

# ROURKELA LAW COLLEGE

ROURKELA - 769010

REF. NO. RLC/...1288/21-22

DATE...06/11/2021

To,

The Secretary,  
State Legal Service Authority,  
Sundargarh.

Sub: Regarding Moot Court Competition.

Sir/Madam,

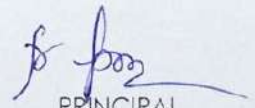
I am to bring it to your kind notice that we have organized a Moot *Court* Competition among the students in our College today observing your instructions. S.J. Girish Chandra Mohapatra Senior Advocate, Rourkela adjudged the following students being the winner of the competition. The following names are given respectively:-

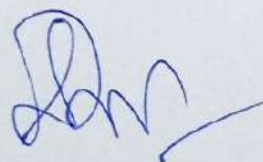
1. Ms. Swagatika Nayak & Ms. Seema Das. Both from Final Year Stood 1<sup>st</sup> position.
  2. Ms. Lipsa Rani Pruseth & Mr. Anjan Puran Both from 2<sup>nd</sup> Year Stood 2<sup>nd</sup> position.
  3. Ms. Monalisha Sahoo, Ms. Anita Kumari All from 2<sup>nd</sup> Year Stood 3<sup>rd</sup> position
- and  
Ms. Priya Ray.

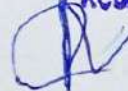
This is for your information and necessary action.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

  
PRINCIPAL  
PRINCIPAL  
ROURKELA LAW COLLEGE  
ROURKELA





By email only

Odisha State Legal Services Authority,  
"Aain Seva Bhawan", Sector-1, CDA, Cuttack.

No. 1038 (30)/Dtd.10.03.2022.

From :

Shri Nikhil Bharat Mohanty, OJS,  
Assistant Secretary.

To

The Secretary,  
District Legal Services Authority,

.....All.....

Sub : Study on the impact of National Lok Adalat scheduled  
on 12.03.2022.

Madam/Sir,

On the subject indicated above, I am to intimate that the names of selected Law Students/Volunteers and other information as received from your DLSA and TLSC(s) have been communicated to NALSA.

As per the instruction of NALSA, I am directed to request you to select 5-10 benches or more at District headquarter and 1 to 3 more Lok Adalat benches in taluka for the purpose of survey. The survey may please be conducted on the link available on Mobile App by the Law Students/Volunteers from the parties who are appearing for settling their disputes in National Lok Adalat.

I am further to inform that one hour virtual training session for law students will be conducted on 10<sup>th</sup> March, 2022(post lunch) and on 11<sup>th</sup> March, 2022 (Pre-lunch and post lunch) by NALSA. After the successful participation in survey, the Law Students will be provided certificate by NALSA.



M GME  
/e

You are also requested to submit the final cause list of such Lok Adalat Benches selected for survey to this Office just after Lok Adalat is over but latest by 5.00 P.M. on 12<sup>th</sup> March, 2022 for onward submission of the same to NALSA, as desired.

The survey link is also available on NALSA website and individuals can be requested to share their feedback on the link provided through NALSA website.

Yours faithfully,

(B)  
10.3.22

Assistant Secretary.

Encl. : Letter dtd.7.3.2022 of NALSA



Study on the impact of National Lok Adalat scheduled on 12th March, 2022

NALSA <nalsa-dla@nic.in> Tue, Mar 8, 2022 at 4:34 PM  
 To: Andaman <legalsect.secretariat@gmail.com>, Mr Prasenjit Biswas <slsa.and@nic.in>, Bijoyesh Ghosal <hcourt.and@nic.in>, Andaman Law secy <secy.law2016@gmail.com>, Andhra Pradesh SLSA <apslsauthority@yahoo.com>, Arunachal Pradesh SLSA <apslsa2013@rediffmail.com>, Assam SLSA <assamslsa1@gmail.com>, Bihar SLSA <bslsa\_87@yahoo.in>, Chandigarh SLSA <slsa\_utcd@yahoo.com>, Chhattisgarh SLSA <cgslsa@gmail.com>, "District Court, Silvassa" <dj-dnh@nic.in>, Daman & Diu SLSA <damanecourt@gmail.com>, SLSA Daman and Diu <slsa-damandiu@daman.nic.in>, Kanwal Jeet Arora <dslsa-phc@nic.in>, Establishment Wing <estabwing-dslsa@nic.in>, dlsathebest <dlsathebest@rediffmail.com>, "Member Secretary, Goa" <ms-gslsa.goa@nic.in>, "Member Secretary, GSLSA, Ahmedabad" <msguj.lsa@nic.in>, Haryana SLSA <hslsa.haryana@gmail.com>, HP SLSA Shimla <mslegal-hp@nic.in>, Jammu & Kashmir SLSA <jkslsa1234@gmail.com>, Jharkhand SLSA <jhalsaranchi@gmail.com>, KSLSA Bengaluru <mskar-slsa@hck.gov.in>, Kerala SLSA <kelsakerala@gmail.com>, Ladakh SLSA <ladakhlsa1234@gmail.com>, Lakshadweep SLSA <lakshadweepjusticeforall@gmail.com>, mplsajab <mplsajab@nic.in>, MSLSA High Court Bombay <mslsa-bhc@nic.in>, Manipur SLSA <mslsa.imphel@gmail.com>, mslsa <mslsa-meg@nic.in>, Meghalaya SLSA <megshillong@gmail.com>, Mizoram SLSA <msamizoram@gmail.com>, Nagaland SLSA <nslsa.nagaland@yahoo.in>, Odisha slsa <oslsa1997@gmail.com>, Orissa State Legal Services Authority Orissa <oslsa@nic.in>, Puducherry SLSA <msutplsa@gmail.com>, Punjab State Legal Services Authority <ms@puls.gov.in>, Rajasthan SLSA <rslsajp@gmail.com>, Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority Jaipur <rj-slsa@nic.in>, Sikkim slsa <sikkim\_slsa@live.com>, Tamil Nadu SLSA <tnslsa@gmail.com>, Telangana SLSA <tslsa2020@yahoo.com>, Telangana SLSA <telanganaslsa@gmail.com>, Tripura SLSA <tslsaagt@gmail.com>, Uttarakhand SLSA <ukslsanainital@gmail.com>, upslsa upslsa <upslsa@nic.in>, West Bengal SLSA <wbstatelegal@gmail.com>

MOST URGENT

07.03.2022

To

The Member Secretary  
All the State Legal Services Authorities

Sub: Study on the impact of National Lok Adalat scheduled on 12<sup>th</sup> March, 2022.

Sir/Madam,

I am under direction to apprise you that Hon'ble Executive Chairman, NALSA has been pleased to approve the proposal submitted by Data and Evidence for Justice Reforms (DE JURE) to study the impact of National Lok Adalat scheduled to be held on 12<sup>th</sup> March, 2022.

The Study will be conducted with the assistance of State Legal Services Authorities and District Legal Services Authorities. Therefore, you are a key person in the State to facilitate collection of Data.

In this connection, the following steps are required to be undertaken by State Legal Services Authorities/District Legal Services Authorities: -

- 1) At every District Headquarter or District Court Complex Headquarter or Taluka Headquarter, wherever possible, select good number of law students

(at least 5-10 at District Headquarter and 2-5 at taluka) by tomorrow i.e. 9<sup>th</sup> March, 2022.

2) Only Law students having smartphones need to be selected so that NALSA Mobile App can be downloaded by them on 10<sup>th</sup> March, 2022. If, at any place(s), law students are not available then other volunteers (pro-bono) may be considered and selected, subject to discretion of Ld. Secretary, DLSA. The exercise by TLSC and DLSA have to be completed by 9<sup>th</sup> March, 2022.

3) The list of selected law students submitted by DLSA/TLSC to SLISA by evening of 9<sup>th</sup> March, 2022 have to be compiled by SLISA and shared with NALSA on e-mail ID: ms-nalsa@gov.in by 10<sup>th</sup> March, 2022 (11 AM) in the following format:

S.No.	DLSA	Taluka	Name of Volunteer/ Student	Father's name	Mobile No.	E-mail ID
1.						
2.						
3.						

4) At every District Headquarter, subject to availability of law students, 5-10 Lok Adalat benches or more whereas in taluka, 1 to 3 or more Lok Adalat benches, subject to availability of law students, have to be selected by DLSA/TLSC for Survey.

