

Information for CLAT 2022 Brochure

About the University:

NALSAR University of Law was established by Act 34 of 1998 with the objective of imparting comprehensive legal education to promote cultural, legal and ethical values so as to foster the rule of law. The University is committed to ensure the highest quality in imparting legal education and undertaking research on contemporary areas in order to produce socially relevant lawyers. The University also has the mandate to promote legal awareness in the community for achieving social and economic justice and to improve the ability of the public to objectively analyse contemporary issues of collective concern, specifically by assessing their legal implications.

Shri Rabindranath Tagore had spoken of a realm where “the mind has not been broken into fragments by narrow domestic walls”. Work and life coalesce in the 50 acre campus situated near Shameerpet, which is 20 kms away from the city. With a splendid and well-equipped Library that also provides remote access to a large range of electronic resources, a state-of-the-art Internet Centre, Moot Court Hall, Stadium, Football Field, Tennis Courts and a spacious Auditorium, the campus provides ample opportunities for the all-round development of students.

NALSAR is recognized under Sections 2(f) and 12B of the UGC Act, 1956. It has been repeatedly acknowledged as one of the leading sites of legal education in the South Asian region, with its academic standards being comparable to the best institutions of legal education in the world. In recognition of the same, the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) awarded it 'A' grade ('A++' as per new grading system) with a high score of 3.60 out of 4.00, which till date is the highest among the National Law Universities (NLUs). NALSAR has also been graded as a 'Category-I University' by the UGC under the Categorization of Universities (only) for Grant of Graded Autonomy Regulations, 2018. It has been ranked as the third best institution for legal education in India as per the NIRF Rankings published by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 respectively.

The University has evolved through an insistence on holistic 'justice' education which exposes students to the different facets of legal systems and how they interact with public policy, social institutions and markets. The academic programmes emphasize interdisciplinary linkages that enable its faculty members, students and researchers to both understand and critique the rationale behind legislations, executive acts and judicial decisions while also developing the ability to propose constructive solutions for addressing socio-economic problems. In 2012-2013, NALSAR became one of the early adopters of a full-fledged 'Choice Based Credit System' (CBCS) that is consistent with international norms in terms of teaching methodology, assessment methods and duration. Among the NLUs, NALSAR offers the broadest range of elective and seminar courses of varying credits across its full-time taught programmes. Since 2016-2017, The University has been offering courses under the Global Initiative for Academic Networks (GIAN), supported by the Government of India, by regularly inviting eminent academicians and practitioners from other nations to teach students through shorter elective courses.

NALSAR provides a platform for the all-round development of the students and involves them in all vital decisions of the University. The student groups are encouraged not only to participate in various curricular and co-curricular activities but also to organize a number of events which supplement their course work. In addition to the elected committees that are part of the Student Bar Council (SBC), there are several student-run groups such as the

'Public Policy Group', 'Lecture Series on Constitutionalism', 'Nyaya Forum on Courtroom Lawyering', 'NALSAR Legal Aid Group', 'Savitribai Phule Intersectional Studies Circle' and the 'Technology Law Forum' among other which are presently active.

In order to enhance the digital presence of the University, the 'NALSAR University of Law' Youtube Channel has been disseminating legal knowledge to a wider audience. It is regularly updated by uploading recordings of guest lectures as well as sessions that are part of conferences, workshops, training programmes and some of the visiting elective courses. As of now, there are more than 500 videos available on this channel in the public domain and many more videos created by NALSAR are hosted on different Learning Management Systems such as SWAYAM. The NALSAR website is also the most visited website among the NLUs, as per the 'Alexa-Amazon Web Services Ranking'.

NALSAR students also organize two Annual Moot Court Competitions (devoted to Constitutional Law and Public International Law respectively), an annual Debating Championship, a Quizzing Festival, a Literary Festival and a number of other inter-institutional activities throughout the academic year. These competitions witness participation from educational institutions located all over the country. Since its inception, teams from NALSAR have participated in and won accolades in several national and international moot competitions.

