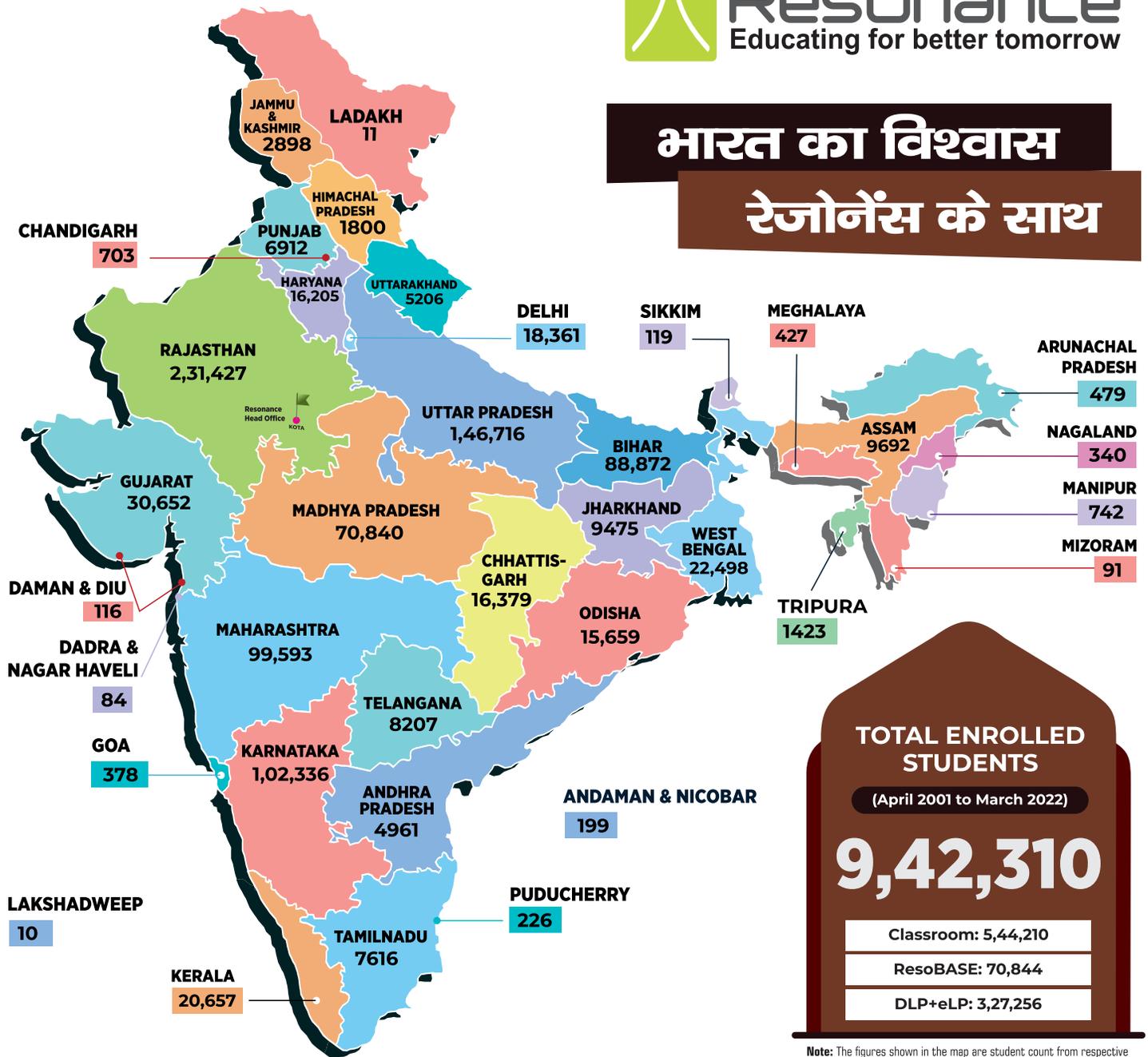
Law is the command of the sovereign backed by sanction.



John Austin (1790 to 1859)
(20th century linguistic philosopher)

भारत का विश्वास

रेजोनेंस के साथ



Note: The figures shown in the map are student count from respective State & Union Territory. The Map is only indicative and not to scale

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JEE (Adv.) / IIT-JEE ▶ **48 हजार +** SELECTIONS SINCE 2002
221 AIRs in TOP-100 (Classroom + DLP)

JEE (Main) / AIEEE ▶ **2.33 लाख +** SELECTIONS SINCE 2009
132 AIRs in TOP-100 (Classroom + DLP)

NEET (UG) / AIPMT ▶ **17 हजार +** SELECTIONS SINCE 2012
17 AIRs in TOP-100 (Classroom + DLP)

