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LAW Studies
(For 11th & 12th Students)

Ready Reckoner
CLAT
## Common Law Admission Test

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Balsu's Success Academy aims at becoming the one-stop-solutions to achieve challenging careers for the aspiring minds in the field of Engineering, Management and Law. We value the trust that our students lay on us as we help them to aspire and achieve the best available career opportunities and succeed globally. This philosophy does not stop here, but further extends to our employees, shareholders and all those who interact with us directly or indirectly as we nurture and encourage values like innovation, empathy, ethics and teamwork in the everyday aspects of our activities.
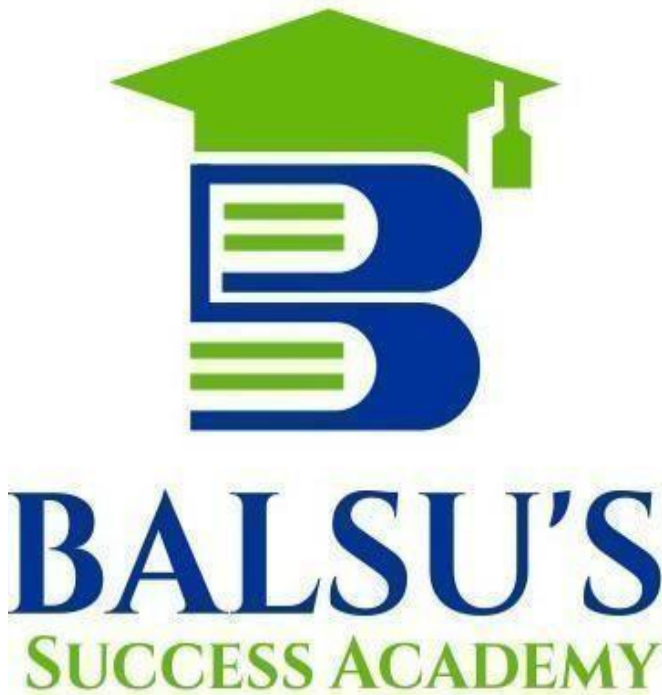
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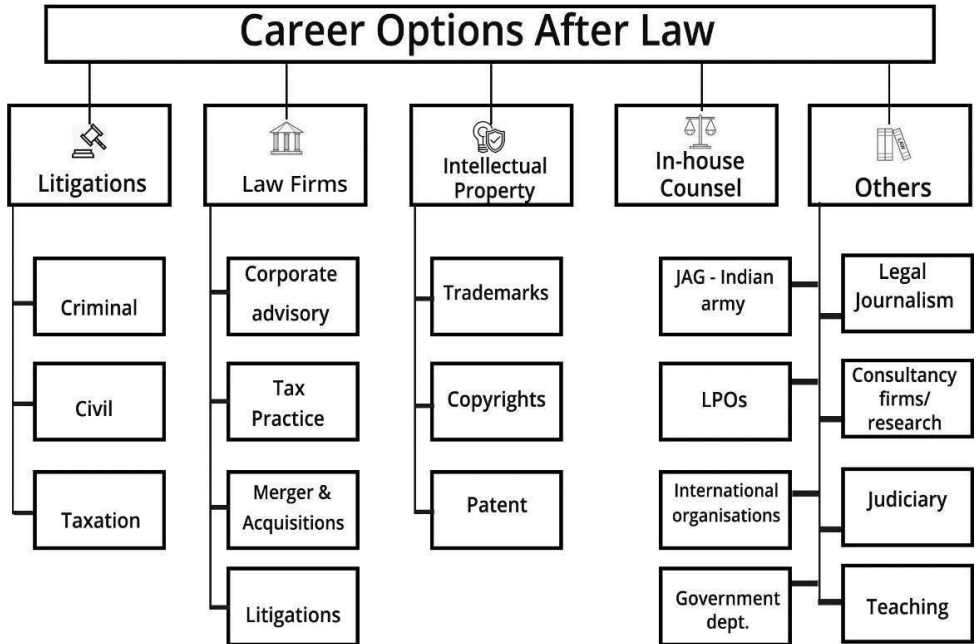
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Law as a Career: Success all the way

