

## Information for CLAT 2020 Brochure

### **5-Year B.A., LL.B. (Hons.) :**

The 5-year integrated B.A., LL.B. (Hons.) degree is on offer for persons who have successfully completed 12 years of school education. To obtain the degree, students are required to accumulate 200 credits from a mix of mandatory, elective and seminar courses. Foundational courses in History, Political Science, Economics, Sociology and English have to be completed to fulfil the BA part of the degree. In addition, students are required to earn nine credits by choosing from a vibrant list of social science seminars offered by home and visiting faculty. All those law courses that the Bar Council of India (BCI) requires to be compulsorily pursued have been designated as mandatory. In addition, the University has designated Law and Poverty and Law of Intellectual Property as mandatory courses.

If the compulsory component of the program is driven by what the regulator and the university consider every student must learn; the elective part of the degree is totally informed by student choice. Students can create their own study regimen by choosing from a diverse bouquet of elective, seminar and clinic courses, which are offered by home and visiting faculty. Whilst the elective courses are largely driven by the subject expertise of the faculty, the seminar courses adopt participative methodologies and the clinical courses allow for more hands on learning.

Since its inception in 2012, the university has proactively pursued policies which strengthen the choice element of the choice based elective system. To that end the university has not restricted its scholastic invitations to mainstream academics but drawn from all sources of learning across disciplines and sectors. Thus, along with courses on Regulatory Governance or Comparative Constitutional Law or Justice in the Anthropocene; courses on Learning by Performance, Documentary as Evidence and Toolbox for Maximum lawyering have also been offered.

In order to ensure that student choice is not controlled by the schedule or traditional clustering, the University provides a comprehensive list of courses on offer in a semester and seeks their preferred combination before finalizing the schedule. This preliminary survey allows the final schedule to be informed by student preference and permits unusual combinations to be created. Whilst a prescription exists on the minimum number of credits, there is no upper limit. Provided there are no time clashes, students can pursue as many additional courses as they wish free of any additional fee. The system of additional credits allows each student to be evaluated on their strengths as the CGPA is calculated on the best 200 credits. The best of system operates at every stage of the degree.

Every mandatory course requires each student to undertake a certain percentage of research and writing through different kinds of assignments, which are to be submitted in a staggered manner through the semester. The assignments have been created to enable every kind of intelligence to flourish. A project bidding system allows students to choose the kind of research project they wish to undertake for each course.

The robustness of the credit-based elective system can be appreciated from this list of some of the courses which have been offered in the previous years

