



# SATHYABAMA

INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)

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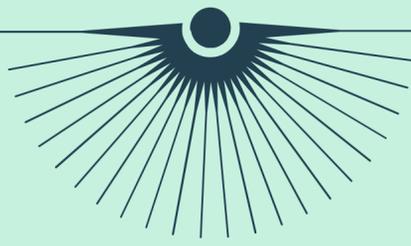
# COL. DR. JEPPIAAR 2ND ALL INDIA VIRTUAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION 2021



VIRTUAL MODE

APRIL 8<sup>TH</sup> TO 10<sup>TH</sup> 2021

**ORGANISED BY SCHOOL OF LAW  
MOOT COURT SOCIETY**



WITH THE BLESSINGS OF  
**FOUNDER CHANCELLOR**  
COL. DR. JEPPIAAR M.A,B.L,Ph.D

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DEAN, SCHOOL OF LAW

**ORGANIZING SECRETARY**

**Mr. P.S.S. GOWRISHANGAR** M.L.,  
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, SCHOOL OF LAW





## **ABOUT SATHYABAMA:**

A prestigious institution which outshines in all fields for more than three successful decades is our Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology. With the blessings of our Founder Chancellor, Col. Dr. Jeppiaar, and under the dynamic leadership of Dr. Mariazeena Johnson, Chancellor, Dr. Marie Johnson, President and Ms. Maria Bernadette Tamilarasi Johnson, Vice President., our esteemed institution has secured 39th rank in the NIRF RANKING 2020 and it is ranked among the top 50 universities in the country for the 5th consecutive year. Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology is offering multi-disciplinary academic programmes in various fields of Engineering, Science, Technology, Law, Architecture, Pharmacy, Nursing, Dental and Management. It is established under Sec.3 of UGC Act, 1956 and is been Accredited with 'A' Grade by the nation's prestigious accreditation body, the National Accreditation and Assessment council. In the process of serving relentlessly to the society in education sector, institution has received many recognitions and accreditations, attained Deemed University Status in 2001, accreditation with A grade by NAAC, 4 Star Rating by QS – Quacquarelli Symonds (QS), and QS I-Gauge Diamond rating for overall excellence, ranked 351+ among the Asian University by Times Higher Education are notable. Sathyabama has secured top 5th among the Indian Universities in the recently announced ARIIA 2020 rankings for innovation. Sathyabama has emerged as a leading institution and achieved excellence in higher education to the international standards through 49 Undergraduate Programmes, 21 Post graduation programmes, Research, Technology Incubation, Product innovation in Science and Technology.

## **ABOUT SCHOOL OF LAW:**

Sathyabama School of Law aspires to be an internationally-renowned centre for research and teaching in law. School of Law is dedicated in advancing human dignity, social welfare and justice through knowledge of law. School of Law offers B.A.LL.B (Honors), B.Com.LL.B (Honours), B.B.A.LL.B (Honours) and LL.B Programmes. Our courses are academically rigorous, informed by the latest research. Courses are taught by dedicated, efficient and industrious faculty and a cadre of intellects that includes respected judges and experienced practitioners. We work with a wide variety of groups including the legal profession, policy makers, research bodies and organizations. This reflects our strength in many fields of legal and socio-legal research and this give our students the opportunity to interact with internationally-respected scholars. Our programmes will prepare students for a career in the legal profession and beyond. The curriculum has been designed to provide with a strong foundation in the core subjects coupled with opportunities to pursue optional courses in areas of undergraduate's choosing. One of the unique facets of the School of Law is the opportunity provided for students to take part in both national and international competitions. This allows students to expand on the knowledge obtained through the compulsory moot and internal competitions whilst also affording the opportunity to meet fellow students across numerous institutions. These will enhance the required qualities in the dynamic legal industry. Students will acquire the legal knowledge, skills and values needed to help others and to distinguish themselves by making a true impact upon the world.





## **Moot Proposition**

1. Sandana and Mondana are two neighbouring nations in the Asian subcontinent. During the reign of the Byomkish Empire, Mondana was part of Sandana. After receiving independence from the Byomkish Empire on 15th August 1947, a separate nation of Mondana was carved out from Sandana due to religious and linguistic differences. During the reign of the Byomkish Empire, Sandana also consisted of 500 princely states. The rulers of the princely states were responsible for the administration of their territories, and had signed subsidiary alliance treaties with the Byomkish Empire. After announcing the partition of Sandana and Mondana in 1947, the Byomkish Empire stated that the princely states could join either of the newly independent dominions of Sandana and Mondana, or could also choose to remain independent. 499 out of 500 princely States acceded to the Dominion of Sandana, on account of linguistic and religious similarities.