5) The Survey on link available on Mobile App have to be conducted on 12<sup>th</sup> March, 2022 from the parties who are appearing for settling their disputes in National Lok Adalat. The similar survey for counsellor is also enclosed and same can be conducted along with main Survey on 12<sup>th</sup> March, 2022 or even before.

6) One hour Virtual Training Session for law-students will be conducted on 10<sup>th</sup> March, 2022 (post-lunch) and 11<sup>th</sup> March, 2022 (Pre-lunch and post-lunch) by NALSA.

7) The final cause list of all such Lok Adalat Benches selected for Survey have to be shared with NALSA just after Lok Adalat is over but latest by 14<sup>th</sup> March, 2022 on e-mail: ms-nalsa@gov.in.

8) If there is any query, please send it to e-mail: ms-nalsa@gov.in.

The Survey link is also available on NALSA website and individuals can be requested to share their feedback on the link provided through NALSA website.

After the successful participation in Survey, the Law Students will be provided Certificate by NALSA.

With regards

Yours sincerely,

(Ashok Kumar Jain)  
Member Secretary

NATIONAL LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY,  
12/11, JAM NAGAR HOUSE,  
SHAHJAHAN ROAD, NEW DELHI-110011.  
PH. NO.-011-23382778  
FAX NO.-011-23382121



A handwritten signature in blue ink, likely belonging to Ashok Kumar Jain.



# Sixth Semester

**Paper - XXX**

**ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION**

**Clinical Paper - IV**



ISO 9001:2015

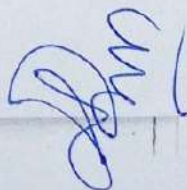
**ROURKELA LAW COLLEGE**

**NAYABAZAR, ROURKELA - 769010**

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## CONTENT

Sl No	Particulars	Page	Remark
1.	Write an essay on Alternative dispute resolution systems in India.		
2.	Briefly describe about the legislative recognition & need of Alternative Dispute Redressal System in India.		
3.	Have we achieved the constitutional goal of complete justice through ADR?		
4.	Briefly describe the styles of Negotiation in Mediation.		
5.	Briefly describe the role played by Lawyer & Mediator in Family Mediation.		
6.	What are the benefits of family mediation not found in settlement meetings?		
7.	What is village panchayat? Whether it is an alternative dispute resolution mechanism?		
8.	Briefly describe the role played by Law Commission in promoting village panchayat as alternative dispute resolution system.		
9.	Who is an Ombudsman? Describe his role in resolving a dispute.		
10.	What are the features of the Jan Lokpal Bill?		
11.	Briefly summarize The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013.		
12.	How will Lokpal provide relief to a common man against bribery ?		
13.	What is a Permanent LokAdalat ?		





**Q.1. Write an essay on Alternative dispute resolution systems in India.**

Alternative dispute resolution in India is not new and it was in existence even under the previous Arbitration Act, 1940. The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 has been enacted to accommodate the harmonisation mandates of UNCITRAL Model. To streamline the Indian legal system the traditional civil law known as Code of Civil Procedure, (CPC) 1908 has also been amended and section 89 has been introduced. Section 89 (1) of CPC provides an option for the settlement of disputes outside the court. It provides that where it appears to the court that there exist elements, which may be acceptable to the parties, the court may formulate the terms of a possible settlement and refer the same for arbitration, conciliation, mediation or judicial settlement.

Due to extremely slow judicial process, there has been a big thrust on Alternate Dispute Resolution mechanisms in India. While Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 is a fairly standard western approach towards ADR, the LokAdalat system constituted under National Legal Services Authority Act, 1987 is a uniquely Indian approach.

**Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996**

Part I of this act formalizes the process of Arbitration and Part III formalizes the process of Conciliation. (Part II is about Enforcement of Foreign Awards under New York and Geneva Conventions.)

**Arbitration**

The process of arbitration can start only if there exists a valid Arbitration Agreement between the parties prior to the emergence of the dispute. As per Section 7, such an agreement must be in writing. The contract regarding which the dispute exists, must either contain an arbitration clause or must refer to a separate document signed by

the parties containing the arbitration agreement. The existence of an arbitration agreement can also be inferred by written correspondence such as letters, telex, or telegrams which provide a record of the agreement. An exchange of statement of claim and defense in which existence of an arbitration agreement is alleged by one party and not denied by other is also considered as valid written arbitration agreement.

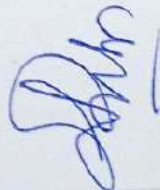
Any party to the dispute can start the process of appointing arbitrator and if the other party does not cooperate, the party can approach the office of Chief Justice for appointment of an arbitrator. There are only two grounds upon which a party can challenge the appointment of an arbitrator - reasonable doubt in the impartiality of the arbitrator and the lack of proper qualification of the arbitrator as required by the arbitration agreement. A sole arbitrator or a panel of arbitrators so appointed constitute the Arbitration Tribunal.

Except for some interim measures, there is very little scope for judicial intervention in the arbitration process. The arbitration tribunal has jurisdiction over its own jurisdiction. Thus, if a party wants to challenge the jurisdiction of the arbitration tribunal, it can do so only before the tribunal itself. If the tribunal rejects the request, there is little the party can do except to approach a court after the tribunal makes an award. Section 34 provides certain grounds upon which a party can appeal to the principal civil court of original jurisdiction for setting aside the award.

The period for filing an appeal for setting aside an award is over, or if such an appeal is rejected, the award is binding on the parties and is considered as a decree of the court.

### **Conciliation**

Conciliation is a less formal form of arbitration. This process does not require an existence of any prior agreement. Any party can request the other party to appoint a conciliator. One conciliator is preferred





# LL. B. PRACTICAL TRAINING BOOK

Name : AROCKIA MARY NAYAGAM  
(IN BLOCK LETTERS)

Session : 2020 - 2021

Class Roll No. : 1873

University Reg. No. : 14478/18

University Roll No. : 0518LLB009

Arockia mary Nayagam

Full Signature of the Trainee

# LL. B. PRACTICAL TRAINING COMPLETION CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that

Mr./Ms. Aradhya Mary Nayagam

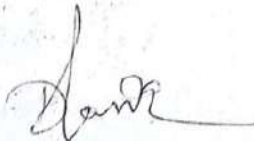
of III / IV / V / VI Semester

bearing Roll No. 1873

has undergone practical training under my supervision successfully.

I wish him/her all success in life.

Date: 28.07.21

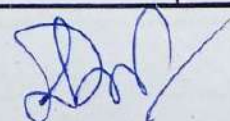
  
SUPERVISOR

Guide



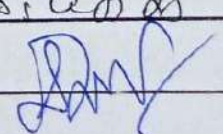
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4.	Briefly describe the styles of negotiation in mediation	26	
5.	Briefly describe the role played by lawyer & mediator in family mediation	34	
6.	What are the benefits of family mediation not found in settlement meeting?	39	



Q-1 Write an essay on Alternative Dispute resolution systems in India

Alternative dispute resolution in India is not new and it was in existence even under the previous Arbitration Act, 1940. The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 has been enacted to accommodate the harmonisation mandates of UNCITRAL model. To streamline the Indian legal system the traditional civil law known as code of civil procedure (CPC) 1908 has also been amended and section 89 has been introduced. Section 89C of CPC provides an option for the settlement of disputes outside the court. It provides that where it appears to the court that there exist elements, which may be acceptable to the parties, the court may formulate the terms of a possible settlement and refer the same for arbitration, conciliation, mediation or judicial settlement.



Due to extremely slow judicial process, there has been a big thrust on Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms in India. While Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 is a fairly standard western approach towards ADR, the Lok Adalat system constituted under National Legal Services Authority Act, 1987 is a uniquely Indian approach.

## Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996

Part I of this act formalizes the process of Arbitration and part III formalizes the process of Conciliation (part II is about Enforcement of Foreign Award under New York and Geneva Conventions).

## Arbitration

The process of arbitration can start only if there exists a valid Arbitration Agreement.



