



**RAMA**  
**UNIVERSITY**

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**FACULTY OF JURIDICAL SCIENCES**

**MOOT COURT EXERCISE AND  
INTERNSHIP  
(CLINICAL)**

**Course : BALLB , 3<sup>rd</sup> Semester**

**Subject code : BAL903**

**Faculty Name : Ms Taruna Reni Singh**

## Moot Court Exercise and Internship

**Objective:** The objective of having moot courts is to give the students practical training on how the proceedings of the court take place.

### The Paper will have following components

- Moot Court: Every student may be required to do at least one moot court in a year. The moot court work will be on assigned problem.
- Observance of Trial in one case, either Civil or Criminal.
  - Students may be required to attend one trial in the course of the last year of LL.B. studies. They will maintain a record and enter the various steps observed during their attendance on different days in the court assignment.
- Interviewing techniques and Pre-trial preparations and Internship diary.
  - Each student will observe one interviewing session of clients at the Lawyer's Office/Legal Aid Office and record the proceedings in a diary. Each student will further observe the preparation of documents and court papers by the Advocate and the procedure for the filing of the suit/petition.
- The fourth component of this paper will be Viva Voce examination on all the above three aspects.
- Student will be required to undertake legal awareness programme in association with N.S.S. and other authorities as directed by the Faculty.

# LECTURE 40

1. Preliminary Steps: **Identification of issues** after reading the given problem thoroughly. What is in question? What is it that the parties are in disagreement and what is needed to be decided by the court?

2. **Think-** What area of law / subject does it deal with? Which legislation may have answer to these questions?

3: **Go to the library** – take out a text book on the subject and read the relevant pages which you may think may have an answer to the questions in the problem. Note down the cases mentioned or other books and articles referred in the text or in the footnotes.

Materials that may be used in legal research may be divided primarily as legal materials and non-legal materials. Legal materials are further classified in Primary and Secondary legal materials.

Primary legal research materials include the Constitution, Statutes, and Judicial decisions.

Secondary legal research materials include books, commentaries, encyclopaedia, yearbooks, journals, Reports etc.

Locating a relevant statutory provision / judicial decision and other relevant legal material in a Library:

1. Gazette of India / Gazette of State: Contain Official notifications of Bills, Statutes, Joint Committee/ Select Committee Reports, subordinate legislation (i.e., Rules framed under various Acts) You need to know the date of notification for locating relevant document and you may consult the librarian to know which section of the gazette contains what information. Gazette of India is now available online also.
2. Acts of Parliament – Yearly publication contains Acts of Parliament passed in a given year.
3. General Statutory Rules and Orders
4. Lok Sabha Debates / Rajya Sabha Debates
5. Manuals, e.g., AIR Manual: Central statutes in force are listed alphabetically in various volumes. The text of provisions is given in the main body and the footnotes under each section give summary in a couple of lines of cases decided under it.
6. Local Laws: There are compilations of local laws (State legislations) available – take the local laws of the relevant state.
7. Reporters – e.g., AIR (for Supreme Court and High Court judgements), SCC / SCR/ SCJ / SCALE / Judgement Today, etc for SC decisions. Each Reporter contains a nominal table of cases as well as a subject index. Consult the former if you know the name and year a case and the court that decided it. If you do not know that, consult the subject index that is arranged alphabetically statute wise as well as contain some key words. These may be freely accessed online also from the websites of Supreme Court of India,

various High Courts and Indian courts. Decisions of district courts are also now uploaded on their respective websites under the name of the concerned judicial officers.

8. Digests: 50 Years Digest (for cases from 1900-1950), Ten year Digest, Quinquennial Digest, Criminal Law Digest, Yearly Supreme Court Digest, etc. Contain summary of cases in the given period according to Subject/ Statute list arranged alphabetically.
9. Indexes: Index to Indian Legal Periodicals, Index to Legal Periodicals, Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals, etc. Contain lists of books / articles in journals published in a period – arranged author-wise or subject-wise.
10. Words and Phrases – contains meaning of various phrases used in legal language.
11. Law Dictionaries: e.g., Black's Law Dictionary. Contains meaning of specific legal words.
12. Reports of various Expert bodies like Reports of the Law Commission of India, National Human Rights Commission, Minorities Commission, Women's Commission, etc. Useful for arguing for different interpretation of law or for striking down laws etc.
13. Annual Survey of Indian Law: Contains summary and critique of important cases on main areas of law in a given year.
14. Journals –general journal, e.g., Journal of Indian Law Institute. Specialised journals, e.g., Family Law journals. Indian and Foreign.
15. Encyclopaedia : Britannica
16. Year Books
17. British Humanities Index- for articles in newspapers and other popular journals
18. Social Science Index – for criminology, sociology and political science articles etc.
19. Monographs, etc.