2. All the princely states acceded to the Sandana dominion after signing an Instrument of Accession. The only princely state which refused to accede to either Dominion was the princely state of Chilliy. Chilliy was known for its apple orchards, lakes and scenic beauty, and was popularly referred to as “paradise on earth”. The princely state of Chilliy shared borders with both Sandana and Mondana, and was divided into 3 broad regions, which were Chutney, Molgapudi and Thakali.

3. In 1947, Chilliy was ruled by Maharaja Kari Singh, who signed a “Standstill Agreement” with both Sandana and Mondana, stating that he needed one year to decide on Chilliy’s future, and would not tolerate any intervention by either Sandana and Mondana. But, in October 1947, less than two months after independence from Byomkish rule, a group of tribal invaders entered Chilliy, with the intention of usurping Chilliy by force, and making it join the State of Mondana. These tribal invaders had the tacit backing of the interim Government of Mondana. Maharaja Kari Singh’s army was taken by surprise, and couldn’t match up to the strength of the invaders. He approached the Interim Government of Sandana for assistance.





4. The Interim Government, headed by PM Gulab Chachaji stated that if Chilliy would agree to accede to Sandana – they would send the Sandanian Army to throw out the tribal invaders. On October 26, 1947, Maharaja Kari Singh signed an Instrument of Accession with the Interim Government, and acceded to the newly formed Dominion of Sandana. However, the accession of the princely State of Sandana was not unconditional – and the Instrument of Accession stated that once the situation stabilizes, a plebiscite should be conducted to ascertain the will of the people, and to decide whether Chilliy should permanently accede to Sandana or Mondana. The Instrument of Accession also stated that Chilliy’s accession shall be limited to just 3 subject matters – defence, communications and foreign affairs. In all other matters, Chilliy shall have the freedom to determine its own affairs independently.

5. But, soon after Maharaja Kari Singh signed the Instrument of Accession, the newly formed Republic of Mondana went to war with Sandana, with the intention of occupying Chilliy by force, and making it a part of Mondana. As the war went on, the Interim Governments of Sandana and Mondana took the Chilliy dispute to the United Nations, for a peaceful settlement. While the matter was pending before the United Nations, Mondana had also occupied a part of Chilliy, which is today known as Mondana-occupied Chilliy. Meanwhile, in April 1948, the United Nations Security Council passed a resolution (U.N.S.C 47) stating that Mondana should withdraw from Chilliy, and that after there is a ceasefire, the will of the people should be ascertained through a fair and impartial plebiscite.

6. After the passing of the U.N.S.C Resolution, there was an impasse and stalemate between the two neighbors, as Mondana refused to withdraw, and Sandana stated that in accordance with UNSC 47 - unless Mondana completely withdraws, it shall not conduct a plebiscite. Over the years, the Chilliy issue could not be conclusively resolved. Mondana unsuccessfully tried going to war with Sandana in 1965 and 1999, to claim parts of Chilliy. Mondana has also engaged itself in a proxy-war with Sandana over the last three decades, by providing tacit support to cross-border terrorism in the State of Chilliy.





7. In the Constituent Assembly of Sandana, special provisions were made in the Sandanian Constitution to safeguard the special status of the State of Chilliy. A separate Constituent Assembly was also set-up to draft a separate Constitution for the State of Chilliy. This Constitution was ratified in 1957. Along with a separate Constitution, Chilliy was also granted its own separate flag. Over the years, granting a special status to Chilliy was opposed by the Kamal Khilega Dal (KKD), which was one of the prominent political parties in Sandana. They argued that the provisions which conferred a special status to Chilliy prevented the ‘complete integration’ of Chilliy with Sandana, and must hence be abrogated. They promised to abrogate these provisions once they came to power.

8. When the KKD was in power from 1998-2004, it did not abrogate Chilliy’s special status, as it feared opposition from the regional parties of Chilliy. When KKD returned to power in 2014, there was intense speculation as to whether it would live up to its ideological view on Chilliy. In 2014, after the Legislative Assembly elections of Chilliy, KKD emerged as the single largest party in the State. As it did not have sufficient numbers to form the Government, it entered into an alliance with the Janta Janardhan Party (JJP), which was a regional party in Chilliy.