- Studying law today is completely different from what it used to be a decade ago. People no longer assume that Law is for those who can't get into any other course.
- The National Law Universities (NLUs) of India today offer jobs that at par with graduates of the IITs and the IIMs.
- A degree in law from the NLUs arms you with all the requisite skills required in the profession and offers a plethora of opportunities suited to every student's personality.
- Today, practicing as an advocate in court draped in black and white is not the only option left after you complete your law course.
- Fields such as Corporate Law, Intellectual Property Rights, Taxation, etc., have emerged as promising career avenues after law graduation.
- Corporate houses are spending heavily to hire specialized lawyers for providing legal aid.
- Law firms are shelling out as high as Rs. 10 lakh to Rs. 14 lakh to recruit fresh law graduates from the NLUs, and things only get better as one progress in their careers.
- The growing popularity of these NLUs and Law as a career is further manifested by the manifold increase in the number of applicants writing the major law entrance exams every year, primarily the Common Law Admission Test (CLAT).

Few Famous LAW Professionals

- Mohandas Gandhi
- Nelson Mandela
- John Grisham
- Barack Obama
- Kalpana Morparia
- Gerard Butler

Various Employment Options

Career Options After Law

Litigations	Law Firms	Intellectual Property	In-house Counsel	Others
Criminal	Corporate advisory	Trademarks	JAG - Indian army	Legal Journalism
Civil	Tax Practice	Copyrights	LPOs	Consultancy firms/ research
Taxation	Merger & Acquisitions	Patent	International organisations	Judiciary
	Litigations		Government dept.	Teaching

Salary Packages

- NLSIU – Bangalore
- NALSAR – Hyderabad
- NLIU – Bhopal
- WBNUJS – Kolkata
- NLU – Jodhpur

Average Rs.16,00,000/- Per Annum

- HNLU – Raipur
- GNLU – Gandhinagar
- NLU – Delhi
- Symbiosis– Pune
- GLS –Mumbai

Average Rs.12,00,000/- Per Annum

Where to study LAW?

There are 22 National Law Schools in India.

Name of the Institution	Location
National Law School of India University	Bangalore
Nalsar University of Law	Hyderabad
The West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences	Kolkata
National Law Institute University	Bhopal
National Law University, Jodhpur	Jodhpur
Hidayatullah National Law University	Raipur
Gujarat National Law University	Gandhinagar
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University	Lucknow
Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law	Patiala
Chanakya National Law University	Patna
National University of Advanced Legal Studies	Kochi
National Law University, Orissa	Cuttack
National University of Study and Research in Law	Ranchi
National Law University and Judicial Academy, Assam	Guwahati
Damodaram Sanjivayya National Law University	Visakhapatnam
Tamil Nadu National Law School	Tiruchirappalli
Maharashtra National Law University	Mumbai
Maharashtra National Law University	Nagpur
Maharashtra National Law University	Aurangabad
Himachal Pradesh National Law University	Shimla
Dharmashastra National Law University	Jabalpur
Dr.B.R.Ambedkar National Law University	Sonipat

Other Institutions

• O P Jindal –Sonipat	• Symbiosis Law Schools –Pune, Noida, Hyderabad, Nagpur
• UPES –Dehradun	• VIT –Vellore
• Institute of Law,Nirma University- Ahmedabad	• ITM University -Gurgaon
• SRM University -Chennai	• Sastra -Thanjavur
• Manipal University - Jaipur	• Delhi University -Delhi
• Galgotias University – Greater Noida	• Christ University -Bangalore

CLAT

Common Law Admission Test (**CLAT**) is a centralized test for admission to 22 National Law Universities in India. 52 other education institutes and two public sector undertakings are also eligible to use these scores. The test is conducted by the 22 participating law schools in rotation.

The test is taken after the Higher Secondary Examination or the 12th grade for admission to integrated Under Graduation programmes conducted by these law universities. The two-hour admission test consists of objective type questions.