# LL. B. PRACTICAL TRAINING BOOK

Name: ANARJITA SINGH DEO  
(IN BLOCK LETTERS)

Session: 2019-19

Class Roll No.: 1621

21/05/19

University Reg. No.: 25068/19

21/05/19

University Roll No.: 0816445002

Anarjita Singh Deo  
21-5-19

Full Signature of the Trainee



# LL. B. PRACTICAL TRAINING COMPLETION CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that

Mr./Ms. Aparajita Singh Deo

of III / IV / V / VI Semester

bearing Roll No. 1621

has undergone practical training under my supervision successfully.

I wish him/her all success in life.

Date : 7.3.19



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*[Signature]*

Q 1

Write an essay on Alternative dispute resolution system in India.

Alternative dispute resolution in India is not new and it was in existence even under the previous Arbitration Act 1940. The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 has been enacted to accommodate the harmonisation mandates of UNCITRAL Model. To streamline the Indian legal system the traditional civil law known as code of Civil Procedure, (CPC) 1908 has also been amended and section 89 has been introduced. Section 89 (1) of CPC provides an option for the settlement of disputes outside the court. It provides that where it appears to the court that there exist elements, which may be accepted to the parties, the court may formulate the terms of possible settlement and refer the same for arbitration, conciliation, mediation or judicial settlement.

Due to extremely slow judicial process there has been a big thrust on Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanism in India. While Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996 is a fairly standard western approach toward ADR, the Lok Adalat system constituted under National Legal Services Authority Act 1987, is a uniquely Indian approach.

### Arbitration and Conciliation Act (1996)

Part I of this act formalizes the process of Arbitration and Part III formalizes the process of conciliation

(Part II is about Enforcement of Foreign Award under New York and Geneva Conventions.)  
Arbitration

The process of arbitration can start only if there exist a valid Arbitration Agreement between the parties prior to the emergence of the dispute. As per section 7 such an agreement must be in writing. The contract regarding which the dispute exist, must either contain an arbitration clause or must refer to a separate document signed by the parties containing the arbitration agreement. It can also be inferred by written correspondence such as letters, telex or telegram which provides a record of the agreement. An exchange of statement of claim and defense in which existence of an arbitration agreement is alleged by one party and not denied by other is also considered as a valid written arbitration agreement.

Any party to the dispute can start the process of appointing arbitration and if the other party does not complete the party can approach the office of chief justice for appointment of an arbitrator. There are only two grounds upon which a party can challenge the appointment of an arbitrator - reasonable doubt in the impartiality of the arbitrator and the lack of proper qualification of the arbitrator as required by the arbitration agreement. A sole arbitrator or a panel of arbitrators so appointed constitute the Arbitration Tribunal.

Except for some interim measures, there is very little scope for judicial intervention in the arbitration process.

DM

**FIFTH SEMESTER**

**Paper - XXV**

**PROFESSIONAL ETHICS,  
ACCOUNTANCY FOR LAWYERS**

**&**

**BAR BENCH RELATIONSHIP**

**CLINICAL PAPER - III**




ISO 9001:2015

**ROURKELA LAW COLLEGE**  
NAYABAZAR, ROURKELA - 769010

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4.	Conduct of an advocate while dealing professionally.		
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7.	Welfare duties of Bar council towards the advocate.		
8.	Rights of an advocate to practice.		
9.	Obligations of junior lawyers towards their seniors.		
10.	Role of Bar council towards enrolled advocates.		
11.	Restictions imposed on advocates regarding employment.		
12.	Actions are to be taken by the state bar council.		
13.	Rules prescribed by the Bar council of India.		
14.	Rules relating to the professionals fees of an advocate.		



Q 1 . Write an essay on professional ethics.

The dictionary meaning of the word 'Ethics' is the science of morals. It is a branch of philosophy which concerns with human character and conduct. The legal ethics in fact, is that branch of moral science which a member of a legal profession owes towards public, court professional brethren and his clients. Ethics, in its wider sense is an idea of what is right and what is wrong in the course of conduct. Such ideas are known as norms of ethics. Such norms are learned by a person first of all in his own family and then in the society, trade or profession. The observance of those norms not only save him from civil habits and practices but also help in the maintenance of honesty, dignity of the profession in which he is engaged.

Legal practice is an honored profession. Such recognition has been given by the society itself since long. It is considered one of those careers which are meant for the service of the community. It is a fact that there is no such career or profession as this profession which touches various aspects of human life. The lawyers are considered as the guardian and vindicators of two most important thing; i.e. i) liberty and ii) justice. They can do very well only when they maintain certain ethical intellectual standard so that not only the high dignity of the profession will be maintained but also better quality of service would be available to the public. On the other hand legal practice is not a trade or business but a profession. It is an institution meant for public good.

A lawyer is confronted with numerous legal and ethical problems everyday during the course of his professional duties. He is responsible to promote the administration of justice and uphold the honour of the profession. It is, therefore, one of the foremost duties to abide by the rules of the profession. It is said that "no advocate should be forged though he is representing a particular client, that he is an officer of the court and owes duty to it. His office is one of the



exceptional kind, whose responsibility is not only towards his client, whose fortune, interest, reputation and secrets are confined to his case but also to the public. He occupies the forger position towards all people who appear as witnesses. His privilege in examining them is extremely wide and his liberty of speech is practically unlimited.

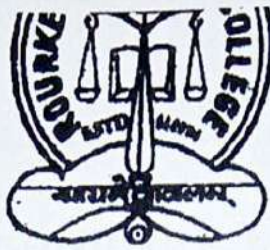
The above ideas can be achieved only when certain rules of professional ethics are followed by all advocates. Some of those rules are as follows:-

- △ An advocate should uphold high moral character. He should keep on enhancing his learning and make honesty his best principle.
- △ He should not report to self advertisers for his advertisement. It comes automatically with the professional qualities developed in him.
- △ The duty must prevail, in the case of conflict between interest and duty.
- △ He should not become a tool in the hands of clients.
- △ He should avoid engagement in a trial in which he himself is a witness.
- △ He should be fair to his opponent and the court as well.
- △ He should tell the blank and weak points of the case to his client.
- △ He should do utmost for his client by fair means.
- △ He should not plead the case for both the parties.
- △ He should maintain minimum standards of behavior.

By observing these rules an advocate should maintain the professional ethics and conduct.







# LL. B. PRACTICAL TRAINING BOOK

Name :  
(IN BLOCK LETTERS)

AAMIR ATIQUE

Session :

2020-21

Class Roll No. :

1870

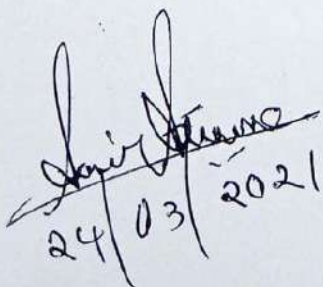
University Reg. No. :

14477 / 18

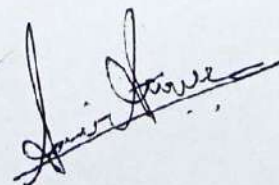
University Roll No. :

0518LLB001

Date  
04/4/2021

  
24/03/2021





Full Signature of the Trainee

LL. B. PRACTICAL TRAINING COMPLETION CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that

Mr./Ms. Aamir Afique

of III / IV / V / VI Semester

bearing Roll No. 1870

has undergone practical training under my supervision successfully.

I wish him/her all success in life.

Date : 19.02.21

  
SUPERVISOR

*Guide*



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*[Handwritten Signature]*

Q.1:-

Write an essay on professional ethics.

The dictionary meaning of the word 'Ethics' is 'the science of morals'. It is a branch of philosophy which concerns with human character & moral. The legal ethics in fact, is that branch of moral science which a member of a legal profession owes towards public, court professional brethren and his clients. Ethics in its wider sense is an idea of what is right and what is wrong in the course of conduct. Such ideas are known as norms of ethics. Such norms are learned by a person - first of all and then in the society, trade or profession. The observance of these norms not only save him from civil habits and practices but also help in the maintenance of honesty, dignity of the profession in which he is engaged.

Legal practice is an honored profession. Such recognition has given by the society itself since long. It is considered one of those careers which are meant for the service of the community. It is a fact that there is no such career or profession as this profession which touches various aspects of human life. The lawyers are considered as the guardian and vindicators of two most important thing i.e. i) liberty. ii) Justice. They can do very well only when they maintain certain ethical & intellectual

standard so that not only the high dignity of the profession will be maintained but also better quality of service would be available to the public. On the other hand legal practice is not a trade or business but a profession. It is an institution meant for public good.