9. KKD and JJP formed a coalition Government despite being on the opposite ends of the ideological spectrum. JJP had always firmly stated that it would reject any alteration to the special status of Chilliy, which in its view, was a constitutional promise that cannot be taken away. KKD and JJP ran a coalition Government for two years, and then broke their alliance over certain differences which could not be reconciled. After the split of their alliance and the fall of the KKD-JJP alliance government, President’s Rule was imposed in Chilliy from December 2018. KKD did not take any steps in this regard for 5 years, until it 1. got re-elected in May 2019 – and had an absolute majority in both Houses of Parliament. In July 2019, there was intense speculation in Chilliy that KKD would finally implement its ideological stance.



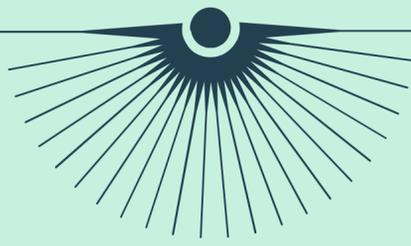


By the end of July 2019, tourists were asked to vacate Chilli, and the number of security personnel in the region was also beefed up. On 4th August, all forms of communication networks were also snapped, leaving the people of Chilli with no access to landlines, mobile internet services etc.

10. Next morning, the President of Sandana issued a Presidential Order, which was followed by a statutory resolution that was introduced by the Union Home Minister in Parliament. Through this statutory resolution, the special status of Chilli was done away with. On the same day, the Chilli Reorganization Act, 2019 was also introduced, which converted the State of Chilli into 2 Union Territories – (i) the Union Territory of Chutney and Molgapudi & (ii) the Union Territory of Thakali. The statutory resolution and the Reorganization Act were passed by both Houses of Parliament by the evening of 6th August. Opposition parties vehemently criticized the Government's unilateral decisions, and contended that changing the status of a State that was under President's Rule was a fraud on the Sandanian Constitution. Within the next two weeks, Freedom for Chilli, an NGO based in the Molgapudi region decided to challenge the conversion of the State of Chilli into 2 Union Territories.

11. Meanwhile, on 5th August, after the proposed changes were introduced in Parliament, all political leaders belonging to opposition parties in Chilli were placed under house arrest. All communication services also were not restored. While landlines and telephone services were gradually restored, there was an absolute ban on internet services for the rest of the year. This was challenged before the Supreme Court of Sandana. Before the Supreme Court, the Central Government opposed the grant of internet services, stating that the security situation in Chilli (which was affected by cross-border terrorism) would be affected if access to internet was provided. In a judgment delivered on 10th January 2020, the Court directed the constitution of a Review Committee, which would periodically review whether internet access could be granted.





12. After the Supreme Court decision, the Central Government restored internet services at 2G data speed. The residents of Chilly continued to voice their concerns, as 2G internet services were insufficient for most essential activities conducted over the internet. A number of activists, lawyers, and NGO's requested the Government to restore access to 4G Mobile internet services in the newly constituted Union Territories. There were also growing concerns over the prolonged extension of President's Rule, and there were calls made to hold elections. 2 months later, on 25th March 2020, the Prime Minister of Santana, Shri Baltendra Todi, announced a nationwide lockdown to counter the Covid-19 pandemic.

13. Around 5 days after the lockdown was announced, the Home Minister of Santana, in another surprise move, also announced a new domicile reservation policy for the Union Territory of Chutney and Molgapudi. This new domicile policy was notified by invoking the powers conferred by the Chilly Reorganization Act, 2019. However, no such domicile reservation policy was notified for the Union Territory of Thakali. The residents of Chutney and Molgapudi voiced their concerns over the new domicile policy, stating that it severely diluted the domicile criteria, in comparison to the position that existed before the changes introduced on 5th August. The residents of Thakali also voiced their protest, stating that domicile safeguards had not been given to them. Lawyers for Chilly, which was an NGO based in Thakali, decided to challenge the new domicile policy before the Supreme Court of Sandana.

