**Needs assessment**

1. >Akshay, your client, informs you that an FIR has been filed against him under section 420, IPC and he apprehends that the police may arrest him at any moment. What steps will you take to ensure that Akshay is not arrested?
2. >Zeeshan receives a phone call at 2 pm asking him to come to the neighborhood police station. He goes there immediately and is made to sit inside on a chair, and is told that the inspector will arrive and ask him a few questions. After several hours, there is no sign of the inspector and when Zeeshan tries to leave, the constables prevent him from leaving and ask him to wait till the inspector's arrival. He calls you at 9 pm from the police station. What will you do?
3. >A PSU has 45 contract laborers, has no first-aid or canteen facilities. Suggest whether this will be covered under the CLRA.
4. >Harilal a licensed contractor, got 35 workmen from Ranchi, to work in an establishment located in Bilaspur, Chattisgarh. Suggest whether the laborers are entitled to displacement allowance or travel allowance. Identify relevant legislation.
5. (1)Chandramma is on the muster roll of a government factory, with 89 other people. She has given birth to a child on 9th November 2014.She began her work on the 12th August 2014(regular work since then).

(2) Chandramma has medically terminated her pregnancy on 9th November 2014.

(3) Chandramma dies on the 12th January 2015, after giving birth to her child on 9th November 2014

Identify the benefits in each case under relevant legislation, including the period of entitlement.

1. >Applicant under MNREGA is not provided with Employment within fifteen days of receipt of application. Suggest appropriate remedy.
2. >In the event of non-payment of wages for contract laborers, will the principal employer be held liable under CLRA?
3. >For deciding the claims under the Act (FRA) the Gram Sabha was called at the Gram Panchayat level. What is wrong with such a practice?
4. >Harish sells loose edible oil. The oil is adulterated. On buying such adulterated oil few consumers fell ill. After they consulted doctor, they were advised that the oil they consume contain adulterants.
   * Is Harish involved in unfair trade practice? Give reason for your answer?
   * Can a complaint be filed against Harish at the appropriate forum on the ground of selling spurious good?
   * At which forum the complaint shall be filed?