A lawyer is confronted with numerous legal and ethical problems everyday during the course of his professional duties. He is responsible to promote the administration of justice and uphold the honour of the profession. It is so that "no advocate should be fazed through he is representing a particular client, that he is an officer of the court and owes duty to it". His office is one of the exceptional kind whose responsibility is not only towards his client whose fortune, interest, reputation & security are confided to his care but also to the public. He occupies the forgiving position towards all people who appear as witnesses. His power in examining them is extremely wide and his liberty of speech is practically unlimited.

The above ideas can be achieved only when certain rules of professional ethics are followed by all advocates. Some of these rules are as follows:-

# FOURTH SEMESTER

PAPER - XX

## MOOT COURT EXERCISE AND INTERNSHIP

CLINICAL PAPER - II



ISO 9001:2015

**ROURKELA LAW COLLEGE**

NAYABAZAR, ROURKELA - 769010

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# CONTENT

Sl No	Particulars	Page	Remark
<b>CIVIL</b>			
1	Problem No. 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>o Argument on behalf of the complainant</li><li>o Argument on behalf of the Opposite party (Dr. B)</li></ul>		
2	Problem No. 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>o Argument on behalf of the Petitioner</li><li>o Argument on behalf of the Opposite party (Husband)</li></ul>		
3	Problem No. 3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>o Argument on behalf of the Petitioner</li><li>o Argument on behalf of the Opposite party (Life Insurance Corporation)</li></ul>		
4	Problem No. 4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>o Argument on behalf of the complainant</li><li>o Argument on behalf of the Opposite party ( Doctor &amp; Hospital Authority)</li></ul>		
5	Problem No. 5 <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>o Argument on behalf of the Plaintiff</li><li>o Argument on behalf of the Defendants</li></ul>		
6	Problem No. 6 <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>o Argument on behalf of the Plaintiff</li><li>o Argument on behalf of the Defendant</li></ul>		
<b>CRIMINAL</b>			
7	Problem No. 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>o Argument on behalf of the Prosecution</li><li>o Argument on behalf of the Defense</li></ul>		
8	Problem No. 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>o Argument on behalf of the Prosecution</li><li>o Argument on behalf of the Defense</li></ul>		
9	Problem No. 3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>o Argument on behalf of the Prosecution</li><li>o Argument on behalf of the Defense</li></ul>		
10	Problem No. 4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>o Argument on behalf of the Prosecution</li><li>o Argument on behalf of the Defense</li></ul>		
11	Problem No. 5 <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>o Argument on behalf of the Prosecution</li><li>o Argument on behalf of the Defense</li></ul>		
12	Problem No. 6 <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>o Argument on behalf of the Prosecution</li><li>o Argument on behalf of the Defense</li></ul>		
13	Interviewing Technique		
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16	Observance of Trial in Civil & Criminal Cases.		

# MOOT COURT PROBLEMS - CIVIL

## PROBLEM - 1

"A" patient suspected case of typhoid came to Dr. B who is a Homeopath for treatment of the same and the doctor prescribed allopathic medicines, capsule ampicillien and tablet paracetamol believing it to be a case of viral fever prevailed in the locality, but after administering the same the condition of the patient deteriorated and the doctor further requested the patient to get pathology investigation done for blood count, ESR and widal test, subsequently the patient died due to wrong application of medicine. Now the wife of the deceased patient files a case claiming compensation from the said Dr. B for deficiency of service. Argue on behalf of the complainant as well as on behalf of Dr. B in his defence.

### Argument on behalf of the Complainant:

The wife of the deceased patient died of wrong application of medicine is the complaint in the present case and has filed case against Dr. B, a Homeopath but was practicing on allopathic medicines applied allopathic capsules like ampicillien and tablet paracetamol to save the life of deceased patient and has rendered his duty to his utmost best to save the patient from danger but the patient died due to bodily reaction, for which the condition became very serious and ultimately he expired.

First of all in this case the O. P. doctor being a homeopath is not supposed to give treatment on allopathic and if he is practicing on allopathic medicines, it is a case of negligence and deficiency on service on the part of the doctor, that accordingly for the wrong treatine, it done by unqualified medical practitioner who happens to be a doctor of homeopathic stream is not entitled to practice on allopathic, accordingly for dereliction of duty on the part of the doctor amounts to deficiency in service, for which certainly the O. P. doctor is liable under law to pay compensation to the complainant who has filed the case for consumer forum.

### Argument on behalf of the O. P. (Dr. B):

In this case the Dr. B even though he is a homeopath to save the life of the patient who was in imminent danger to life applied medicines on allopathic origin though he is not competent under law to practice the



same, but due to seriousness of the patient he applied the allopathic medicines like capsule ampicillien and tablet paracetamol believing it to be a case of viral fever though the patient was suffering from Typhoid.

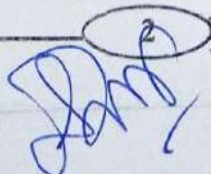
Here the doctor has applied the medicines diligently with bonafide intention only to save the life of the patient and from the long experience in practice he was well aware of many allopathic medicines like paracetamol, ampicillien, accordingly he applied the same with sole intention to save the life of the patient, but to his bad luck the patient died for wrong application of medicine, so in this case as there was no malafide intention on the part of the O. P. Dr. B, no negligence or deficiency of service can be attributable to him and as the same is not coming under the scope of negligence and deficiency in service, the case of the complainant is not entitled for any compensation to be paid by O. P. Dr. B, accordingly the case is liable to be dismissed.

### **PROBLEM - 2**

A marriage between two Hindus X and Y was solemnized as per Hindu Law by exchange of garlands in a temple and subsequently to this dispute arose between them, for which the husband (X) was reluctant to accept Y, according the wife (Y) comes to file a maintenance case against the husband (X) claiming one third (1/3) of his net income to be the monthly maintenance. Whether Y is entitled for maintenance or not from her husband, argue from both the sided regarding the validity of the said marriage.

### **Argument on behalf of the Petitioner:**

In this case the petitioner "X" and "Y" the O. P. belongs to Hindu religion got married in a temple by exchange of garlands and subsequently the husband "X" deserted the petitioner, for which the wife has filed a case against the husband claiming maintenance of one third (1/3) of the net income of "X". So in this case the O. P. has voluntarily deserted the petitioner with out any reasonable cause, accordingly as per Hindu Law the O. P. is bound under law to maintain the petitioner and for the negligence caused by the "X", the petitioner is entitled under law to claim at best one third (1/3) of the net income of her husband, and accordingly the O. P. is duty bound to maintain the petitioner, if the society recognizes them as duly married wife and husband. So the petitioner well definitely succeed under U/S.





## LL.B. PRACTICAL TRAINING BOOK

NAME : SANJIV KUMAR BARIK  
(IN BLOCK LETTERS)

SESSION : 2019 -

CLASS ROLL NO. : 2029

UNIVERSITY REG. NO. : .....

UNIVERSITY ROLL NO. : 0519LLB091

Sanjiv Kumar Barik  
Full Signature of the Trainee



# LL.B. PRACTICAL TRAINING COMPLETION CERTIFICATE

*This is to certify that*

Mr./Mrs. Sanjib Kumar Barik

*of III / IV / V / VI Semester*

*bearing Roll No. 2029*

*has undergone practical training under my supervision successfully.*

*I wish him/her all success in life.*

Date : 21.12.2021.....

  
**SUPERVISOR  
SUPERVISOR**

**GUIDE**



*Sanjib Kumar Barik  
25-12-21*



PROBLEM - 1

"A" Patient Suspected Case of typhoid came to Dr. B who is a Homeopath for treatment of the same and the doctor Prescribed allopathic medicines, capsule ampicillin and tablet Paracetamol believing it to be a case of viral fever prevailed in the locality, but after administering the same the condition of the patient deteriorated and the doctor further requested the patient to get Pathology investigation done for blood count, ESR and Widal test, subsequently the patient died due to wrong application of medicine. Now the wife of the deceased patient files a case claiming compensation from the said Dr. B for deficiency of service. Argue on behalf of the complainant as well as on behalf of Dr. B in his defence.