Our Graduates have made a mark in career paths such as litigation, judicial services, teaching, research, social advocacy, international organizations and transactional lawyering among other fields. Commercial Law Firms, Corporate Houses, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and Government Agencies have been regularly coming for the campus recruitments and many of them offer lucrative salaries to our graduates. In the long-run, it is important for us to ensure that even though our graduates pursue different lines of work, they do so with integrity, professionalism and a commitment to social justice.

In the past, our graduates have been awarded several prestigious scholarships to pursue higher studies such as the Rhodes Scholarships, Gates Cambridge Scholarship, Commonwealth Scholarships, Felix Scholarship, Leiden Gold Scholarship, Thomas Buergethal Scholarship, the Inlaks Scholarship and the Hirani Foundation Scholarship. Beginning from 2012-2013, around 40 students have secured the Aditya Birla scholarship that is awarded to incoming students and supports the remainder of their tertiary education.

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

The 5-year integrated B.A., LL.B. (Hons.) programme is on offer for persons who have successfully completed 12 years of school education. To complete it, students are required to accumulate 200 credits through a combination of mandatory and elective courses. Foundational courses in History, Political Science, Economics, Sociology and English have to be completed within the first two years of study. In addition, students are required to earn nine credits by choosing from a vibrant list of social science seminars offered by full-time and visiting faculty members. All the law courses that the Bar Council of India (BCI) requires to be compulsorily pursued have been designated as mandatory courses. In addition to these, the University has designated 'Law and Poverty' and 'Law of Intellectual Property' as mandatory courses.

If the compulsory component of the programme is shaped by what the regulator and the university considers every student must learn; the elective part of the programme is totally driven by the choices of students. Students can design their own customised coursework by

choosing among a diverse basket of elective, seminar and clinical courses. While the elective courses are largely based on the subject expertise of the faculty, the seminar courses adopt participatory methods and the clinical courses allow for more hands on learning in areas that are connected to the demands of legal practice.

Beginning with the academic year 2012-2013, the university has proactively pursued policies which have enhanced the flexibility in a Choice Based Credit System (CBCS). The University has not limited its scholastic invitations to mainstream academics but has drawn from all sources of learning across disciplines and sectors. Thus, along with courses such as 'Regulatory Governance', 'Comparative Constitutional Law' or 'Justice in the Anthropocene', courses bearing titles such as 'Learning by Performance', 'Documentaries as Evidence' and 'Toolbox for Maximum Lawyering' have also been offered in recent academic years.

In order to ensure that student choice is not hindered by scheduling decisions, the University notifies a comprehensive list of courses to students before the start of each semester and seeks their preferred combination before finalizing the schedule. This preliminary survey allows the final schedule to be made after accounting for student preferences and permits unconventional combinations to be created. While there are a minimum number of credits that needs to be accumulated, there is no upper limit on what each student might eventually gather through five years of undergraduate study. The possibility of accumulating additional credits allows each student to be evaluated on their strengths as the CGPA is calculated on the best 200 credits.

Every mandatory course requires each student to undertake a certain quantum 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 range and depth of the Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) in place at NALSAR can be appreciated from the following illustrative list of courses offered during the previous academic years:-

Elective Courses

- A Theory of Law and Meaning
- Access to Knowledge, Intellectual Property & Human Rights
- Acontextual Lawmaking: The Curious Case of India's Land Laws
- Advanced Course in Patents
- Affirmative Action and the Constitution of India
- Agriculture Law and Policy: Selected Themes
- Agroecology and Law: Themes and Perspectives
- Ambedkar's Preamble: A Secret History of the Constitution of India
- Ancient Greek Jurisprudence And Its Relevance To Modern Society
- Animal Protection Laws and Policies Clinic-1
- Animal Protection Laws and Policies Clinic-2
- Anti-Drug Laws' in India : an Exclusive Practical Approach
- Approaching Nationalisms: Origins and Forms
- Applied Jurisprudence
- Aviation Law
- Banking and Finance Laws
- Beyond Constitutionality
- Biotech & Software Patents in the US.
- Capital Markets and Securities Regulation

