

# Preface

“A lawyer with his briefcase can make more money than a burglar with a gun, if he has a sharp wit and intelligence.” Mario

Gianluigi Puzo (“The Godfather”).

The legal profession has come a long way from the stereotypical old fashioned lawyer, who was obsessed with legal precedents

and nursed a blatant contempt for his client. The solicitor of today is not only a lawyer, but also a business person juggling the

demands of increasingly competitive practice. There is no doubt that the profession is going through a period of considerable

change. There are a number of trends that have already started and that will develop further over the next 10 years. The

opportunities open to Indian law graduates are very attractive. The social and economic standing of the legal profession is very

high. The introduction of National Law Schools was a significant development in the legal education in India. The outstanding

success of the National Law School experiment invited attention from policy planners and recommended a Bangalore model law

school in every State which has been endorsed by the All India Law Ministers Conference at Bhubaneswar in 1992. The call was

responded by the setting up of law universities on the Bangalore model in NALSAR at Hyderabad (1996), NLIU at Bhopal

(1997), WBNUJS at Kolkata (1999) NLU at Jodhpur (2000) HNLU at Raipur (2003) and GNLU at Gandhinagar (2004).

After the introduction of National Law School, the admission in the law course is done strictly on the basis of marks in the

admission test. Till last year, each Law School conducted its own admission test and admitted students as per its regulations. As a

result, students have to write a number of admission tests; and this multiplicity of admission tests has been causing tremendous

hardship both physically and financially to the candidates taking these tests. In 2007 the Ministry of Human Resources

Development, the Government of India and the University Grants Commission of India convened the meeting of the Vice-

Chancellors of seven National Law Schools namely NLSIU, NALSAR, NLIU, NUJS, NLU, HNLU and GNLU and decided to

conduct a Common Law Admission Test (CLAT) from the year 2008. The first CLAT was held on 11<sup>th</sup> May 2008. About

13,000 students were participated in the examination. The NLSIU, Bangalore, was in charge to conduct the admission test for

the year 2008. Since the test was in the objective format we prepared this rank file completely in that format. We have included

many questions from the previous entrance examinations conducted by various national law schools. We hope the rank file will

definitely help the law aspirants to achieve the target. We express our sincere thanks to Mr. Justice Basheer for writing an inspiring

forward. We also express our thanks to Advocate L. Linton, Mr. N. Y. Yangaraman @ Ambiswamy, Advocate George Poothicote

Advocate Jani, Mr. Arun Khanna. K. K., Adv. Mathew Sunny, Adv. N. Y. Venkat, Adv. Santhosh Kumar, Mr. Nishad Noor, Mr. Raghul

Sudheesh and Mr. Murali Krishnan.

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