Argument on behalf of the complainant:

The wife of the deceased patient died of wrong application of medicine is the complainant in the present case and has filed case against Dr. B a Homeopath but was practicing on allopathic medicines. applied allopathic capsules like ampicillin and tablet paracetamol to save the life of deceased patient and has rendered his duty to his utmost best to save the patient from danger but the patient died due to bodily reaction, for which the condition became very serious and ultimately he expired.

First of all in this Case the O.P. doctor being a homeopath is not supposed to give treatment on allopathic and if he is practicing on allopathic medicine it is a case of negligence and deficiency of service on the part of the doctor. that accordingly for the wrong treatment done by unqualified medical practitioner who happens to be a doctor of homeopathic stream is not entitled to practice on allopathic, accordingly for dereliction of duty on the part of the doctor is liable under law to pay compensation to the complainant who has filed the case for consumer forum.

### Argument on behalf of the O.P (Dr. B) :-

In this Case the Dr. B even though he is a homeopath to save the life of the patient who was in imminent danger to life applied medicines on allopathic origin though he is not competent under law to practice the same, but due to seriousness of the patient he applied the allopathic medicines like capsule ampicillin and tablet Paracetamol believing it to be a case of viral fever though the patient was suffering from typhoid.

Here the doctor has applied the medicines diligently with bonafide intention only to save the life of the patient and from the long experience in practice he was well aware of many allopathic medicines like Paracetamol, ampicillin, accordingly

he applied the same with sole intention to save the life of the patient, but ~~no~~ his bad luck, the patient died for wrong application of medicine, so in this case as there was no malafide intention on the part of the D.P. Dr. B, no negligence or deficiency of service can be attributable to him and as the same is not coming under the scope of negligence and deficiency of service, the case of the Complainant is not entitled for any compensation to be paid by D.P. Dr. B, accordingly the case is liable to be dismissed.

### PROBLEM-2

A Marriage between two Hindus X and Y was solemnized as per Hindu law by exchange of garlands in a temple and subsequently to this dispute arose between them, for which the husband (X) was reluctant to accept Y, according to the wife (Y) comes to file a maintenance case against the husband (X) claiming one third ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ) of his net income to be the monthly maintenance. Whether Y is entitled for maintenance or not from her husband, argue from both the sides regarding the validity of the said marriage.

### Argument on behalf of the Petitioner :-

In this case the Petitioner 'X' & 'Y' the D.P. belongs to Hindu religion got married in a temple by exchange of garlands and subsequently the husband 'X' deserted the Petitioner.

## MOOT COURT PROBLEMS - CRIMINAL

### PROBLEM - 1

one Ranjit and Rajesh both are brothers gave fist blows on the Person of one Suresh for which the injured fell down on the ground and there was internal bleeding on head. There after both the brothers took the injured to hospital in an Auto-rickshaw for treatment and on the way the injured succumbed to the injuries sustained by him. When the matter was reported to the wife of the deceased she lodged FIR against both the brothers and Police registered a case U/s. 302/34 I.P.C. Argue the case both on behalf of the Prosecution and defence, whether the Section charged U/s. 302 of I.P.C against both the brothers are justified or not.

### Argument on behalf of the Prosecution :-

In this case U/s. 302 I.P.C both the brothers Ranjit & Rajesh are facing trial by Cmpm-ting Murder of Suresh. Both the brothers with intention to cause death of Suresh gave fist blows on the Person of deceased and due to this fist blows the deceased fell down on the ground causing internal injury on his head, as the intention was very much present on both the brothers who are accused in this case, the Subjection of charge sheet U/s. 302. I.P.C is justified as they assaulted to cause death of the





deceased. So after the investigation & after collecting Post Mortem Report the Submission of charge Sheet by the I.O. is justified and collecting Post Mortem Report the Submission of charge sheet by the I.O. is justified and correct, as "intention" is the vital factor to determine whether a case is coming under the scope of Murder or something different and due to the Sustained injury the deceased fell down on the ground as such the giving blows are directly attributable and having direct nexus with the fall on the ground, as such the intention of the accused persons are very much present to cause death, hence charge u/s. 302 I.P.C. is justified and correct.

Argument on behalf of the defence (Accused Person) :-

Here in this case both are brothers Ranjit & Rajesh have been charged by causing death of one Suresh and have been charged u/s. 302 I.P.C. First of all there is absolutely no intention to cause death of Suresh by the accused persons as they had not come with any weapon and on sudden provocation with pre-meditation of mind they given fist blows on the deceased, as such when intention was absolutely not there, the submission of charge sheet u/s. 302 I.P.C. is manifest error on the part of the I.O., rather it is a fit case to be charged u/s. 304 Part-II of I.P.C, which is called culpable homicide not amounting to murder when the offence was





Caused without any intention but having knowledge that it may cause death, whose punishment prescribed is 10 yrs, but in case of 302 the minimum punishment is imprisonment for life.

Furthermore, the lack of intention is very much evident from the modus operandi of the accused persons, as both of them have taken the injured to hospital for treatment in an Ambulance. If they would have any intention to cause death they definitely, they would not have taken the injured in Ambulance for his treatment.

### PROBLEM-2 :-

One married lady namely Suprava lodged a F.I.R. against her husband Kishore stating therein her husband is asking for Rs 20,000/- to bring from her father to purchase a piece of land. When she expressed inability to bring the money the in-laws of Suprava started torturing her, when the torture became severe the lady was forced to lodge report with the police. Investigation was started by the police and after completion of investigation charge sheet was submitted against the husband Kishore U/s 498 A of I.P.C and 4 D.P Act. Argue the case on behalf of the prosecution whether initiation of proceeding under Section 498 A of I.P.C and 4 D.P Act was justified or not, argue the case on behalf of the defence.

**THIRD SEMESTER**

**Paper - XV**

**DRAFTING**

**PLEADING**

**&**

**CONVEYANCING**

**CLINICAL PAPER - I**



**ROURKELA LAW COLLEGE**

**NAYABAZAR, ROURKELA - 769010**

*DM*

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2.	Petition u\s 438 of Crp.c.		
3.	Petition u\s 389(3)(i) of Crp.c.		
4.	Petition u\s 145 of Crp.c.		
5.	Petition u\s 133 of Crp.c.		
6.	Petition u\s 144 of Crp.c.		
7.	Petition u\s 125 of Crp.c.		
8.	Draft a petition to issue commission to record his evidence in a criminal case.		
9.	Draft an affidavit to obtain a duplicate certificate.		
10.	Petition u\s 315 of Crp.c.		
11.	Petition u\s 311 of Crp.c.		
12.	Petition u\s 317 of Crp.c.		
13.	Draft a compromise petition in a criminal case.		
14.	Draft a complaint petition on behalf of complainant.		
<b>- CIVIL DRAFTING</b>			
1.	Draft one sale Deed at the considerations of amount Rs 200000.		
2.	Draft one will.		
3.	Draft one Gift Deed.		
4.	Draft one monthly tenancy Agreement.		
5.	Draft one affidavit for duplicate identity card.		
6.	Draft one mutation petition to file before Tahasildar Rourkela.		
7.	Draft one Notice.		
8.	Draft one notice to pay the loan.		
9.	Draft one Agreement to sale.		
10.	Draft one power of Attorney.		
11.	Draft the Written statement for Amar.		
12.	Draft one plaint for restoration of possession.		
13.	Draft the Consumer petition to file before Consumer Court for Replacement of Television.		



# CRIMINAL DRAFTING

1. Draft a bail petition in a non-bailable case for your client who has been arrested and brought before judicial magistrate.

In the court of S.D.J.M. (P) at Uditnagar  
G.R. Case No. 986/08  
State of Orissa  
Vs.

Sandeep Dash, aged about 38 yrs.  
S/o. - P.Dash, of Deogan, Rourkela,  
PS:- Tangarpali, Dist-Sundargarh, Orissa. .... Accused.

## Petition U/S 437 Cr.P.C.

The petition on behalf of above named Accused person most respectfully begs to state as under:-

1. That the above named accused is arrested by police under alleged sections of 380 IPC and is produced today in the court.
2. That the police has not been able to make out a prima facie case under alleged section against the accused.
3. That no incriminating objects or any such property is seized from the possession of the accused to connect him with the alleged crime.
4. That the alleged section does end with capital punishment or imprisonment of life.
5. That the accused had not been convicted of any offence punishable with death previously or with imprisonment for life or more than seven years.
6. That the accused has never been convicted nor does he have any antecedent of crime.
7. That the accused is not so influential to temper with the evidence on his release.
8. That the accused is ready to furnish sufficient surety for the entire satisfaction of the court on his release on bail and shall also be abided the any such condition of imposed on him.