- Challenges to Copyright Law in 21st Century India
- Civil Remedies
- Civil Litigation and Arbitration: A Primer
- Climate Change Law and Politics
- Climate Law and Anthropocene Justice
- Clinical Trial Ethics
- Commercial Equity and Trusts
- Commercial Remedies in the times of COVID-19
- Comparative Political Equality
- Comparative Constitutional Law
- Competition Law
- Constitutional Aspects of Taxation
- Constitutional Obligations Of Non-State Entities
- Constitutional Theory: Problems of Interpretation & Historicism in Modern Constitutions
- Consumer Justice In The ERA of Globalization
- Contemporary Themes in Data Governance in India
- Corporate Taxation
- Covidization & Contemporary International Law
- Creative Destruction: Changes in the Law of Commercial Insolvency - Theory and Practice.
- Criminology and Penology
- Critical Family Law
- Cyber Laws, Crimes and Technologies
- Deconstructing the Public-Private Divide in Comparative Constitutional Law
- Defending Capital Punishment Cases
- Development Studies
- Developing a Reflective Approach to the Study and Practice of Law
- Digital Evidence Retrievals and Analysis Systems (DERAS)
- FEMA and Investment Laws
- Financial Aspects of Mergers & Acquisitions
- Foreign Exchange Management Act – Laws & Practices
- Fractured Freedoms: Understanding Life in India's Margins
- Framing Legal Issues in Suits & Arbitration Proceedings
- From the Greeks to Post-modernism: Understanding the History of the Western Legal Theory
- Gender Dysphoria and Medical Jurisprudence
- Global Banking and Finance Law and Practices
- Global Internet Governance: Institutions, Issues and Methods
- Goods and Service Tax
- Health Law
- Insolvency and Winding up of Companies
- International Commercial Tax
- Intentional Peer Support
- Intellectual Property Rights and Competition Law
- International Human Rights Law
- International Humanitarian Law
- International Price Management: Laws and Paradigms
- International Law and Armed Conflict
- International Security Law
- International Taxation and Transfer Pricing
- Interpreting Trade Agreements: Impact for Nations or Business
- Intersections of grassroots advocacy and international human rights law
- Investment Treaty Law

- Judicial Process And Statutory Interpretation
- Land Laws
- Law of Aerospace and Defence Startups
- Law of Intellectual property in International Trade
- Law of Insolvency and Bankruptcy
- Law of Testamentary and Intestate Succession in India – A Comparative Study Among Diverse Systems
- Law on Real Estates
- Law & Pop Culture
- Law & Poverty Clinic
- Law Relating to Sexual Harassment at the Workplace
- Laws regulating Investment Agreements
- Legal and Taxation aspect of M & A
- Legal Policy of Election Reforms
- LGBT Impact Litigation
- Life Cycle Of An Equity Investment Transaction
- Matrimonial Causes and Jurisdictional Conflicts
- Mergers & Acquisitions
- Mergers & Acquisitions and Corporate Restructuring
- Modern Insurance Law
- New and Old Peasant Movements in India: A comparison
- Overview of Patents
- Patent Analysis, Mapping, & Visualization systems (PAT Informatics)
- Patent and Trade Secret Litigation in India
- Peace Education Program
- Political Obligations
- Protection of Civil Liberties in India
- Protection of Minorities and Indigenous Peoples in International Law
- Re- Imagining Surveillance
- Reading and Writing for Academia
- Recent Developments in Commercial Dispute Resolution in India
- Recruitment to Termination: Practical Insights into Labour & Employment issues
- Regulatory Governance
- Remote Sensing for Legal and Regulatory Support
- Securities Regulation in India: IPOs and QIPs
- Security, Conflict & HR
- Socio–Economic Offences
- Space Law and Contemporary Issues
- Specific Relief and Law of Injunctions
- Sports Law
- Statistics for Lawyers
- Suffering
- Taxation of Structured Funds
- Technology and Law
- Telecom Laws, Policies and Regulation
- The Death Penalty in India: Law, Practice, and A Search for Consistency
- The History, Philosophy, Economics and Politics of Basic Income
- The Right to Privacy in India: Structure and Scope
- Theory and Practice of Animal Laws in India
- Thinking About Equality
- Toolbox for ‘Maximum’ Lawyering
- Transactional Aspects of IP
- Transfer Pricing and Taxation of Digital Economy