ELIGIBILITY & SYLLABUS

Other Entrance Exams are UL-SAT, SLAT, MH-CET, AILET, LSAT

Exam	Elligibility	Total Questions	Total Marks	Sections	Questions	Total Time	Negative Marking
CLAT	10+2 pass or equivalent in any stream with minimum 45% marks in aggregate (40% for SC/ST)	150	150	English/RC	20%	2 Hrs	0.25
				GK/CA	25%		
				Quantitative Ability	10%		
				Legal Reasoning	25%		
				Logical reasoning	20%		
AILET (NLU DELHI)	10+2 pass or equivalent in any stream with minimum 50% marks in aggregate	150	150	English	35	1 hr 30 Min	Nil
				GK/CA	35		
				Legal Apitude	35		
				Logical reasoning	35		
				Numerical Ability	10		
SLAT	10+2 pass or equivalent in any stream with minimum 50% marks in aggregate(45% for SC/ST)	150	150	English/RC	30	2 Hrs 30 Min	Nil
				GK	30		
				Analytical Reasoning	30		
				Legal Reasoning	30		
				Logical reasoning	30		

SAMPLE CLAT QUESTION PAPER

Reading Comprehension (English Language)

The old woman didn't like the look or sound of the kid. She scowled at her husband. 'Where did you pick up this kitten from? Why do we need her?' When the old man told her she was a goat kid, she picked her up and exclaimed in amazement: 'Yes, she is a goat kid!'

All night, they went over the story of how the kid had come into their hands.

That same night the old lady gave the goat kid that resembled a kitten a nickname: Poonachi. She once had a cat by the same name. In memory of that beloved cat, this goat kid too was named Poonachi. They had acquired her without spending a penny. Now they had to look after her somehow. Her husband had told her a vague story about meeting a demon who looked like Bakasuran and receiving the kid from him as a gift. She wondered if he could have stolen it from a goatherd. Someone might come looking for it tomorrow. Maybe her husband had told her the story only to cover up his crime?

The old woman was not used to lighting lamps at night. The couple ate their evening meal and went to bed when it was still dusk. That night, though, she took a large earthen lamp and filled it with castor oil extracted the year before. There was no cotton for a wick. She tore off a strip from a discarded loincloth of her husband's and fashioned it into a wick.

She looked at the kid under the lamplight in that shed as though she were seeing her own child after a long time. There was no bald spot or bruise anywhere on her body. The kid was all black. As she stared at the lamp, her wide open eyes were starkly visible. There was a trace of fatigue on her face. The old woman thought the kid looked haggard because she had not been fed properly. She must be just a couple of days old. A determination that she must somehow raise this kid to adulthood took root in her heart.

She called the old man to come and see the kid. She looked like a black lump glittering in the lamplight in that pitch-black night. He pulled fondly at her flapping

Ears and said, 'Aren't you lucky to come and live here?'

It had been a long time since there was such pleasant chit-chat between the couple. Because of the kid's sudden entry into their lives, they ended up talking a while about the old days.

[Extracted, with edits and revisions, from Poonachi, or the Story of a Black Goat, by Perumal Murugan, translated by N. Kalyan Raman, Context, 2018.]

1)   Why did the old woman doubt her husband's story about how he had got the kid? (a)Because goat kids are only sold in livestock markets.

(b)   Because she thought the story was vague, and that he had actually stolen it from a goatherd.

(c)   Because she did not think Bakasuran was so generous as to gift him a goat kid. (d)Because her husband was a habitual thief and regularly stole things from other people.

2) Why did the old woman name the goat kid 'Poonachi'?

(a)Because the kid made small bleating noises that sounded like 'Poonachi'.

(b)Because the kid reminded the old woman of her husband, whose name was also Poonachi.

(c)   Because the old woman had first thought the kid was a kitten, and so she named it after a beloved cat she had once had.

(d)   Because 'Poonachi' was the name typically given to goat kids in the area the couple lived-in.

3) What does the word 'haggard' as used in the passage mean?

(a)Dark in color and hard to see.

(b)Looking exhausted and unwell.

(c)Direct and outspoken.

(d)Furry and warm.

Current Affairs Including General Knowledge

After the injection of [x], a series of maneuvers were carried out to raise its orbit and on August 14, 2019, following Trans Lunar Insertion (TLI) maneuver, the spacecraft Escaped from orbiting the earth and followed a path that took it to the vicinity of The Moon. On August 20, 2019, [x] was successfully inserted into lunar orbit …

The Orbiter placed in its intended orbit around the Moon will enrich our Understanding of the moon's evolution and mapping of the minerals and water Molecules in Polar Regions, using its eight state-of-the-art scientific instruments.
Source: ISRO website

4) In the above passage, the name of the mission has been redacted with '[x]'. What Is the name of the mission?
(a) Chandrayaan-1 (b)Mangalyaan-2 (c)Chandrayaan-2 (d)MissionMangal

5) In the above passage what has been redacted with '[y]'?
(a) North Pole of the Moon.   (b) North Pole of Mars.
(c) South Pole of Moon   (d)The Lunar Equator

6)   The mission referred to in the above passage was launched from which space station?
(a)Satish Dhawan Space Centre.
(b)K. Sivan Space Centre.
(c)Sivanakota Space Centre.
(d)Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre.

