

KISHINCHAND CHELLARAM LAW COLLEGE

02.03.2024

IMPORTANT NOTICE FOR ABSENTEES/ATKT OF LL.B.
(SEMESTER V) 60:40 pattern and mix pattern FOR SUMMER 2024
EXAMINATIONS

The schedule for Practical III examination of Semester V LL.B. shall be as follows:

Online Submission of Practical Journal	On or before 14.03.2024
Submission of Journal and Practical viva-voce	16.03.2024 (12noon to 1 pm)

Email address for submission : kclcatktinternal@gmail.com

Aashish Borse

Dr. Aashish Borse

(Faculty in charge)



COMPONENTS FOR PRACTICAL III (LL.B. SEMESTER V)

MOOT COURT, PRE-TRIAL PREPARATION AND COURT VISIT

Court Visit: The concerned students have to attend at least two court proceedings (one civil proceeding and one criminal proceeding) and maintain a record of the two proceedings and the same has to be brought together at the time of the internal examinations.

Pre-trial Preparation: Also, they must visit the chambers of an advocate and attend pre-trial proceedings in the chambers and maintain a detailed record of the same to be brought together at the time of the internal examinations.

Moot Court Component:

Students must prepare written submissions on behalf of both the sides with regard to all the 3 moot court problems:

MOOT COURT Problem 1 Criminal Law

Aakash, aged 19 years and Aarohi, aged 15 years are friends for a long time and live in the same locality in a small town since childhood. Both their families are in good terms as well. Friendship between the two culminated into love and they decide to marry each other.

When the respective families come to know about their plans to marry each other, there is a great resistance and reluctance from both the families to the proposed marriage on many grounds such as age, immaturity and incomplete education.

Few weeks later, it is discovered by the family of Aakash that he is not at home since morning. At around the same time, the whereabouts of Aarohi also are not known to her family members.

Aarohi's father lodges an FIR at the local police station against Aakash for the offence of kidnapping from lawful guardianship.

Thereafter, the matter is listed for trial in the court.

MOOT COURT PROBLEM 2 (CIVIL LAW)

Sitabai is an old widow aged around 68 years of age and has no children. She lives alone in a small, dingy room in a densely populated suburb of the city of Munnai. She has no means of livelihood since about a year when her husband succumbed to cancer.



The only skill that Sitabai possesses is that of stitching clothes and hence she purchases a sewing machine from a nearby trader 'Mittal Enterprises' who is a known dealer in sewing machines.

Sitabai pays Rs. 9,500/- as a total cost for the sewing machine which is manufactured by a New Delhi based company Ms. Sundaram Sewing Machine Company. The model purchased by Sitabai is 'SWATI OO7', a fully manual sewing machine. The said product bears major manufacturing defects and is defective from the day one and has several issues with its functioning.

Mittal Enterprises wash their hands off from any liability and advise Sitabai to approach the manufacturer and claim that they are only involved in sale of sewing machines and nothing beyond that.

Sitabai who is already in unbearable agony and suffering, gets further shattered because she invested whatever savings she had with her into the purchase of this sewing machine.

A public spirited person, Miss Sakina is moved by the plight of Sitabai and decides to approach the Munnai District Consumer Forum against Ms.Sundaram Sewing Machine Company.

Matter is listed on Board

MOOT COURT Problem 3 (Constitutional Law)

Petitioner No. 1 Ayub Khan and Petitioner No. 2 Gopal Sharma, on the date of filing of this writ petition, were six months old and Petitioner No. 3 Anil Yadav was fourteen months old. This petition has been filed through their next friends, i.e. their fathers, who are concerned about the health of their children as they feel that due to the alarming degradation of the air quality, leading to severe air pollution in the city of Sundar Nagar (where these Petitioners reside), the Petitioners may encounter various health hazards. Poor, very poor or severe air quality/air pollution affects all citizens, irrespective of their age.

However, the Petitioners claim that, children are much more vulnerable to air pollutants as exposure thereto may affect them in various ways, including aggravation of asthma, coughing, bronchitis, retarded nervous system

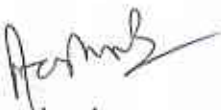


breakdown and even cognitive impairment. The petition accepts that there are number of reasons which have contributed to poor air quality in Sundar Nagar a city in Sindhia country. At the same time, it is emphasized that air pollution hits its all-time high during Diwali time because of indiscriminate use of firecrackers, the chemical composition whereof increases harmful particulate matters at an alarming level.

Petitioners approached the Supreme Court for seeking relief as pollution creates violation of right to health, violation of provisions of different laws and well established principles. Petitioner thus wants the court to issue appropriate directions in order to control the rising level of environment pollution problem which affects the life of people which is the basic fundamental right guaranteed under Constitution.

Matter is listed on Board

(The Constitution and the laws of Sindhia are pari-materia with the Constitution and the laws of India)


Faculty in charge