14. Meanwhile, the absence of 4G internet services made access to education and hospitals very difficult – as the pandemic continued to disrupt daily life. As the people of Chilly could access internet services only at 2G speed, they faced additional difficulties. Students found it difficult to prepare for competitive examinations and attend their online classes. Patients also found it difficult to get access to telemedicine facilities with doctors. In the month of May, a group of





activists once again petitioned the Supreme Court – demanding a restoration of 4G services. The Supreme Court constituted a Committee of bureaucrats to examine the matter, and determine whether 4G mobile services must be restored.

15. The Committee constituted by the Supreme Court refused to recommend the restoration of 4G services, and the Home Ministry continued to deny access to 4G services, stating that the precarious security situation of Chilli must be taken into account. Justice for Chilli, another NGO based in the Chutney region, began conducting interviews to document the sufferings of those who had been severely affected by the denial of 4G services.

16. It prepared a report, where it noted the following: (i) in the Chutney region, 1463 students could not attend and access their online classes, as they do not have access to 4G internet speed. (ii) 275 students could not prepare effectively for the IIT-JEE examination, as the absence of fast internet services prevented them from having access to requisite study materials; (iii) 58 patients could not effectively receive telemedicine facilities from their doctors – for ailments that require a periodic check-up. For instance, 12 of these patients suffered heart ailments and aggravated pre-existing conditions because they could not have a timely consultation with their doctors. (The assertions of all the students and doctors were verified after the interview, and were found to be accurate.)

17. After speaking to the students and doctors they had interviewed, Justice for Chilli felt that merely documenting their stories is not sufficient, and that the Government should be directed to compensate all the affected students and doctors. They decided to file a public interest litigation before the Supreme Court, on behalf of the students and doctors – who were denied access to 4G internet services. Before the Supreme Court, Justice for Chilli contended that the Union Government must grant compensation to all the residents whom it had interviewed, as their fundamental rights had been violated by the Government's policy.





They also filed detailed affidavits on behalf of every student and patient who was being represented before the Court.

18. At the preliminary hearing, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court noted that there were a number of other matters relating to the erstwhile State of Chilly, that were also pending before the Supreme Court. As substantial questions of law were involved, the Chief Justice directed the constitution of a 5 – judge bench, that shall also hear the matters relating to the constitutionality of the bifurcation of Chilly, and the constitutionality of the new domicile policy. The Court framed the following issues, which shall be adjudicated upon by the Constitution Bench:

(i) Whether the conversion of the State of Chilly into 2 separate Union Territories was constitutionally valid?

(ii) Whether the Centre Government had the power to enact a new domicile policy for the Union Territory of Chutney & Molgapudi? Whether this policy is constitutionally valid?

(iii) Whether the petitioners who are being represented before the Court by Justice for Chilly are entitled to claim compensation for the proclaimed violation of their fundamental rights?

**Instructions:**

(a) The Constitution of Sandana is in pari materia with the Indian Constitution.

(b) The laws, rules, regulations and constitutional provisions applicable to the erstwhile State of Chilly are in pari materia with the laws, rules, regulations and constitutional provisions applicable in the erstwhile State of Jammu & Kashmir. The new domicile policy for the Union Territory of Chutney & Molgapudi is also in pari materia with the similar domicile policy notified in April, and amended thereafter.

(c) The changes that were proposed before the Parliament of Sandana on 5th August 2019 are in pari materia to the changes introduced before the Rajya Sabha on 5th August 2019.

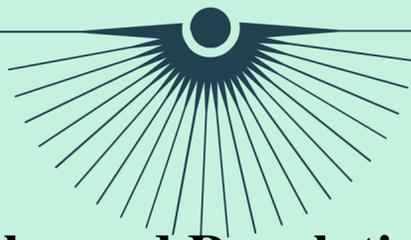
(d) Participants must rely only on the facts and events that have been referred to in the Moot Proposition. Reliance on any other fact is not permitted.

(e) Participants shall address the Court only on the 3 issues framed above. Other related issues are not before this Constitution Bench.

(f) Problem drafted by Mr. Varun Kannan, Associate in the General Corporate Practice at the Mumbai office of Cyril Amarchand Mangaldas and Mr. Atul alexander Assistant professor of law at West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences

**Note:** The Moot Proposition is purely fictional. Resemblance of any kind to any person (living or dead), name, company, property, political party, union, association or organisation, et. is purely coincidental.