■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ▌

Legal Reasoning
India's Personal Data Protection Bill, 2019 ('Bill') starts encouragingly, seeking to Protect "the privacy of individuals relating to their personal data". But by the end, it is clear it is not designed to deliver on the promise. For, even as it rightly requires handlers of data to abide by globally-accepted rules — about getting an individual's consent first — it disappointingly gives wide powers to the Government to dilute any of these provisions for its agencies.Recently, messaging platform WhatsApp said that some Indian journalists and rights activists were among those spied on using

technology made by an Israeli company, which by its own admission only works for government agencies across the world.

Importantly, one of the first to raise a red flag about the Bill's problematic clauses Was Justice
B.N. Srikrishna, whose committee's report forms the basis of the Bill. He has used words such as "Orwellian" and "Big Brother" in reaction to the removal of safeguards against actions of Government agencies. In its report last July, the committee noted that the dangers to privacy originate from state and non-state actors. It, therefore, called for exemptions to be "watertight", "narrow", and available for use in "limited circumstances". It had also recommended that the Government bring in a law for the oversight of intelligence-gathering activities, the means by which non-consensual processing of data takes place. A related concern about the Bill is regarding the constitution of the Data Protection Authority of India ('DPA'), which is to monitor and enforce the provisions of the Act. It will be headed by a chairperson and have not more than six whole-time members, all of whom are to be selected by a panel filled with Government nominees. This completely disregards the fact that Government agencies are also regulated under the Bill; they are major collectors and processors of data themselves. The sweeping powers the Bill gives to the Government render meaningless the gains from the landmark K.S. Puttaswamy vs. Union of India case, which culminated in the recognition that privacy is intrinsic to life and liberty, and therefore a basic right. That idea of privacy is certainly not reflected in the Bill in its current form.
[Extracted, with edits and revisions, from Unfulfilled Promise: On Personal Data Protection Bill, Editorial by The Hindu, December 16, 2019.]

7)   Which of the following views can be correctly attributed to the author of the above passage?
 (a) The idea of privacy is not relevant to the Bill.
(b)   The idea of privacy can be overridden by Government agencies since their role is to protect citizens.
(c)   The idea of privacy as a basic right is not adequately addressed in the Bill in its current form.
 (d) Since the Bill gives sweeping powers to the Government, it is meaningless to
    Reflect the idea of privacy in the Bill.

8)   According to the passage, the committee headed by Justice B. N. Srikrishna called for:

(a)   Limiting the grounds on which Government agencies may be allowed to act in   a manner that endangers the right to privacy of individuals.

(b)   The right to privacy to be exempted from the ambit of the Bill. (c)The right to privacy to be endangered by state and non-state actors.

(d) Watertight protection to Government agencies that process data of individuals.

9)   The author is concerned about the constitution of the DPA under the Bill because: (a) The author believes that Government agencies should not be regulated under the Bill.

(b)   The author believes that if the members of the DPA are elected by Government nominees, the DPA will be ineffective in regulating Government agencies.

(c)   The author believes that the DPA should be constituted of major collectors and processors of data.

(d)   The author believes that collectors and processors of data cannot be regulated by persons who have no experience in collecting and processing data.

■■ ■■ ■■ ■■ ■■ ■■ ■■ ■■ ■■ ■■ ■■ ■■ ■

Logical Reasoning

Rahul Dravid, the head-coach of India's Under-19 cricket team, explained that the 2018 Under-19 World Cup team selection strategy was about providing opportunities to a lot more

players to come into the India Under-19 fold. He explained that more than winning — which is not the right touchstone of success of a program at this level — what matters is how many of the players are able to move to the next level, that is playing first-class cricket. He, therefore, made a conscious decision to not select players from the previous World Cup to the2018

Under-19 World Cup squad.