<b>Elective Courses</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ A Theory of Law and Meaning</li><li>➤ Acontextual Lawmaking: The Curious Case of India's Land Laws</li><li>➤ Agriculture, Law and Policy: Selected Themes</li><li>➤ Agroecology and Law: Themes and Perspectives</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Goods and Service Tax</li><li>➤ Insolvency and Winding up of Companies</li><li>➤ International Human Rights Law</li><li>➤ International Humanitarian Law</li><li>➤ International Price Management: Laws and Paradigms</li></ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ancient Greek Jurisprudence And Its Relevance To Modern Society</li> <li>➤ Applied Jurisprudence</li> <li>➤ Aviation Law</li> <li>➤ Biotech &amp; Software Patents in the US.</li> <li>➤ Capital Markets and Securities Regulation</li> <li>➤ Challenges to Copyright Law in 21st Century India</li> <li>➤ Climate Law and Anthropocene Justice</li> <li>➤ Commercial Equity and Trusts</li> <li>➤ Comparative Political Equality</li> <li>➤ Competition Law</li> <li>➤ Constitutional Obligations Of Non-State Entities</li> <li>➤ Constitutional Theory: Problems of Interpretation &amp; Historicism in Modern Constitutions</li> <li>➤ Contemporary Themes in Data Governance in India</li> <li>➤ Corporate Taxation</li> <li>➤ Creative Destruction: Changes in the Law of Commercial Insolvency - Theory and Practice.</li> <li>➤ Cyber Laws, Crimes and Technologies</li> <li>➤ Deconstructing the Public-Private Divide in Comparative Constitutional Law</li> <li>➤ Digital Evidence Retrievals and Analysis Systems (DERAS)</li> <li>➤ Fractured Freedoms: Understanding Life in India's Margins</li> <li>➤ Gender Dysphoria and Medical Jurisprudence</li> <li>➤ Global Banking and Finance Law and Practices</li> <li>➤ Global Internet Governance: Institutions, Issues and Methods</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ International Security Law</li> <li>➤ International Taxation and Transfer Pricing</li> <li>➤ Interpreting Trade Agreements: Impact for Nations or Business</li> <li>➤ Investment Treaty Law</li> <li>➤ Judicial Process And Statutory Interpretation</li> <li>➤ Land Laws</li> <li>➤ Law on Real Estates</li> <li>➤ LGBT Impact Litigation</li> <li>➤ Life Cycle Of An Equity Investment Transaction</li> <li>➤ Modern Insurance Law</li> <li>➤ New and Old Peasant Movements in India: A comparison</li> <li>➤ Overview of Patents</li> <li>➤ Patent Analysis, Mapping, and Visualization systems (PAT informatics)</li> <li>➤ Protection of Minorities and Indigenous Peoples in International Law</li> <li>➤ Re- Imagining Surveillance</li> <li>➤ Recruitment to Termination: Practical Insights into Labour &amp; Employment Issues</li> <li>➤ Remote Sensing for Legal and Regulatory Support</li> <li>➤ Space Law and Contemporary Issues</li> <li>➤ Technology and Law</li> <li>➤ Telecom Laws, Policies and Regulation</li> <li>➤ The Right to Privacy in India: Structure and Scope</li> <li>➤ Theory and Practice of Animal Laws in India</li> <li>➤ Thinking About Equality</li> <li>➤ Toolbox for 'Maximum' Lawyering</li> <li>➤ Transactional Aspects of IP</li> </ul>
<p><b>Seminar Courses in Law</b></p>	<p><b>Social Science Seminars</b></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ An Inquiry Into Transgender Issues In USA &amp; India</li> <li>➤ Cine-Politics in India</li> <li>➤ Colonial Economy: 1757-1947</li> <li>➤ Cyber Crimes-Law, Policy &amp; Regulation</li> <li>➤ Defence &amp; Security Laws</li> <li>➤ Democracy and Development: A view from India and the Global South</li> <li>➤ Discourses (and Counter Discourses) on Disadvantaging Bi/Multilinguality</li> <li>➤ Dispute Resolution and Advanced Mediation</li> <li>➤ Dynamics of Indian Democracy</li> <li>➤ Entrepreneurship and the Law</li> <li>➤ Gender and Labour</li> <li>➤ Horizontality in Comparative</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Citizenship and Belonging: Politics of Inclusion and Exclusion</li> <li>➤ Caste and Political Mobilization in India</li> <li>➤ Commons, Conservation, Poverty and the Forests</li> <li>➤ Engendering a 'Right to the City'</li> <li>➤ Hermeneutics and Justice</li> <li>➤ Industrial Relations: An Introduction</li> <li>➤ International Intellectual Property</li> <li>➤ Justice in the age of Capitalism and Colonialism</li> <li>➤ Language Policy, Language in Human Rights, Language Imperialism, Languages and Linguistic Genocide in Education, Language Ecology</li> <li>➤ Law and Culture</li> </ul>