## **Rules and Regulations**

### **I. DEFINITIONS:**

The following terms shall have the corresponding meanings unless otherwise specified:

1. 'Competition' shall be referred as Col. Dr. Jeppiaar Memorial Virtual Moot Court Competition 2021.
2. 'Competition Rules' shall be referred as the official rules of the Competition as amended from time to time.
3. 'IST' shall be referred as Indian Standard Time.
4. 'INR' shall be referred as Indian Rupee.
5. 'Knock-out round' shall be referred as the Semi-finals and Final round of the Competition.
6. 'Memorial' shall be referred as the memorandum of written submissions submitted by any participating team as per the rules of the competition.
7. 'Moot Problem' shall be referred as the facts and issues released by the organizers of the Competition with its clarifications and corrections.
8. 'Organizing Committee' shall be referred as the committee appointed for the administration and conduct of the Competition including any other authorized persons and of all events leading up to the Competition.
9. 'Official Email' shall be referred as the official email ID of the Col. Dr. Jeppiaar Memorial Virtual Moot Court Competition 2021, which is [sslmootsociety@gmail.com](mailto:sslmootsociety@gmail.com).

### **II. GENERAL RULES:**

#### **A. COMPOSITION AND ELIGIBILITY**

- Each team shall comprise two speakers and one researcher.
- Students from all law colleges/institutions/universities across the country recognized by the Bar Council of India are eligible to take part in the competition.
- All participants must be currently pursuing their bachelor's degree in Law, i.e., either 3 year or 5-year courses.
- Only one team per college shall be allowed to participate.
- The official language of the competition shall be English.





## **B. DRESS CODE**

The dress code for all participants throughout the competition shall be white shirt, black blazer (optional), and black trousers, black tie (optional) for men and white shirt/kurta, black blazer (optional), black trousers for women. Strict adherence to the dress code is required.

## **C. COURT MANNERISMS**

- The participants are expected to strictly maintain the decency and decorum of the Court and conduct themselves in the manner befitting of the legal profession.
- All participants are required to act in a dignified manner and respect the court.
- Any form of communication between the Bar Table and any person other than those on the Bench is prohibited and if indulged in, will result in a penalty point

## **D. MODE OF ONLINE ROUND**

- The rounds will be conducted via (Zoom). All teams are requested to download the app beforehand on their devices.
- Teams participating in this competition are advised to use a stable internet connection for ensuring smooth presentations.
- The host institution shall not be held responsible for any connectivity or network issues that might arise during the course of oral arguments. .
- Team Code will be communicated via email to every participating team after submission of their memorials to the organizers.
- The background of the participants should be plain and shall not contain any symbols or any representations.
- The participants (speakers) must ensure that any noise or audio other than the voice of the participant should not occur during the online oral rounds. The failure of which (other noises are audible and the judges find it to be disturbing) shall attract disqualification of the participant. It is advisable to plan and prepare for the online oral rounds in advance accordingly.
- Except the speaker who is presenting his/her arguments, all the other participants must mute their audio. In case of any disturbance or interruption, the participant or the entire team to which such participant belongs shall be disqualified.
- No faculty member, coach, or a designated observer will be allowed to join the video-conferencing or chat room during the session.





## **E. THEME OF THE COMPETITION**

The Moot Proposition of the competition will be based majorly on (Constitutional and Criminal Laws).

## **III. REGISTRATION:**

### **Provisional Registration:**

- The participant teams are required to register provisionally through a mail confirming your participation (details of the team, roles and name of your institution) to [sslmootsociety@gmail.com](mailto:sslmootsociety@gmail.com).
- Once the provisional registration is successfully completed, the teams are required to complete the main registration.
- The last date for provisional registration is 10.03.2021.

### **Main Registration:**

- The Main Registration shall be completed by filling up the google form which will be mailed by the Organizing Committee once your provisional registration is successfully completed.

**REGISTRATION LINK-** <https://forms.gle/YZD6fyUU6jmE8XgR7>

- The Google Form must be filled once by each team and College Identity Card/ any other identification document of each participant must be also be uploaded with the Google Forms. The section for the same has been created in the form.
- Teams are supposed to complete their Registration by 15.03.2021 by 10:00 pm IST.
- The registration fee shall be Rs. 2000 per team.
- The Mode of Payment of the registration fee shall be Account Transfer or UPI transfer.
- The registration fee shall be paid in favour of the below-mentioned Account.