10)   Which one of the following statements is consistent with Dravid's selection strategy for the 2018 Under-19 World Cup as stated above?

(a) Selecting an inexperienced team at the under-19 level ensures failure and players who experience failure learn to be humble.

(b) Playing a sport is more important than winning or losing.

(c)   The Under-19 World Cup is a stepping-stone to first-class cricket and winning it should not be the end-goal.

(d)   When players are under the age of 19, they do not feel stressed about playing at a World Cup; however, as they age, their ability to play well depends on the number of matches they have already played.

11) Which of the following is the most desirable outcome of Dravid's selection strategy from his perspective?

(a)   The team losing the World Cup, but 5 players from the squad going on to play first- class cricket.

(b)   The team winning the World Cup, and 1 player getting selected for the national team.

(c)   The team winning the World Cup, and no player getting selected for the next Under-19 World Cup team.

(d)   The team winning the World Cup, and 5 players from the squad going on to play first- class cricket.

12)   Which of the following statements, if true, contradicts Dravid's Selection strategy?

(a)   First-class cricket selectors evaluate under-19 cricketers based on the win-loss ratio of the team they were a part of.

(b)   First-class cricket selectors evaluate under-19 cricketers based on their ability to cope with injuries.

(c)   First-class cricket selectors evaluate under-19 cricketers based on their individual performances.

(d)   Players who have played in international tournaments face domestic competition better than those who have not.

Quantitative Techniques

At their wedding, Riz and Rekha received gifts amounting to a total of Rs. 1,00,000 – some of which was in cash and the rest was in the form of other articles. The cash received by them alone amounted to more than Rs. 35,000. All the cash received by them were by way of currency notes of the denominations of Rs. 2000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 200. When all the cash they received was pooled together, there were 10 notes of a certain denomination, 12 notes of a second denomination, and 16 notes of a third denomination. Riz and Rekha decided to spend an amount equal to the total value of the gifts received by them at their wedding (by way of cash and otherwise) in the ratio of 2:3 on buying a guitar and a sitar, respectively.

13)   Which of the options below states the correct number of currency notes of each denomination received by Riz and Rekha?
(a) 16 notes of Rs. 2,000; 12 notes of Rs. 500; and 10 notes of Rs.200
(b) 12 notes of Rs. 2,000; 10 notes of Rs. 500; and 16 notes of Rs.200
(c) 10 notes of Rs. 2,000; 12 notes of Rs. 500; and 16 notes of Rs.200
(d) 12 notes of Rs. 2,000; 16 notes of Rs. 500; and 10 notes of Rs.200

14)   What percentage of the total value of the gifts received by Riz and Rekha was by way of cash?
(a)35% (b)65% (c)50% (d)40%

15)   Which of the following represents the correct amounts spent by Riz and Rekha on buying the guitar and the sitar?
(a)Rs. 20,000 on the guitar and Rs. 30,000 on the sitar.
(b)Rs. 40,000 on the guitar and Rs. 60,000 on the sitar.
(c)Rs. 25,000 on the guitar and Rs. 35,000 on the sitar.
(d)Rs. 80,000 on the guitar and Rs. 1,20,000 on the sitar.