<p>Constitutional Law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ideology and Cultural Context in Colonial India</li> <li>➤ International Commercial Arbitration</li> <li>➤ Interrogating The Idea Of Justice</li> <li>➤ Into the Colonial and Out of It: Caste, Gender and Other Subject Positions.</li> <li>➤ Is Labour Law Dead?</li> <li>➤ Language Conflict and Language Rights</li> <li>➤ Language, Democracy and National Identity in India</li> <li>➤ Law &amp; Technology</li> <li>➤ Law and Politics</li> <li>➤ Law and Religion</li> <li>➤ Law of Environment and Health</li> <li>➤ Locating Texts: Methods and Forms</li> <li>➤ Policy Issues in India: A Holistic Approach for Prospective Practitioners</li> <li>➤ Sentencing: Law, Policy and Practice</li> <li>➤ State, Criminal Justice System and Individual Liberty</li> <li>➤ Strict Liability in Criminal Law</li> <li>➤ The Legal Philosophy of Jürgen Habermas</li> <li>➤ Tracing Patterns in Acts of Resistance</li> <li>➤ Water Disputes Law</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Law and Politics of Food and Nutrition</li> <li>➤ Law and Society</li> <li>➤ Learning Through Performance</li> <li>➤ Marginalised Societies</li> <li>➤ Politics and Society: Characterization of the Modern State</li> <li>➤ Predistribution, Liberal Socialism and Property-Owning Democracy</li> <li>➤ Pscho-Analysing Politics in the Context of Human Behavior</li> <li>➤ Social Movements</li> <li>➤ State, Citizenship and Democracy</li> <li>➤ Theatre and the Law</li> </ul>
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Note : Visit NALSAR website for full list of elective and seminar courses offered by the University.

**One year LL.M. programme:**

The LL.M. programme offered at NALSAR is intensive. It includes a combination of taught courses and sustained research work. As per the guidelines laid down by the University Grants Commission (UGC), a student must complete three mandatory subjects (carrying 4 credits each), six optional subjects (carrying 3 credits each) and a dissertation (carrying 6 credits) as part of the one-year LL.M. programme. Since NALSAR has tailored its LL.M. for persons who wish to pursue a career in academics, it encourages students to explore their interests in a range of areas instead of anchoring on any one field too soon. We believe that no one can be a specialist without being a generalist. Since universities look for generalists rather than specialists in their fresh recruits, a very wide range of courses are offered to widen horizons and maximize learning.

In the same spirit of exploration and exposure the University does not require students to opt for a specialisation but organically reach one if their subject choices proceed in that direction. A student has to complete at least 15 credits of coursework in their preferred area of specialization in order to obtain the same. **Subject to the availability of teaching expertise and the university rules on the minimum number of enrollments required for transacting a course** the University has offered courses which could lead to a specialisation in corporate and commercial laws; criminal law; family law; intellectual property; international trade and business law; legal pedagogy and research and public law and legal theory.

Applicants for the LL.M. programme are advised to opt for NALSAR if they have an interest in pursuing careers in teaching and research. NALSAR graduates are coveted by law schools all over the country as the university's program of teaching assistantship provides

live teaching opportunities. Students preparing for civil services and judicial services examinations have also found the programme to be useful and we have obtained in the successful pursuit of their goals. The program has not been designed to facilitate recruitment in commercial law firms or business houses and such opportunities are pursued by students solely by their efforts.

### **LL.M., Ph.D. Programme:**

Beginning with the academic year 2017-18, NALSAR has started an integrated LL.M., Ph.D. programme. It aims to attract bright law graduates who are interested in pursuing careers in teaching and research. It involves the combination of advanced course work in research methods, teaching responsibilities for undergraduate courses and the preparation of a full length doctoral dissertation. The duration of the programme is four years and the admitted candidates receive stipends throughout their studies. Admissions to this programme are made through a separate entrance test that is conducted annually by NALSAR. For the academic year 2020-21, the entrance test will be conducted in May 2020. Details will be made available on the NALSAR website.