It is therefore prayed that your honour may be kind enough to enlarge the accused on bail. And for which the accused as in duty bound shall ever pray.

Date:  
Place:

Advocate for the accused.

2. Your client 'A' apprehends his arrest by police of plant site police station on alleged offence of a non bailable section of IPC. Draft a petition before Sessions Judge that on event of arrest by police. He will be granted bail by police.

IN THE COURT OF ADDL.DISTRICT & SESSIONS JUDGE, AT, ROURKELA.

BAIL APPLICATION NO. 707/2008

(Arising out of 3022/2007)

Sri Sunil Kumar Dash, aged about 34yrs.,  
S/o. Arjun Dash, residence of House No.  
HIG/27 Chhend Colony, Rourkela, PS-R.N.Pali  
Dist. - Sundargarh, orissa ...Petitioner

Vs.  
STATE ...Opp.party

**PETITION UNDER SECTION - 438 OF CR.P.C.**

The petition on behalf of the petitioner begs to state as under:-

1. That the police of Uditnagar P.S. registered a case under alleged Section of 379 IPC against three persons and one of them is the petitioner under the strength of F.I.R. lodged by R.T.O., Rourkela on 12/10/08.
2. That the said F.I.R. was registered bearing No.778, dtd. 13/10/08 in the said police station.
3. That the allegation in F.I.R. is that the complainant seized a TATA SUMO vehicle bearing Regd. No. OR.06J/2568 under official capacity vide V.C.R. No.753901, dtd.2/1/08. After seized the vehicle was kept in the R.T.O. Office. It is further alleged that the said vehicle was stolen on 10/10/08 by the owner of the said vehicle with the help of this petitioner and another person. Hence this case.
4. That respectfully it is submitted that the petitioner is contractor and doing jobs on contract of Rourkela Steel Plant and Bokaro Steel Plant under the name and style of M/S. JYODHA INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS.
5. That in course of his contract job the petitioner hired the said vehicle from Bokaro to come to Rourkela on 2/9/08 for which he paid RS. 20,000/- only and obtained a payment voucher from Khuswant Kumar Agarwal driver of the vehicle under his signature.
6. That after payment on 2/9/08 the petitioner released the said vehicle.
7. That after releasing the vehicle the petitioner had no concern either with the vehicle or with the owner of said vehicle.
8. That the complainant has falsely implicated this petitioner in the said case only to harsh and tarnish the social image and business good will of the petitioner.
9. That the petitioner is permanently residing at Rourkela and his having an election Id Card and pan card bearing No.XYZC 7890K . Further the petitioner has got a contract from Rourkela Steel Plant vides
10. Tender No. - RT/05618 dtd 1/9/08 in the name of his firm M/S. JYODHA INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING. Besides he has got a contract job in Bokaro Steel Plant under work order No.LKJ/BOKARO/07-08/HIR DF/608 dtd 4-1-08 for which the petitioner had been to Bokaro and hired the said vehicle.
11. That after receipt of FIR from RTO, Rourkela the police of Uditnagar P.S. searching the petitioner to arrest him as the complainant being RTO Rourkela has influenced by his official capacity to police.
12. That the section 379 IPC is not Tribble by court of sessions or ends in conviction for life or capital punishment.

## CIVIL DRAFTING

1. Rama Sahoo is the owner of the Plot No-520 of khata No-12. He negotiated with Gobinda to sale his said property at the consideration amount of Rs.2,00,000/-. Draft one sale deed.

### DEED OF SALE

<u>Name and L.T. of the parties</u>	<u>Signatures of the parties</u>	<u>Photographs of the parties</u>
-------------------------------------	----------------------------------	-----------------------------------

(Rama Sahoo)

(Gobinda)

#### Name and address of the Vendor :

Rama Sahoo, aged about 87 years, S/o Late Bidyadhar Sahoo, resident of Main Road, Rourkela, P.S. :- Plantsite, Dist. :- Sundargarh, by Caste:- Teli (Non S.C./S.T.), by occupation- business.

#### Name and address of the Purchaser:

Gobind, aged about 50 years, S/o Late Radheshyam Pattnaik, resident of Main Road, Rourkela, P.S. :- Plantsite, Dist. :- Sundargarh, by Caste:- Karan (Non S.C./S.T.), by occupation- business.

Nature of document : SALE DEED

Consideration Amount : Rs. 2,00,000/- (Rupees Two Lacs Only)

Date of Execution : 25<sup>th</sup> day of January 2008

#### Short Description of the Property Sold:-

An area of land measuring Ac 0.25 res, (Acre Zero point two five decimals), bearing Plot No.520, Khata No. 12 Kisam-Gharabari of Mouza Rourkela Town Unit No. 34, Rourkela, P.S. :- Plantsite, Tahasil - Rourkela, Dist. :- Sundargarh, (Orissa).

#### Brief Statement of Sale



Whereas the seller is the absolute owner in possession and title holder of the schedule land described herein below and is in exclusive physical possession and peaceful enjoyment.

And Whereas the seller due to his legal necessity in order to meet his day to day expenses and for his treatment due to his various ailments and in order to lead an independent and peaceful comfortable life as having no independent source of income has agreed with the said purchasers to transfer the schedule land, area measuring Ac 0.25 res, (Acre Zero point two five decimals), for the consideration amount of Rs.2, 00,000/- (Rupees Two Lacs only) as mutually agreed.

Hence This Deed of Sale.

Now this deed of sale witnesses as under:-

1. That in pursuance of the said agreement and in consideration of the sum of Rs. 2,00,000/- (Rupees Two Lacs only) paid by the purchase to the seller/vendor, which the seller/vendor hereby acknowledges to have received in full and final in presence of witnesses and the seller as its sole and absolute owner does hereby transfer by way of sale the schedule land, area measuring Ac 0.25 res, (Twenty Five decimals), free from all encumbrances, more particularly described in the schedule give below and delineated in red colour in the trace map annexed hereto in duplicate and to hold the same to the purchasers as its absolute owner for ever.
1. That the possession of the property sold herein under has already been delivered by the seller to the purchasers prior to this registration.
2. That the seller hereby covenants with the purchasers that the purchase shall hereinafter for all times, hold possess and enjoy the said property without any disturbances or obstruction by the seller or successors-in-interest.
3. That the seller covenants to save harmless and keep indemnified the purchasers from or against all encumbrances, charges and equities whatsoever.
2. That the seller further covenants that the or any person claiming through or under him shall at the request and cost of the purchasers execute and do all acts and deeds reasonably required for effectively assuring the sold property to the purchasers and further the seller declares that he or any person claiming through or under him would have no right whatsoever and shall execute all acts and deeds reasonable required for effectively assuring the said property to the purchasers.
3. That the words The Seller and the Purchasers herein used will mean and include their heirs, legal representatives, successors and assignees of the parties hereto.

#### SCHEDULE

An area of land measuring Ac 0.25 res, (Acre Zero point two five decimals), Kisam-Gharabari-1, recorded under Khata No. 12 (Twelve), bearing Plot No. 520 (Five Hundred twenty), situated at Mouza-Rourkela, Town Unit No. 34.

(Thirty Four), Rourkela, P.S. :- Plantsite, Tahasil :- Rourkela, Sub-Registry Office  
Panposh at Uditnagar, Dist. :- Sundargarh, Orissa.

Declaration :-

1. That the land Transferred is not a Government lease hold land nor ceiling surplus land
2. That the seller and the purchasers do not belong to member of Schedulec Caste/Scheduled Tribe.
3. That the properties transferred in this deed does not belong to or given or endowed for the purpose of any public religious institutions.
4. We the seller and the purchasers do hereby declare that there is no structure / house on the schedule property transacted in this document. If existence of any structure / house is detected at a later stage, this document would be treated as invalid.

In witness whereof the seller signed this deed on this the 25<sup>th</sup> day of January 2008.

Witnesses :-

1.

The Seller

2.

Drafted by me as per the instruction of the executant and typed to my dictation. Read over and explained the contents to the executant, who admitted the same to be true and signed.