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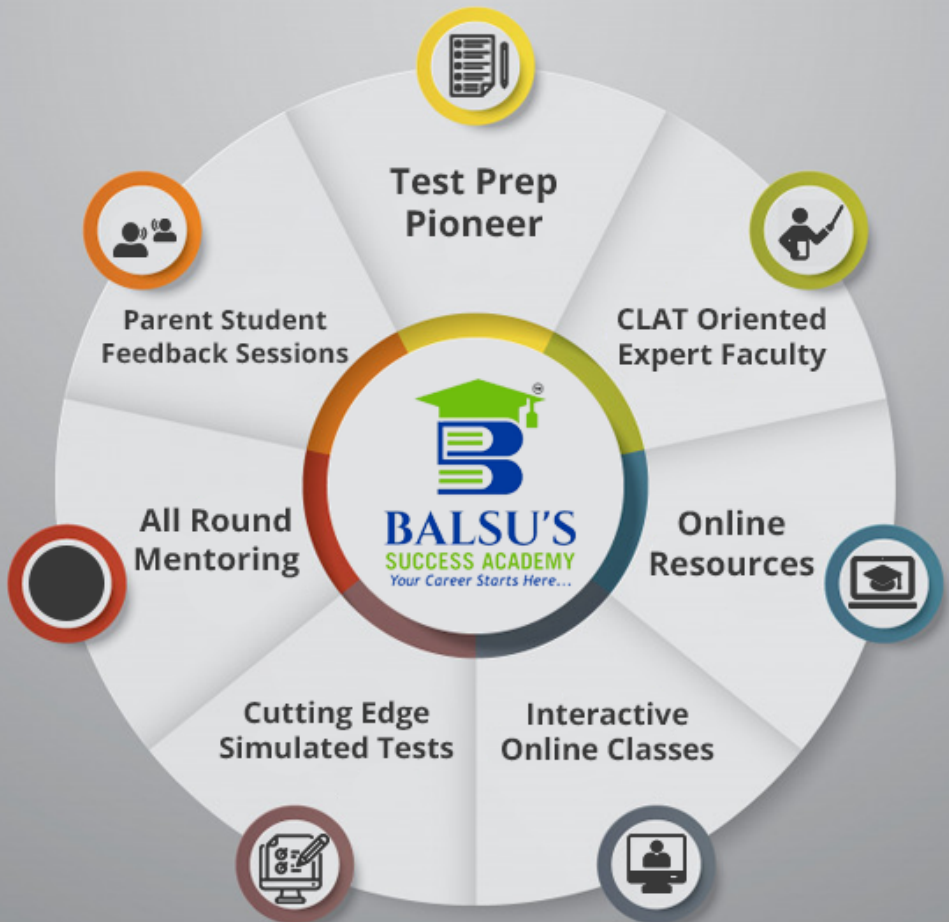
Average Placements

Sl. No	Law College Name	Average Placement
1	NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad	30 LPA
2	Indian Law Society Law College, Pune	20 LPA
3	National Law University, Bhopal	18 LPA
4	National University of Advanced Legal Studies, Kochi	17 LPA
5	Gujarat NLU, Gandhinagar	16 LPA
6	Damodaram Sanjivayya NLU, Visakhapatam	16 LPA
7	National Law School of India University, Bangalore	15 LPA
8	Symbiosis Law School, Pune	15 LPA
9	Alliance School of Law, Bangalore	15 LPA
10	NLU, Jodhpur	14 LPA
11	NLU, New Delhi	12 LPA
12	Faculty of Law, University of Delhi	12 LPA
13	Dr Ram Manohar Lohiya NLU, Lucknow	12 LPA
14	National University of Study and Research in Law, Ranchi	12 LPA
15	Himachal Pradesh NLU, Shimla	12 LPA
16	Maharashtra NLU, Aurangabad	12 LPA
17	Maharashtra NLU, Nagpur	12 LPA
18	Government Law College, Mumbai	12 LPA
19	NLU and Judicial Academy, Guwahati	12 LPA
20	Maharashtra NLU, Mumbai	10 LPA
21	Hidayatullah NLU, Raipur	10 LPA
22	Chanakya NLU, Patna	10 LPA
23	NLU, Cuttack	10 LPA
24	Faculty of Law, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	10 LPA
25	Indian Law Institute, New Delhi	10 LPA