- Understanding Regulation
- Uniform Civil Code
- International Commercial Tax
- Developing a Reflective Approach to the Study and Practice of Law

Seminar Courses in Law

- An Inquiry Into Transgender Issues In USA & India
- Bio-Safety Laws
- Bribery and Anti-Corruption Law
- Child Protection and Juvenile Justice
- Cine-Politics in India
- Colonial Economy: 1757-1947
- Comparative Study of the Behavior of Supreme Court Judges (US and India)
- Commons, Communities and Climate Change
- Contemporary Defence Laws & Policies in India
- Cooperative Negotiation: Theory and Skills
- Caste and Political Mobilization in India
- Cyber Crimes-Law, Policy & Regulation
- Defence & Security Laws
- Democracy and Development: A view from India and the Global South
- Democracy and Elections
- Discourses (and Counter Discourses) on Disadvantaging Bi/Multilinguality
- Dispute Resolution and Advanced Mediation
- Entrepreneurship and the Law
- Environmental Justice: Stories and Struggles
- Framing Fundamental Rights: Constituent Assembly Debates
- Gender and Labour
- Global Economic Challenges
- Hindu & Islamic Legal Systems
- Horizontality in Comparative Constitutional Law
- Ideology and Cultural Context in Colonial India
- Indian Competition Law
- Interdisciplinary Studies on the Indian Legal System
- International Commercial Arbitration
- International Dispute Settlement Laws
- International Investment Law
- International IP Law
- International Protection of Minorities
- International Trade Laws
- Interrogating The Idea Of Justice
- Into the Colonial and Out of It: Caste, Gender and Other Subject Positions.
- Is Labour Law Dead?
- Labour Rights and Constitutions: A Comparative Constitutional Perspective
- Land Rights and Tribal: Facts, Acts and Issues
- Language Conflict and Language Rights
- Language, Democracy and National Identity in India
- Law on Non-discrimination in Employment in India
- Law & Technology
- Law and Politics
- Law and Religion
- Law of Aerospace and Defence Startups
- Law of Environment and Health

- Legal Personhood
- Locating Equity in the Pronouncements of Equity Courts
- Marriage: Is it An Economic Arrangement?
- New & Emerging Technologies : Legal Challenges
- Mediation and Conflict Resolution
- Policy Issues in India: A Holistic Approach for Prospective Practitioners
- Political Economy of Crime, Punishment and Prison
- Politics of Penal Systems
- Public-Private Partnership
- Reading Marxism, Society and Law
- Regulation of Financial Services
- Religion and Secular Theologies
- Religion, Caste, Gender and the Secular Legal Order
- Selected Themes in Economics and International Relations
- Sentencing: Law, Policy and Practice
- Sentencing Law, Politics and Issues
- Social Conflicts and Conflict Resolution in India
- Spontaneous Order, Law, and Liberty: An Introduction to Friedrich Hayek's Legal Philosophy
- State, Criminal Justice System and Individual Liberty
- Strategic Diversity and Law
- Strict Liability in Criminal Law
- Structuring and Restructuring of Family Forms and Family Law in Globalizing World
- The Legal Philosophy of Jürgen Habermas
- Traditional Knowledge And Intellectual Property Rights
- Use of Force, Collective Security, and Peace keeping in International Law
- Uniform Civil Code and Personal Laws
- Water Disputes Law

Social Science Seminars

- Agricultural Policy & Sustainable Development
- Agricultural Policy And Natural Resource Management
- Approaching Nationalism
- Basics of Academic Writing
- Caste and Political Mobilization in India
- Critical Understanding Of Gandhi
- Citizenship and Belonging: Politics of Inclusion and Exclusion
- Citizenship State and Democracy
- Commons, Conservation, Poverty and the Forests
- Conflict and Language rights
- Corporeality & Culture
- Documents & Bureaucracy
- Dynamics of Indian Democracy
- Ethnographies of Labour
- Emergency Jurisprudence
- Engendering a 'Right to the City'
- Enquiries into the Social and Political Movements in Colonial India
- Ethnographies of Law: An Introduction
- Fake News: Digital Media, law and Politics
- Dynamics of Indian Democracy
- Hermeneutics and Justice
- Historical Evaluation of Preventive Detention in India: A discussion on Due Process