### **Ph.D. Programme (Full-time / Part-time):**

NALSAR has a doctoral program which can be pursued either on a full time or part time basis. Applications can be made by persons who have completed a master's degree in law, social sciences, humanities or management. The Admissions Process consists of a written screening test (not required for those who have cleared the UCG-NET) followed by the submission of preliminary research proposals and an oral presentation of selected research proposals before the Research Board of the University. Candidates whose research proposals are approved by the Research Board are then registered. The application details along with the date of the written exam are made available on the NALSAR website on an annual basis.

### **2 year full-time M.B.A. programme:**

In a pioneering move among the National Law Universities (NLUs), NALSAR started a two-year M.B.A. (Master's in Business Administration) programme in 2013 with the aim of integrating higher education in laws with management studies. This programme offers specializations in Corporate Governance, Court Management, Financial Services & Capital Markets, Sustainability and Innovation Management, Marketing Management, Human Resource Management and Business Regulations.

### **Programmes for Professionals:**

To reach out to a larger section of the public, the University offers Masters and Post Graduate Diplomas in several areas that have practical relevance. The Directorate for Distance Education offers PG Diplomas in Patent Laws, Media Laws, Cyber Laws, International Humanitarian Laws, Animal Protection, Alternative Dispute Resolution, Family Dispute Resolution, Aviation Law and Air Transport Management, Advanced Maritime Laws, Criminal Law and Forensic Science, Financial Services and Legislations besides Masters programmes in Aviation Law and Air Transport Management and Security and Defence Laws. These courses are transacted through periodic contact classes with examinations held at the end of the academic year / semester. They are open to graduates from disciplines other than law as well. Application details are made available on [www.dde.nalsar.ac.in](http://www.dde.nalsar.ac.in)

### **Collaborations with Foreign Universities:**

In recognition of the increasing importance of comparative and international dimensions of higher education, the University has signed Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) with nearly 32 foreign Universities of United States of America, Canada, United Kingdom, Germany, Switzerland, Australia, Israel, The Netherlands, Singapore, Brunei and Spain. These MoUs provide for the exchange of faculty members and students as well as the

pursuit of collaborative research projects. These partnerships enable our students to develop a rich understanding of cultures from other parts of the world and consequently enhance the quality of discussions and scholarship at NALSAR. Approximately 20-25 students get the opportunity to study at foreign universities in every academic year.

**Faculty:**

NALSAR has a team of highly dedicated and competent faculty, comprising of a good mix of experienced scholars and young talent. The faculty has been drawn from prestigious national and international universities. Additionally, NALSAR has an 'open-door' policy for its alumni to supplement the teaching efforts of its faculty. In addition to teaching, faculty members are engaged in various research projects that are on the cutting edge issues of law and policy reform.

**Research Centres:**

To create support structures for advanced learning and creative scholarship, NALSAR has set up dedicated research centres whose activities are co-ordinated by senior faculty members. The broad mandate of these centres is to produce scholarly publications, policy recommendations and newsletters connected to these areas apart from organizing guest lectures and discussions to build awareness about them.

As mentioned above, there are several research projects that are anchored by faculty members. NALSAR completed a three-year study titled 'Knowledge based Interventions to Strengthen the Realization of Socio-Economic Rights' for the Ford Foundation. Following this, the Ford Foundation has sanctioned another three-year project titled 'Incubating a Discourse for Cooperation, Contentment and Care to enable Justice for All'. NALSAR has submitted a report on 'Court Management Techniques for Improving the Efficiency of Subordinate Courts' and a report that provides a critical legal analysis on 'Transfer of Technology in the Indian Defence Sector: IPR Issues and Challenges' to the Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO). With support from the Union Ministry of Law and Justice, NALSAR has undertaken a study on the considerations related to the access to legal education, quality of academic inputs and social relevance of the output. This is based on empirical evidence collected from a cross-section of faculties and departments that are offering legal education as a part of Central Universities, State Universities, Private Universities and Deemed Universities.

