



**RAMA  
UNIVERSITY**

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## **FACULTY OF JURIDICAL SCIENCES**

**COURSE: B.A.LL.B. 1st Semester**

**SUBJECT: ADVANCE LEGAL WRITING SKILL-I**

**SUBJECT CODE: BAL 108**

**LECTURE: 27**

**NAME OF FACULTY: Ms. Anjali Dixit**

# Lecture-27



## **Distinctiveness of Internship**

1. Internship leads to the intern's individual development through challenging occupational coursework.
2. A typical and worthy extra-curricular activity that helps develops credentials for their semester.
3. It is designed and planned through consultation with the college or university so as to fit into the undergraduate practice.
4. Internship involves closed direction or mentoring by a specialized expert.
5. It includes work experiences that go together with classroom learning.
6. It too ends in an appraisal process at the wrapping up of the internship.
7. It builds upon the association of any academy institute or university with has employers.
8. It is mainly victorious when the intern, the college or university, and the employer all share conscientiousness in making it a valuable practice.
9. Profession linked occurrence has a lot of names in the college or university. In addition to "internship," the other include as follows:
  10. Across the university or college, these occasion to achieve career related practice can differ in many means. They are as follows:
    - Internship may be compensated or not compensated i.e. paid or unpaid.
    - Internship may be requisite as part of the curriculum or discretionary.
    - Get academic credit during semester or no credit associated with the practice.

- Internship can be from five hours to forty hours a week, fulltime in summer holiday or part-time during academic year.
  
- It can take place throughout the summer holidays or during other breaks of the year.
  
- Internship can be opt during off campus or it can take place during on campus. These experiences are win-win situations for all involved.

## MCQ

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**1) When was the Supreme Court of India first inaugurated?**

- a) 15th August, 1947
- b) 26th November, 1949
- c) 28th January, 1950
- d) 30th January, 1949

**2) Which is the highest judicial authority in India whose decisions are binding on all courts?**

- a) Supreme Court
- b) Parliament
- c) Law Minister
- d) Lok Sabha

**3) How many judges are there in the Supreme Court?**

- a) 26 judges including the Chief Justice of India
- b) 30 judges including the Chief Justice of India

- c) 31 judges including the Chief Justice of India
- d) 49 judges including the Chief Justice of India

**4) Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court?**

- a) Prime Minister
- b) Chief Justice of India
- c) Lok Sabha
- d) President

**5) Which among the following is NOT a criteria for being eligible to be a judge of the Supreme Court?**

- a) judge of one high court or more (continuously), for at least five years
- b) an advocate of Supreme Court for at least ten years
- c) a distinguished jurist in the opinion of the president
- d) above 40 years of age