- Into the Colonial and Out of It : Caste, Gender and Other Subject Positions.
- Industrial Relations: An Introduction
- International Intellectual Property
- Introduction to Research and Researching
- Justice in the age of Capitalism and Colonialism
- Language, Language Rights and the Law
- Language Policy, Language in Human Rights, Language Imperialism, Languages and Linguistic Genocide in Education, Language Ecology
- Law and Culture
- Law and Politics of Food and Nutrition
- Law and Religion: National, international and Comparative Perspectives
- Law and Society
- Locating Texts: Methods and Forms
- Learning Through Performance
- Madness, Disability and the Normal
- Marginalised Societies
- Political Ecology
- Politics and Society: Characterization of the Modern State
- Politics of Penal System
- Politics of Audi-Visual Semiotics of the Landscapes, Linguistic Justice and Law
- Populism
- Predistribution, Liberal Socialism and Property-Owning Democracy
- Pscho-Analysing Politics in the Context of Human Behavior
- Reading and Writing Multilingual Legal Contexts: Policies, Practices and Problematics
- Reflections on Violence
- Religion, Caste, Gender and the Secular Legal Order
- Social Movements
- Sovereignty
- State, Citizenship and Democracy
- Theatre and the Law
- The many Geographies of the Law
- Text and Context in the Study of Law and Literature
- The Small Voice of Literature by Nobel Laureates from the Margins
- Tracing Patterns in Acts of Resistance
- Terrorism Trails
- Understanding Silence

One year LL.M. programme:

The LL.M. programme offered at NALSAR is intensive since it combines taught courses and sustained research work. The University conforms to the guidelines laid down by the University Grants Commission (UGC) while prescribing the credits for each course to reflect the course load. Students 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 LLM 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 right from the start of the programme. 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 postgraduate students to opt for specialization at the start of the programme. Instead, they have to work towards a specialisation over the course of the academic year. A postgraduate student has

to complete at least 18 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 enrolments required for transacting a course, the University has usually offered optional courses which may lead to specializations in the following areas:

- (i) Corporate and Commercial laws;
- (ii) Criminal Law;
- (iii) Environmental Law;
- (iv) Family Law;
- (v) Intellectual Property;
- (vi) International Trade and Business Law;
- (vii) Legal Pedagogy and Research and
- (viii) 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 who are planning to appear for the civil services and judicial services examinations have also found the program to be useful alongside their own preparatory efforts. Applicants must note that this programme has not been designed to facilitate recruitment in commercial law firms or business houses and such opportunities are pursued by students solely by their own efforts.

Financial Aid and Scholarships:

University has an allocated budget for the scholarships to benefit the student community who are in need of financial assistance to continue their studies at NALSAR. The Scholarship Regulations, 2021 of the University is committed to help the students who are below the poverty line. To ensure that no one is deprived of education due to financial difficulty, the Scholarship is sanctioned mainly on the basis of means. There would be some full freeships. The revised Regulations have simplified the process and provide for the speedy disbursal.

PhD. Programme:

The PhD programme at NALSAR is an integral part of the larger research pursuits of the University. Scholars with a Master's degree in law, social sciences, humanities or management can apply to join the doctoral program. Persons with JRF-NET can apply with a tentative research proposal in fields in which expertise exists in the university. Persons without JRF-NET can submit such proposal if they successfully clear the written screening test conducted by the University. The application details and date of exam are notified on the NALSAR website every year.

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 law 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.

5-year BBA MBA programme (IPM):

The five-year Integrated Programme in Management (IPM) at NALSAR has been uniquely designed for young ignited minds aspiring to pursue a career path in Business Management. It is designed as a comprehensive management programme for students after class XII. The

students would be awarded Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA) and Master of Business Administration (MBA) by NALSAR after successful completion of five years of this programme. Located in a conducive learning environment, NALSAR promises to offer the best of management education embedded with the law to produce legally aware managers with critical problem-solving ability and skills to manage extremely dynamic business scenarios with the best-in-class faculty. The IPM programme promises a constant dialogue with business leaders, thought leaders, civil society actors and academicians for providing strong bedrock for the future managers.