NALSAR is working closely with the Government of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh to revise various legislations and also to provide training for the State Officials of various departments for the improvement of governance. In collaboration with Landesa (RDI), NALSAR reviewed and revised nearly 112 Legislations relating to the Land and Revenue sector. NALSAR has prepared the draft State Rules for the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 and draft Telangana (Agricultural Produce and Livestock) Market (Amendment) Rules, 2016 for the State of Telangana. For the State of Andhra Pradesh NALSAR has drafted the Land Acquisition (Rehabilitation and Resettlement) Bill 2016 and the Andhra Pradesh Skill Development Bill, 2016. Presently University is in the process of reviewing and revising the Land Laws for the State of Andhra Pradesh. On the request of the respective State Governments, the University has been conducting training programmes for their Revenue Officers. NALSAR submitted a report on 'The Conditions and Reformative Activities in the Telangana State Prisons' to Telangana State Legal Services Authority.

The Department of Consumer Affairs, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, New Delhi has established a Consumer Law Chair at NALSAR. Under this Chair, the University has established Mediation Centres and is organizing training programmes in Consumer Law. It is also planning to organise Consumer Law Clinics in three Districts.

### **Facilities:**

The campus is spread over 50 acres and is located 26 kilometers away from the city of Hyderabad. Students are provided with double occupancy rooms in the Halls of Residence with a common Dining Hall facility. Subject to availability, some single rooms may be allotted to senior students. The Halls of Residence have common room facilities including a functional Gym, provision for Indoor Games, Badminton courts and Television. The campus is Wi-Fi enabled with State of Art internet architecture with minimum dedicated broadband speed of 20 Mbps which supports 4G video calling. The Library has a rich collection of books, journals (printed and electronic) and e-databases. NALSAR also has a state-of-art Moot Court Hall, video conferencing facilities, a football stadium, two tennis courts, and separate basketball and volleyball courts for boys and girls. All buildings, including the Halls of Residence, are powered with diesel generators for twenty-four hour power back-up. The University has a Health Centre with Medical Officer, Gynaecologist, Dentist and two Resident Nurses along with one Lab Technician. In addition, the University has a Counselling Centre.

### **Eligibility for Admission**

The eligibility is as per CLAT – 2020 Notification. For details see CLAT website.

To be eligible for admission under the **Resident Student of Telangana category seats**, in addition to complying with the eligibility as per CLAT-2020, candidates must fulfill the following conditions and must secure appropriate rank in order of merit in CLAT-2020:

- (i) **For admission to 5-Year B.A., LL.B. (Hons.) Course**—a person who after studying in the State of Telangana for four consecutive years appears for the qualifying examination in the same State **(or)**  
A person who has in the previous seven years resided in the State of Telangana for at least a period of four years, and completed the qualifying examination, i.e., 10+2 or equivalent from the educational institutions in the State of Telangana.
- (ii) **For admission to LL.M. Course** - a person who after studying in the State of Telangana for four consecutive years appears for the qualifying examination in the same State **(or)**  
A person who has in the previous seven years resided in the State of Telangana for at least a period of four years, and completed the qualifying examination, that is LL.B. from the educational institutions in the State of Telangana.

### **Intake and Reservation\***

Category	B.A., LL.B. (Hons.)			LL.M.		
	TOTAL Seats Category-wise	No. of Seats for All India candidates	Number of Seats for Resident Students of Telangana	TOTAL Seats Category-wise	No. of Seats for All India candidates	Number of Seats for Resident Students of Telangana
General	86	75	11	41	37	04
Scheduled Caste	18	14 (15%)	04 (15%)	09	07 (15%)	02 (15%)
Scheduled Tribe	08	07 (7.5%)	01 (6%)	05	04 (7.5%)	01 (6%)
OBC	08	NIL	08 (29%) [A(7%)-02; B(10%)-02; C(1%)-01; D(7%)-02; E(4%)-01]	05	NIL	05 (29%) [A(7%)-01; B(10%)-01; C(1%)-01; D(7%)-01; E(4%)-01]
<b>TOTAL SEATS</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>12</b>

30% (36 seats) Horizontal reservation shall be applicable for Female candidates for admission to B.A.,LL.B.(Hons.) course.