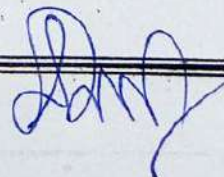
Typed by me.

Advocate

2. **Harschandra pattanalk has three sons and two daughters. He is staying with one of his son Radha pattanalk. He has two acres of land at Rourkela and has ten lacs of rupees in the bank. He wanted to execute one 'will' in favour of his son Radha Pattanalk in respect of his property eliminating all other sons and daughters. Draft one 'WILL'.**

W I L L

I, Sri Haris Chandra Pattnaik, aged about 82 years, S/o Late Hemaraj Pattnaik, resident of Kacheri Road, Rourkela-12, P.S. :- Uditnagar, Tahasil/Munsif :- Rourkela, Sub-Registrar :- Panposh, Dist.:- Sundargarh by cast:- Karan, by





profession :- Business, do hereby declare this will made at Rourkela on this the 2<sup>nd</sup> day of June 2008, to be my last will and testament in favour of my son namely Radha Pattnaik, aged about 51 years, of Kacheri Road, Rourkela -12, P.S. :- Uditnagar, Tahsil/Munsif:- Rourkela, Sub-Registrar:- Panposh, Dist. :- Sundargarh.

WHEREAS the executant during his life time in his own efforts acquired A 2.00 cre of land appertaining to Khata No. 379 of Mouza Rourkela Town Unit No. 43, P.S. :- Uditnagar, Dist. :- Sundargarh and has constructed the building thereon.

WHEREAS the Executant intends to devise and bequeath A 2.00 cre of land and his ten lacs of rupees deposited in the bank in favour of his son Radha Pattnaik which is more specifically described in Schedule "A".

AND Whereas in order to avoid the future litigation regarding inheritance of Schedule "A" property the executant hereby devise and bequeath the said schedule "A" property in favour of Sri Radha Pattnaik.

Now therefore this deed of will witnesses as follows:-

1. That, the entire property measuring an area of A 2.00 cre of land appertaining the Khata No. 379 of mouza Rourkela Town Unit No. 43 including the cash of Rs. 10,00,000/- (Rupees Ten Lacs only) deposited by me in the bank is my self acquired property.
2. That, keeping in view any possible disputes which may arise between my heirs relating to the inheritance opening out of my said Schedule "A" property and in order to save the estate from unnecessary litigation in future I hereby devise and bequeath my schedule "A" property in favour of my son Sri Radha Pattnaik who on my death will inherit and shall be absolute owner of the schedule "A" property, he will enjoy all the rights on the schedule "A" property.
3. That, after my death no other relation of mine will have any claim over the properties mentioned in the schedule "A" below except my said son Sri Radha Pattnaik who will have absolute right title and interest on the same and can enjoy in any manner he likes.

In Witnesses whereof I have executed this "Will" in my sound body and mind in presence of following witnesses:

SCHEDULE - "A"

An area measuring A 2.00 cre (Two Acre) of land in Khata No. 379 of Rourkela Town Unit No. 43, Plot No. 580, Kisam-Gharbari -1, P.S.:- Uditnagar, Dist. :- Sundargarh and Rs.10,00,000/- (Rupees Ten Lacs only) deposited by me in the bank at Rourkela.

(Executant)

Witnesses :

1.



## LL. B. PRACTICAL TRAINING BOOK

Name : ABINASH KUMAR DAS  
(IN BLOCK LETTERS)

Session : 2020-21

Class Roll No. : 1948

University Reg. No. :

University Roll No. : 0519LL8003

Abinash Kumar Das  
Full Signature of the Trainee

## LL. B. PRACTICAL TRAINING COMPLETION CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that

Mr./Ms. Abinash Kumar Das


of III / IV / V / VI Semester

bearing Roll No. 1948

has undergone practical training under my supervision successfully.

I wish him/her all success in life.

Date : 17.02.2021

  
SUPERVISOR

Guide



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*DM*



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Roushikela

Dt: -

By the Complainant

Advocate for Complainant

DOCUMENT RELIED UPON:

1. Insurance Certificate having policy NO. 550100/31/07/01/0000 2022, New India Assurance Co. Ltd.



## CIVIL DRAFTING

1. Rama Sahoo is the owner of the plot NO. 520 of Khata No. 12. He negotiated with Gobinda to sale his said property at the consideration amount of Rs. 2,00,000/- Draft one sale deed.

### DEED OF SALE

Name and L.T.I of the Parties	Signatures of the Parties	Photographs of the Parties
-------------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------

(Rama Sahoo)

(Gobinda)

Name and address of the Vendor:

Rama Sahoo, aged about 87 years, S/o Late Bidyadha Sahoo, resident of Main Road Raurekela, P.S : Plantsia Dist :- Sundergarh, by caste :- Karon (Non S.C./S.T. by occupation - business

Name of document : SALE DEED

consideration Amount : Rs. 2,00,000/- (Rupees Two Lacs only)

Date of Execution : 25<sup>th</sup> day of January 2008

Short Description of the property sold :-

An area of land measuring Ac 0.25 ares, (Acre zero point two five decimals), bearing Plot No. 520, Khata No. 12 Kisan-Gharabari of Mauza Raurkela Town Unit No. 34 Raurkela, P.S: Plantsite, Tahsil - Raurkela Dist. : Sundergarh, (Orissa)

Brief Statement of sale

Whereas the seller is the absolute owner in possession and title holder of the schedule land described herein below and is in executive physical possession and peaceful enjoyment.

And whereas the seller due to his legal necessity in order to meet his day to day expenses and for his treatment due to his various ailments and in order to lead an independent and peaceful comfortable life as having no independent source of income has agreed with the said purchasers to transfer the scheduled land, area measuring Ac 0.25 ares, (Acre zero point two five decimals), for the consideration amount of Rs. 2,00,000/- (Rupees Two Lacs only) as mutually agreed. Hence, This Deed of Sale.

Now this deed of sale witness as under :-





1. That in pursuance of the said agreement and in consideration of the sum of Rs. 2,00,000/- (Rupees Two Lacs only) paid by the purchase to the seller/vendor, which the seller/vendor hereby acknowledges to have received in full and final in presence of witness and the seller as its sole and absolute owner does hereby transfer by way of sale the scheduled land, area measured Ac. 0.25 ares (Zero point two five decimals) free from all encumbrances, more particularly described in the scheduled given below and delineated in red colour in the trace map annexed hereto in duplicate and to hold the same to the purchasers as its absolute owner forever.

1. That the possession of the property sold herein under has already been delivered by the seller to the purchasers prior to this registration.

2. That the seller hereby covenants with the purchasers that the purchase shall hereinafter for all times hold possess and enjoy the said property without any disturbances or obstruction by the seller or successors-in-interest.

3. That the seller covenants to save harmless and keep indemnified the purchasers from or against all encumbrances, charges and equities whatsoever.

That the seller further covenants that the or any person claiming through or under him would have at the request and cost of the purchasers

# CERTIFICATE

## OF COMPLETION

This certifies that

Debashish Mohanty

has completed his / her internship programme at my chamber from 01.06.2018 to 30.06.2018

We found him / her sincere, hardworking, dedicated and result oriented.

She / he worked well as part of the team during his / her tenure.

We take this opportunity to thank him / her and wish him / her all the best for  
his / her future.

*Girish Ch. Mohapatra*  
Sri Girish Ch. Mohapatra  
Advocate  
Rourkela Bar Association



30/6/2018

Date



21.02.2014

To,

Sri Ananda Chandra Behera, LL.B.,  
 Addl. District Judge-cum-Chairman,  
 Taluk Legal Services Committee,  
 Panposh, Rourkela.

Sub: Establishment of Legal Aid Clinic in Rourkela Law College.

Ref: Your letter no 77 dated 12/02/2014.

Sir,

With reference to the letter and subject cited above, I am happy to inform you that we heartily extend our consent to establish the Legal Aid Clinic in our college. In this regard we will extend our cooperation in the said event. All necessary infrastructural facilities will be provided by the college for smooth functioning of the clinic. Looking forward your active participation in the said function.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully,

**PRINCIPAL**  
 Rourkela Law College  
 Rourkela



# TALUK LEGAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

PANPOSH, ROURKELA - 769012

Front Office : 0661-2500012

Telefax : 0661-2501199

Ref. No. : .....