Consisting of fifteen trimesters spread across five years, the first 3 years of the programme are aimed at providing strong theoretical underpinnings, conceptual and practical insights in various areas including philosophy, psychology, mathematics, economics, law and management. The last 2 years are aimed at nurturing holistic transformation from students into future business leaders and managers.

This programme offers a voluntary exit option to the students after successfully completing the programme requirements at the end of 3 years and such students shall be awarded a degree of Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA). The details of the admission process, seat matrix, fees etc. are available at: <https://doms.nalsar.ac.in/ipm/>

Programmes for Professionals:

To reach out to a larger segment of the population, the University offers several Degrees and Diplomas which are taught through the distance mode.

Two Year M.A. and One Year Advanced Diploma Programmes are offered in several areas that have practical relevance. The Directorate of Distance Education offers M.A. Programmes in Aviation Law & Air Transport Management; Security & Defence Laws; Space & Telecommunication Laws; Maritime Laws; Criminal Law & Forensic Science; International Taxation and Animal Protection Laws. One Year Advanced Diploma Programmes are offered in Patents Law; Media Laws; Cyber Laws; International Humanitarian Law; Animal Protection Laws; Alternative Dispute Resolution; Family Dispute Resolution; Drafting, Negotiation & Enforcement of Contracts; Aviation Law & Air Transport Management; Maritime Laws; Criminal Law & Forensic Science; Financial Services & Legislations; GIS & Remote Sensing Laws; Corporate Taxation and Cyber Security & Data Protection Laws.

These courses are transacted through periodic contact classes with examinations held at the end of the academic year or the corresponding semester. Graduates of any discipline are eligible to apply. There is a provision for Lateral Admission in the Second Year M.A. Programme for the candidates enrolled for the One Year Advanced Diploma, where both the programmes are offered in the same specialization, subject to fulfillment of the conditions specified in the Programme Regulations. In the same manner, a candidate enrolled for a M.A. Programme may opt to exit after the completion of the first year, in which case, the University will award the Advanced Diploma Certificate in the said specialisation. Applications for admissions to these Degrees and Diplomas offered through Distance mode are invited on an annual basis, usually between March and July. Assessments are usually held in December and May. For the details about applying to these programmes, please visit: www.dde.nalsar.ac.in; www.nalsarpro.org

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 more than 30 foreign Universities located in the 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 Directors / Coordinators nominated by the Vice-Chancellor for each Centre. The broad mandate of these centres is to produce scholarly publications, policy recommendations on drafting State and Central Legislations; newsletter publications connected to these areas; and to offer Master's/Diploma Certificate courses through the Distance and Online mode apart from organizing guest lectures and discussions. As mentioned above, there are several research projects that are anchored by faculty members.

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, Dentist and two Resident Nurses along with one Lab Technician. In addition, the University has a Counseling Centre with two Counselors available online and offline.

Eligibility for Admission

The eligibility is as per CLAT – 2022 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-2022, candidates must fulfill the following conditions and must secure appropriate rank in order of merit in CLAT-2022:

- (i) **For admission to 5-Year B.A., LL.B. (Hons.) Course**—a student who after studying in the State of Telangana for four consecutive years appears for the qualifying examination in the Telangana State **(or)**
A student 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 student who after studying in the State of Telangana for four consecutive years appears for the qualifying examination in the Telangana State **(or)**