NTSE SINCE 2006 ▶ **2532** Scholars

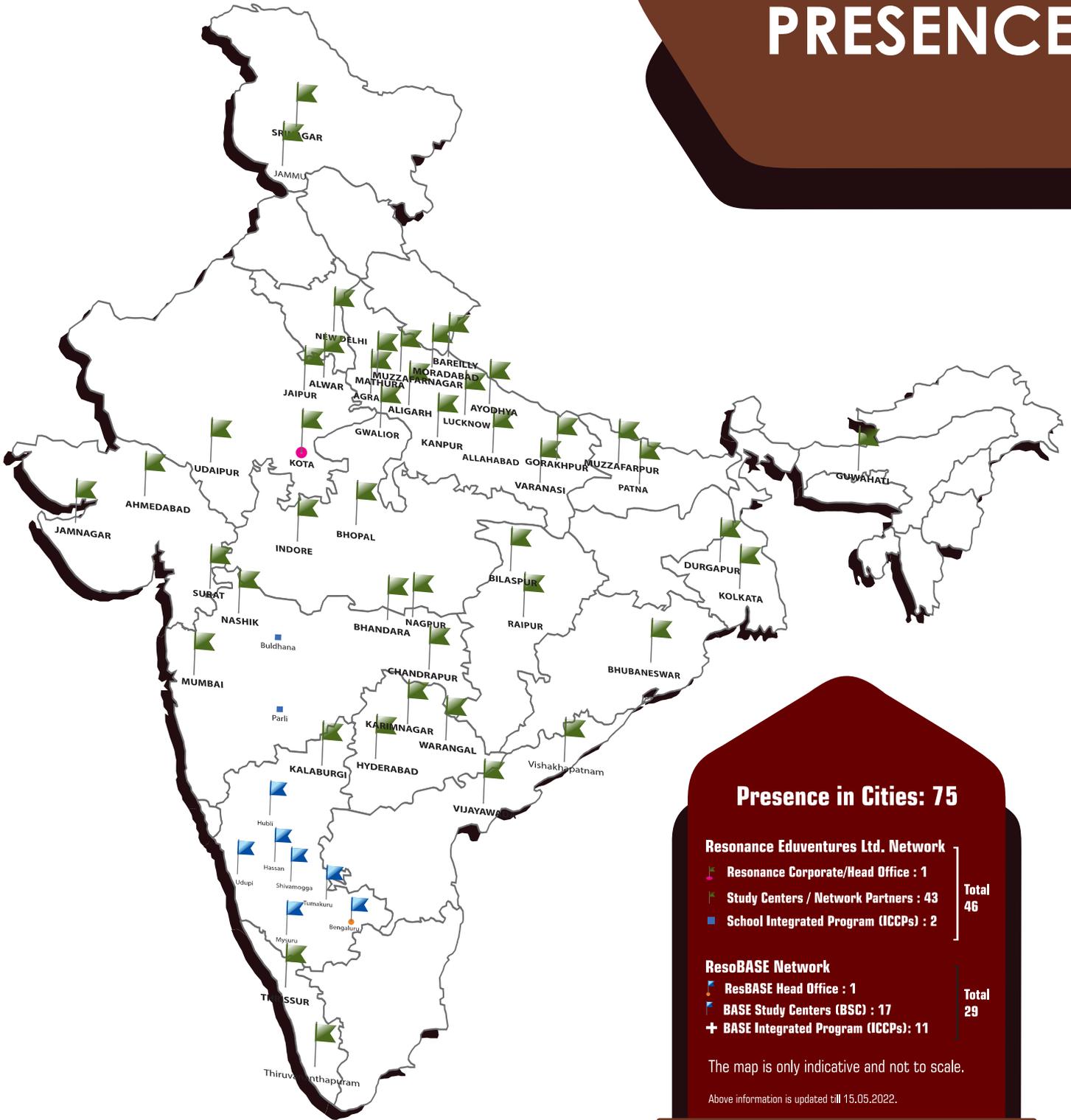
KVPY SINCE 2006 ▶ **2859** Fellowship Winners

OLYMPIADS SINCE 2006 ▶ **52** Medalists (Gold/Silver/ Bronze) in International Olympiads

CA & CS SINCE 2013 ▶ **4179** Selections **5 Times AIR-1 in CA & CS Exams**

CLAT, SET & GPTU SINCE 2014 ▶ **77** Selections **AIR-1 in GPTU**

PAN INDIA PRESENCE



Presence in Cities: 75

Resonance Eduventures Ltd. Network

🏢 Resonance Corporate/Head Office : 1	} Total 46
🏫 Study Centers / Network Partners : 43	
🎓 School Integrated Program (ICCPs) : 2	

ResoBASE Network

🏢 ResBASE Head Office : 1	} Total 29
🏫 BASE Study Centers (BSC) : 17	
+ BASE Integrated Program (ICCPs) : 11	

The map is only indicative and not to scale.

Above information is updated till 15.05.2022.

Resonance Eduventures Limited - Resonance Commerce & Law Program Division

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To know more: sms RESO at 56677 | contact@clpd.resonance.ac.in | www.clpd.resonance.ac.in

Registered & Corporate Office: CG Tower, A-46 & 52, IPIA, Near City Mall, Jhalawar Road, Kota (Rajasthan) - 324005 | Te.: 0744-2777777 | Website: www.resonance.ac.in | CIN: U80302RJ2007PLC024029

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