L.No. .../.../... Date : 12/02/2014, .....

From:

Sri Ananda Chandra Behera, LL.B.,  
Addl. District Judge-Cum-Chairman,  
T.L.S.C., Panposh, Rourkela.



To

The Principal,  
Rourkela Law College,  
Rourkela.

Sub: Establishment of Legal Aid Clinic in the Law College.

Sir,

I am to inform you that the Taluk Legal Services Committee, Panposh, Rourkela proposes to establish a Legal Aid Clinic inside the Law College on 26/02/2014 at 9 a.m. with the co-ordination of law students and staff, as per the Guideline of National Legal Services Authority, New Delhi wherein it was indicated that, the student Legal Aid Clinic can be set up at the Law Colleges and Law Universities. Because, in such Clinic the students in the final year Classes may render legal services and the junior students may assist them. It has also been further indicated therein that, students Legal Aid Clinic shall always be under the supervision of faculty members, who shall be present in such clinic for immediate consultation.

Therefore, you are requested to coordinate for sparing a suitable room and required necessary furniture for smooth functioning of the said Clinic at your level.

This is for favour of your information and solicity your cooperation.

Yours faithfully,

Chairman  
Taluk Legal Services Committee,  
Panposh, Rourkela.

12/02/14



To,  
The Superintendent,  
Place of Safety,  
Rourkela-4.

Sub : Request for permission to the students for visiting the place of safety.

Sir/Madam,

I am to request your good self to grant permission to the students of Rourkela Law College to visit & aware the inmates of the place of safety about the legal aid provided them by our constitution.

I, sincerely look forward to your help in making the endeavour a success.

Thanking you

Yours sincerely,

PRINCIPAL

The following students will be the part of the visit accompanied by faculties.

Sl. No.	Name	Sl. No.	Name
1	Dr. Sampadika Mohanty, Asst. Prof.	14	Lipsha Rani Pruseth, 4 <sup>th</sup> Sem
2	Dr. Pranjya Paramita Panda, Asst. Prof.	15	Soumya Ranjan Kabi, 4 <sup>th</sup> Sem
3	Suraj Prakash Singh, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Sem	16	Shibasri Prasad Ghadai, 4 <sup>th</sup> Sem
4	Nitin Agarwal, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Sem	17	Debashish Lal, 4 <sup>th</sup> Sem
5	Padmini Puran, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Sem	18	Aman Ray, 4 <sup>th</sup> Sem
6	Renu Kumari, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Sem	19	Soumyaranjan Mahakud, 6 <sup>th</sup> Sem
7	Nandini Kumari, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Sem	20	Binod Kandeyang, 6 <sup>th</sup> Sem
8	Danishta Sabri, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Sem		
9	Little Behera, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Sem		
10	Shiv Shankar Kisku, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Sem		
11	Niranjana Oram, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Sem		
12	Rashika Jalan, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Sem		
13	Ria Khemkha, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Sem		

  
PRINCIPAL  
ROURKELA LAW COLLEGE  
ROURKELA

To,  
The Superintendent  
Special Jail  
Rourkela.

Sub : Request for permission to the students for visiting jail.

Sir/Madam,

I am to request your good self to grant permission to the students of Rourkela Law College who are the para legal volunteers under DLSA for visiting your jail and discussing with the prisoners about the legal aid that provided them by our constitution on 21<sup>st</sup> Feb. 2022 (Monday).

As a matter of fact we would like to make these students aware about their duties as PLVs and about the condition of the prisoners in jail.


I, sincerely look forward to your help in making the endeavour a success.

Thanking you

Yours sincerely,

PRINCIPAL

Sl. No.	Name of the Students	Year/Sem.
1	SWAGATIKA NAYAK	5 <sup>TH</sup> SEM.
2	SUSMITA DWIBEDI	5 <sup>TH</sup> SEM.
3	SANGITA DASH	5 <sup>TH</sup> SEM.
4	SOUMYARANJAN MAHAKUD	5 <sup>TH</sup> SEM.
5	SUDHIR KUMAR SUNA	5 <sup>TH</sup> SEM.
6	BINOD KANDEYANG	5 <sup>TH</sup> SEM.
7	PARGANA M.R. TUDU	5 <sup>TH</sup> SEM.
8	LIPSA RANI PURSETH	3 <sup>RD</sup> SEM.
9	AMAN RAY	3 <sup>RD</sup> SEM.
10	FACULTIES	

  
PRINCIPAL  
ROURKELA LAW COLLEGE  
ROURKELA

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL, ROURKELA LAW COLLEGE, ROURKELA



NO.RLC/1477/21-22

DATE: 14.03.2022

All the students are hereby informed that the college is going on study tour, so the classes will remain suspended from 15-3-2022 to 17-3-2022. The office will function as usual.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'S. S. S.' with a flourish.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'S. S. S.' with a flourish.

PRINCIPAL  
PRINCIPAL  
Rourkela Law College  
Rourkela



Title : STUDY TOUR  
Date : 14<sup>TH</sup>-18<sup>TH</sup> March 2022  
No. of Participants : 60  
Program Co-ordinator : MR. TANMAY RAJ PADHI  
Organized by : IQAC, Rourkela Law College

**Objectives :**

- These tour provide the students ~~with~~ the opportunity of learning through travel, especially to places that they may not otherwise get to visit.
- Educational trips provides valuable educational opportunities away from the classroom, without using textbooks and other tools which are used in a normal school setting.

**Highlights :**

- It was an educational trip conducted by Rourkela Law College, Rourkela for all the 3 year students.
- The trip was scheduled from 14<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> March 2022. Total of 60 student participated along with Principal Dr. Debendranath Behera, four faculties Tanmay Raj Padhi, Sampadika Mohanty, Pragyan Paramita Panda, Dibyendu Kumar Panda, four staff Akshay Dash, Debasis Behera, Ajay Panigrahi, Ayushman Sahoo accompanied student on the tour.
- Our journey of tour started from our College premises on 14<sup>th</sup> Night at 9.00p.m. and we reach our first stay point on 15<sup>th</sup> Morning by 8.00a.m. The YOUTH HOSTEL, Puri, where we fresher up and then we flow up to Puri Jagannath Temple, It took us three to four hours to visit and come back to our Hotel. Then we had our lunch and after that we headed to our next destination Konark (The Sun temple). Where we had took a photo before the temple and we had lots of fun their too. It was already 6.00p.m. after returning from there. We took one hours to fresher up and then we had our bonfire inside the hostel premises, where we dance, sing a song, played dumsheras and many more with all the faculties, staff and student till the dinner was ready. Then we had our dinner by 10.00p.m. and went to our respective room for sleep.
- Day 2<sup>nd</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> of March, we all are ready by 7.00a.m. in the morning to got to our next destination Cuttack High Court. We finished our Breakfast by 8.30a.m. and we take off from their and Hardly we took two to two and half hours, to reach Cuttack High Court, for which we all had came for in this study tour, where we found ourself so lucky because our Principal Sir had done a great arrangement for every student to see the proceeding and also we are allowed to see the every corner High Court. We had a great experience in that as a upcoming Advocates. After spending Healty 3 hours in the court we went to Ansupa Lake from the court in between the way we had our lunch, we reached the place by 4.00p.m. Where we did boating their and had lots of fun. Then we took a leave from Anshupa Lake to reach our next stay point Sai Ashram, Dhenkanal where we had our dinner and had a good sleep.

- Day 3<sup>rd</sup> 17<sup>th</sup> of March again we all are ready by 6.00a.m. by morning and had finished the breakfast by 8.00a.m. and we are ready to go to our next destination Dhauli Shanti Stupa. The one of the Beautiful place in our state. We reach there by 10.00a.m., where we spend few hours there and then we went from there to reach our next stop than was Tikarpada, we reach the place by 2.30p.m. and then we had the lunch there after that we put a Legal Aid Camp for the local people. To give basic knowledge about the law, which one person or common people should know. We did this program with the help of our faculties member and principal, After the legal aid, we went for the boat ride. In that ride we came across the mesmerizing beauty of nature and it was really treat to watch after the beautiful ride on boat we had snacks at Tikarpada which was arrange by our Principal Sir. Then at 7.00p.m. we went from there to come to back home.



STUDY TOUR



ODISHA HIGH COURT VISIT



STUDY TOUR-2022