A student 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., 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 (75%)	Number of Seats for Resident Students of Telangana (25%)	TOTAL Seats Category-wise	No. of Seats for All India candidates (75%)	Number of Seats for Resident Students of Telangana (25%)
Unreserved	66	51	15	33	25	08
Scheduled Caste	19	14 (15%)	05 (15%)	09	07 (15%)	02 (15%)
Scheduled Tribe	08	07 (7.5%)	01 (6%)	04	03 (7.5%)	01 (6%)
OBC / BC (Non Creamy Layer)	26	17 (18%)	09 (29%) (A(7%)-02; B(10%)-03; C(1%)-01; D(7%)-02; E(4%)-01)	14	10 (20%)	04 (29%) (A(7%)-01; B(10%)-01; C(1%)-00; D(7%)-01; E(4%)-01)
EWS	13	10 (10%)	03 (10%)	06	05 (10%)	01 (10%)
TOTAL SEATS	132	99	33	66	50	16

- 30% (39 seats for B.A.,LL.B.(Hons.) course and 19 seats for LL.M. course) Horizontal reservation shall be applicable for Female candidates for admission to B.A.,LL.B.(Hons.) and LL.M. courses.
- 05% {06 seats for B.A.,LL.B.(Hons.) course and 03 seats for LL.M. course} Horizontal reservation shall be applicable for Persons with Benchmark Disabilities (PWD).
- **Three additional candidates may be admitted over and above the sanctioned intake under All India Unreserved Category every year for B.A., LL.B. (Hons.) and LL.M. courses to meet the future vacancies due to withdrawal of candidates after admissions.**
- **For admission against the reserved category seats, the candidate will have to submit the relevant certificate issued by the competent authority in the prescribed format.**

Note: Kindly visit University website www.nalsar.ac.in for more details.

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

If a candidate belonging to reserved category (vertical reservation category) qualifies for admission under Unreserved category as per merit, then the candidate shall be considered against the Unreserved category seat only and not against the reserved category seat.

Conversion policy for vacant seats of various categories: The flow chart for conversion of vacant seats of various categories shall be as indicated below:

- All India S.C. → All India S.T. → All India Unreserved
- All India S.T. → All India S.C. → All India Unreserved
- All India OBC-NCL → All India Unreserved
- All India EWS → All India Unreserved
- Resident Students of Telangana Unreserved → All India Unreserved
- Resident Students of Telangana S.C. → Resident Students of Telangana S.T.
→ All India S.C. → All India S.T. → Resident Students of Telangana
Unreserved → All India Unreserved
- Resident Students of Telangana S.T. → Resident Students of Telangana S.C.
→ All India S.T. → All India S.C. → Resident Students of Telangana
Unreserved → All India Unreserved
- Resident Students of Telangana BC-NCL → All India OBC-NCL → Resident
Students of Telangana Unreserved → All India Unreserved
- Resident Students of Telangana EWS → All India EWS → Resident
Students of Telangana Unreserved → All India Unreserved

Direct Admission

26 (twenty six) seats are allocated to Foreign Nationals for the B.A., LL.B. (Hons.) course out of which 5 (five) seats are for candidates from SAARC Countries, 11 (eleven) seats for candidates from Non-SAARC Countries and 10 (ten) seats for ICCR / Government of India nominees.

13 (thirteen) seats are allocated to Foreign Nationals for the LL.M course out of which 3 (three) seats are for candidates from SAARC Countries, 5 (five) seats for candidates from Non-SAARC Countries and 5 (five) 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-2022 and should apply directly to NALSAR. The Admission Notification for Foreign Nationals category will be notified during January every year on the University website.**

Conversion policy for vacant seats of Foreign Nationals category: The flow chart for conversion of vacant seats of Foreign Nationals category shall be as indicated below:

- SAARC → Non-SAARC → ICCR / Government of India Nominees
- Non-SAARC → SAARC → ICCR / Government of India Nominees
- ICCR / Government of India Nominees → Non-SAARC → SAARC

The University may issue the Admission Notification for the vacant seats of foreign nationals till the closure of the admissions.

Fee Structure (Indian Nationals)

Particulars	B.A., LL.B. (Hons.) (Rs.)	LL.M. (Rs.)
Tuition Fee	1,45,000/- 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)

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.

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-Malkajgiri District. 500 101, Telangana, India.

Tel: 040 – 23498105 / 115 / 164 / 104, Fax: 040 – 23498385 / 386

Website: www.nalsar.ac.in; Email: admissions2022@nalsar.ac.in / registrar@nalsar.ac.in