*This data is based on info shared in public domain

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TCE
IIM - AMRITSAR

Ms. Bala Meenakshi
MEPCO
ASHOKA - YIF

Mr. Shyam
PSR
MICA - AHMEDABAD

Mr. Ethirajan T.C
VCET
TAPMI - MANIPAL

Mr. Aassif
VCET
IIM - CALCUTTA

Mr. Gowtham Sethuraman
TCE
IIFT - KOLKATA

Mr. Vishnu Prasad
MEPCO
IIFM - BHOPAL

Mr.. Sakthi Vishnu
TCE
IIFT - KOLKATA

Mr. Uthama Veeran
SIT
UPES - DEHRADUN

Ms. Padma Priya
VCET
BIMTECH - NOIDA

Ms. Aishwarya
TCE
SIBM - HYDERABAD

Mr. Sakthi Ganesh
MADURA
UPES - DEHRADUN

Mr. Arun Kumar
MEPCO
IIM - INDORE

Mr. Shrinivas
MEPCO
SIBM - BANGALORE

Mr. Sanjeev Kumar
ANNA UNIV
NITIE MUMBAI

Mr. Yogesh Babu
MEPCO
NITIE - MUMBAI

Ms. Padma R
LDC
MICA - AHMEDABAD

Ms. Keerthna Esther
LDC
MICA - AHMEDABAD

Mr.Vishnu Ruban
KLN
IIM -INDORE

Mr. Rahul
KLN
IMT - HYDERABAD

Ms. Swathi
VCET
SIMS - PUNE

Mr.Pradeep Muthukumar
VCET
UPES DEHRADUN

Mr. Vigensh
MEPCO
SIOM - NASHIK

Mr. Swaminathan
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OUR PROUD CLAT ACHIEVERS

Anitha
NLU-Trichy
Alagappa

Akilesh Raj
O P Jindal
Little Kingdom

Akash
Amity-Gurugram
Sambaviga

Cheritha Mahalakshmi
NLU-Trichy
SBOA

Kanmani
Symbiosis-Pune
Mahatma

Aswin
Amity-Gurugram
Sambaviga

VigneshRaj
NLU-Trichy
SVHSS

Shunmalar
NLU-Trichy
Mahatma

A. Dhanalakshmi
Amity-Noida
Vikasa

Sowbarnigha
NLU-Trichy
Sivakasi Lions

Subhashree
NLU-Trichy
Mahatma

Shruthi
VIT-Chennai
Chinmaya

Shivaa Thirumurugan
UPES-Dehradun
Kendriya Vidyalaya

VaisiyaRamya
NLU-Trichy
Mahatma

Oviya K.S
Christ Banglore
Mahatma

Hemsukirtha
NLU-Trichy
Kendriya Vidyalaya

Madhu Ashwanth
NLU-Trichy
Sainik

Charumitha
Symbiosis Noida
Sivakasi Lions

Sriram Surathkumar
NLU-Trichy
Maharishi

Karghil
NLU-Trichy
Tagore

Sree Parvadha Vardhini
Gautama Buddha -Noida
SRV

Richard Allwin Raj
NLU-Trichy
Mahatma

Shivalika
NLU-Odisha
Kendriya Vidyalaya

Bhuvaneshwari
Christ Pune
SBOA

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TESTIMONIALS

Mr. Richard Allwin Raj.ST
Mahatma School - NLU Trichy

I was searching for law preparation and I landed at the best place that I could ever ask for. Let me put a picture of the learning process. Staffs teaches the various aspects of each subject and then given several mock tests to get accustomed to the exam pattern. Helped me to do analysis and the performance was enhanced. Tricks and tips will be given to crack the examination.

திருமதி. தமிழரசி ரவிக்குமார் - முன்னாள் ஆதிதிராவிட நலத்துறை MP (தாயார் - கண்மணி, *Mahatma - Symbiosis, Pune*)

Balsu's Success Academy, என் மகளின் மனநிலையை அறிந்து, அதற்கேற்ப அவளை ஊக்குவித்து, அவளுக்கென தனி கவனம் செலுத்தி அவளது வெற்றிக்கு உதவினார்கள் !

Ms. Hem Sukirtha
KV - NLU Trichy

This was my first online class experience. The way of teaching was very different and useful. I just had an aim to become a lawyer. They guided me with what are the opportunities in future and what are the best colleges to study. I always have a positive vibes with Balsu sir. I'm completely satisfied with this academy

Mr. Murugesan - Asst. Marketing Manager, RAMCO
(F/o Mr. Sriram Suratkumar, *Maharishi Vidya Mandir - NLU Trichy*)

My son choose his career when he was in 5th grade as to become CA. But after Balsu's Success Academy came to his school and aware about CLAT and NLU, he started to browse and concluded that the demand for law is ever increasing. We appreciate Balsu's Success Academy for taking so much effort and helping him to choose his career.

CLAT HELPS TO CRACK

This preparation also helps to crack these examinations too...

IPMAT	- Integrated MBA - IIM (Indore, Rohtak)
NPAT	- Integrated MBA - NMIMS, Mumbai
NIFT	- Fashion Designing - NIFT (17 campuses)
AIMA UGAT	- Integrated MBA, BHM, BBA, B.Com on reputed B-Schools
FDDI AIST	- All India Selection Test for Footwear Designing
CUET	- Journalism, BBA, B.Com, BHM in Christ university