1. Geeta a pregnant woman undergoes pre natal diagnostic procedure as it is suspected by the doctor that she has Genetic Metabolic disease after she gives her consent in writing. However she has not been communicated the after effect of undergoing such prenatal procedure in the same language which she understands. The Genetic Laboratory communicates the sex of the foetus to the relatives of the pregnant woman which is a female.
   * Whether Genetic Laboratory has committed any offence of the Act? Give reason for your answer?
   * Under what circumstances pre natal diagnostic technique are allowed to be conducted?
2. >Seth Pyarelal announces in the local journal of his district that he will give a quarter of the share in his property to any person who proves himself as fit to marry his daughter. Chitranjan meets the Seth, impresses him and they sign an agreement for the share in the property in lieu of marrying the Seth’s daughter. However, the Seth subsequently refuses to honour the agreement on the day of the marriage.
   * Can Chitranjan take legal recourse for upholding the agreement made with the Seth?
   * Can Seth Pyarelal be held liable under the provisions of the Dowry Prohibition Act.?
   * Can the social practice of dowry be interpreted as an excuse for denial of inheritance to women?
   * Dowry is considered as an incentive to lure a more suitable match. Comment.
3. >Basa Devi lives in the West Champaran district of Bihar. She has two daughters and a son living with her while her husband works as a contract laborer in the city. One day, when her son is also away from the house for an examination, she discovers that her husband’s cycle has been stolen. Basa Devi is reluctant to file an FIR for the offence as is she apprehensive about approaching the police. Is her apprehension justified?
4. >Sheetal, a woman who has started work in a mining factory is not happy about the conditions and feels that there should be more facilities for safeguarding the interests of working women in the factory. Please inform her about provisions for safeguarding the interests of working women.
5. Pragya is a 45-year-old housewife living in a rural village of Bihar. She hails from a lower middle-class family. She was educated up to 5th grade and then got married while she was 15years old. Her husband has a small goods shop at Patna, and stays in the city 100 km away from home. They have three sons. Her sons are educated; the eldest son is settled in the city with his family. Her second son looks after the farm while the youngest is studying. Pragya’s day is always busy. Her daily routine involves getting up at five in the morning. After sweeping the house and straightening up, she sweeps the yard to keep out the dust. Early in the morning, Pragya milks the family’s cows and sends the milk to the co-operative. She takes her bath and starts preparing the morning breakfast. After preparing breakfast, she washes the dishes, cleans the kitchen, prepares food for the cattle, and then cleans the cattle shed. By this time it is almost late morning. She starts preparing for lunch by cleaning, cutting, and washing vegetables, then prepares the meal. Pragya has to ensure that her family gets lunch at the right time, as her son needs to get back to his work in the field. Pragya also works on the farm with her son. Pragya is fortunate that the family has a bore well, which makes it easier for her to collect water. Previously, they did not have one and she had to queue for hours in order to get water. Pragya alone takes care of the family kitchen garden. She is responsible for the planting, weeding, and watering. Her garden has potato, banana, and green vegetables, all of which are used to feed her family. In the afternoons, she takes the cows out, sometimes with the help of her two sons. She also prepares cow dung cakes for fuel, which is used during the winter. Before evening, she finishes her cooking. The family eats and goes to bed early as their day starts before sunrise. Pragya does the cooking and serves the family herself, though sometimes her second son helps her. She says that she very rarely has any free time; all day she is occupied with work. She prefers to rest or sleep whenever she has some time off from her work. Sometime s she visits her husband in the city.
   * Should socio-economic value be attached to her work ?
6. >Sonal and Ambhuj have been married for 2 and half years. One night, at their home Ambhuj approaches Sonal to engage in sexual intercourse, but she refuses. Nevertheless, he forces himself on her and engages in sexual intercourse, against her will.
   * Does this constitute rape?
   * As a husband, is Ambhuj entitled to sexual intercourse with his wife, irrespective of her consent?
7. >In response to a question on a recent rape case in his area, a politician remarks that “Rape is inevitable as boys will be boys”. Comment
8. >Deepa is a Hindu woman who lives in an orthodox Hindu joint family comprising of her parents and her brothers Dinesh and Devendra. She is married off to a Hindu man, Kishore, in 2004. Her father dies in 2007, leaving behind a large amount of ancestral property. At the funeral, she learns that Dinesh and Devendra are planning to partition the property between themselves. She asks them if she has a share in the property, but they deny her a share stating that a significant amount of money was spent on her wedding. She approaches you for help. Describe the legal steps you will take, and mention specific provisions of law that you will use.
9. >Sheeba is a Muslim woman who gets married to Salim, a Muslim man in 2008. At the time of marriage, she is given a part of her *Mehr* amounting to Rs. 50,000. In June 2012, Salim divorces her via a triple *talaq*, the validity of which is not in dispute. However, he asks her to leave the house after paying her a sum of Rs. 50,000 in cash. Sheeba feels that the amount will be inadequate to sustain her and approaches you in July 2012 to help her obtain maintenance. Describe the legal steps you will take, and mention specific provisions of law that you will use.
10. >Revathi, a Dalit woman eloped with Kumaraswamy, a kshatriya hindu man in January 2006. The wedding took place in a temple where the two of them exchanged garlands. As per the customs of Revathi's community, the *saptapadi* (seven steps around the fire) is not required and it was not performed. However, a sari was given to her by Kumaraswamy, as per his community's customs. They exchanged garlands and the auspicious moment was photographed. Due to opposition from their families, they were unable to register the marriage. They lived happily for two years after which Kumaraswamy started harassing Revathi and eventually threw her out of the house (which was owned by him) in July 2008. She found out that he was having an affair with another (Hindu) woman for a year and had married her in June 2008 (this marriage was registered). She approaches you with the photographs of her marriage to Kumaraswamy, to obtain relief. When Kumaraswamy's wife finds out about his earlier marriage, she is also furious at having been cheated and approaches you separately, asking you to help her since Kumaraswamy is trying to throw her out of the house as well.
    * Is Revathi's marriage to Kumaraswamy a valid marriage under the Hindu Marriage Act?
    * Is Kumaraswamy's second marriage a valid marriage under the Hindu Marriage Act?
    * Do either of the women have a legal remedy against Kumaraswamy? If so, what?
    * Can either or both of the women claim maintenance from Kumaraswamy? What other rights are available to them?
    * In which court(s) will you file for these reliefs?