05% {06 seats for B.A.,LL.B.(Hons.) and 03 seats for LL.M. course} Horizontal reservation shall be applicable for Persons with Benchmark Disabilities (PWD).

**Note : Three additional candidates may be admitted over and above the sanctioned intake through CLAT both for B.A., LL.B. (Hons.) and LL.M., out of which one seat shall be offered to Resident Students of Telangana General Category and two seats shall be offered to All India General Category candidates.**

**\*The Intake and Reservations may vary as per the decision of the University Bodies.**

If a Resident Student of Telangana qualifies for admission in the regular All India merit, he / she shall be considered against the All India Seat only and not against Telangana Quota Seat. If no candidate is available against the Seats reserved for Resident Students of Telangana, such Seats shall be added to the relevant Categories under All India Quota. The vacant seats of Resident Student of Telangana - OBC shall be converted to Resident Students of Telangana General Category and later to All India General Category.

The unfilled Seats reserved for Scheduled Caste candidates are assigned to Scheduled Tribe candidates and vice-versa. If sufficient eligible SC and ST candidates are not available to fill such Seats, they are reallocated to General Category candidates in order of CLAT merit.

### **Direct Admission**

24 (twenty four) seats are allocated to Foreign Nationals for the B.A., LL.B. (Hons.) course out of which 04 (four) seats are for candidates from SAARC Countries; 10 (ten) seats for candidates from non-SAARC Countries and 10 (ten) seats for ICCR / Government of India nominees.

12 (twelve) seats are allocated to Foreign Nationals for the LL.M course out of which 04 (four) seats are for candidates from SAARC Countries; 04 (four) seats for candidates from non-SAARC Countries and 04 (four) seats for ICCR / Government of India nominees.

The candidates who possess citizenship of a country other than India shall only be considered under this Category. **Foreign Nationals, need not take CLAT-2020 and should apply directly to NALSAR.**

Note : The vacant seats of ICCR / Govt. of India Nominees and the SAARC shall be offered to the candidates from Non-SAARC Countries. If there are vacant seats in the Non-SAARC category, they may be offered to SAARC Countries, if candidates are available. If sufficient candidates are not available under Foreign National Category, University may invite fresh applications till the closure of admissions and the seats may be filled as per merit.

### **Fee Structure**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>B.A., LL.B. (Hons.) (Rs.)</b>	<b>LL.M. (Rs.)</b>
Tuition Fee	1,35,000/- p.a.	65,000/- p.a.
Other Academic Charges (Library Fee, Exam Fee etc.)	15,000/- p.a.	13,000/- p.a.
User charges (Room Rent, Electricity, Water, Internet Charges etc.)	67,000/- p.a.	67,000/- p.a.
Onetime payments	10,000/-	10,000/-

Refundable Deposits	Rs. 20,000/- (Rs. 14,000/- for SC/ST)	Rs. 20,000/- (Rs. 14,000/- for SC/ST)
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**Note:**

1. There shall be an increase of Rs. 5,000/- p.a. in the Tuition Fee every academic year for the 5-year B.A., LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme.
2. Payment towards Mess shall be made separately by the students in advance on yearly basis which comes to approximately Rs. 35,000/- p.a.
3. The fees / charges are provisional and subject to revision from time to time as per the decision of university bodies.

**Financial Aid**

Fee Concessions / Scholarships are provided to economically weak and meritorious students. *For details see the University website.*

**Important Note:** *The University reserves the right to change the Intake, Fee Structure and Course Curriculum from time to time for both the Undergraduate and Postgraduate Programmes.*

**For Further Details Contact:**

**Registrar**

NALSAR University of Law

Justice City, Shameerpet, Medchal District. 500 101, Telangana, India.

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