A/c No- 616546836

IFSC Code- IDIB000S201

Account Holder's Name- Dr. Dilshad Shaik

OR

Google Pay Number: 9849000331





- The Registration shall be deemed complete only when the Registration fee has been remitted successfully and the Application form is duly filled.
- Once the application form is filled, the Organizing Committee shall send a confirmation mail to the teams [within 24 hours of registration], which shall consist of their Team Code.
- The teams shall quote this Team Code in all further communications with the Organizing Committee.
- The registration fee shall be non-refundable and non-transferable.

#### **IV. MEMORIAL:**

- Participants are required to submit Memorandum or Written Submissions on behalf of both the Petitioner(s) and the Respondent(s).
- Only the Team Code shall be specified on the top right corner of the Memorandum. Any reference to the participating institution/college/university shall result in immediate disqualification.
- No amendment to the memorandum shall be permitted after submission of the soft copies.
- Memorials must contain the following:
  - a. Cover page (shall include Year of the Competition, Cause Title, Forum/Court, designation as Petitioner or Respondent Memo, Team Code on the top right corner)
  - b. Table of Contents
  - c. List of Abbreviations
  - d. Index of Authorities
  - e. Statement of Jurisdiction (strictly restrict to 1 page).
  - f. Statement of Facts (strictly restrict to 1 page; argumentative Statement of Facts shall be penalized).
  - g. Statement of Issues
  - h. Summary of Arguments
  - i. Arguments Advanced
  - j. Prayer

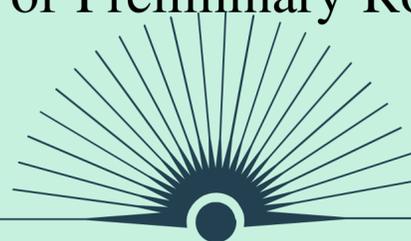




- The Cover Page shall be: Blue for Petitioner Memorandum Red for Respondent Memorandum
- Each Memorandum shall not exceed 30 pages, inclusive of cover page
- The following content specifications shall be strictly adhered to:
  - i. Language: English.
  - ii. Body Font & Size: Times New Roman, 12; Line Spacing: 1.5 [The spacing need not be followed for the Cover Page, any Tabular Column, Header or Footer].
  - iii. Footnotes Font & Size: Times New Roman, 10; Line Spacing: 1.0;
  - iv. Paragraph Spacing: None; No additional space between footnotes. Substantive Footnoting is strictly prohibited.
  - v. Alignment (Body & Footnotes): Justified Margin: 1 inch on all 4 sides.
  - vi. Citation Method: The Bluebook, A Uniform System of Citation, Harvard Law Review, 20th Edition
- Only soft copies of memorials shall be submitted in both pdf and .doc format latest by 10 pm on 05.04.2021. No memorials shall be accepted after the prescribed date. Authorities shall be submitted in pdf format on or before 07.04.2021 with the allotted team code.
- Any memorial submitted after the deadline shall be subject to penalty for late submission.
- The memorials shall be mailed to [sslmootsociety@gmail.com](mailto:sslmootsociety@gmail.com) with the subject of the mail being “Memorial Submission – ‘Team Code’”.
- Violation of any of the above rules shall result in the deduction of points.
- In case of any issue regarding time, the receiving time mentioned in the organizers email id i.e. ‘[sslmootsociety@gmail.com](mailto:sslmootsociety@gmail.com)’ will be considered to be final. And the sole decision rights are with the organizers.
- Compendium has to be submitted to the organizing committee through e-mail at the time of memorial submission. The Compendium should only be one PDF file, for easy accessibility of the judges.

## **V. FORMAT OF THE COMPETITION:**

- The competition shall consist of Preliminary Round, Quater finals, Semi-finals and a Final round.





- The oral round shall consist of two Preliminary Rounds, Quarter finals, Semi-finals and a Final round. Top eight participants will proceed to the Quarter finals.
- All the others rules for the Quarter finals shall be similar to the preliminary rounds.

### **A. Preliminary Round:**

- Each team shall argue twice in the Preliminary Rounds, once for the Petitioner and once for the Respondent.
- The team fixtures shall be determined through **DRAW OF LOTS**.
- WhatsApp Groups will be created to facilitate communication with the ‘Ushers’ as Admins. The contact numbers given by the teams at the time of registration will be used for the creation of WhatsApp Groups. The Ushers will send instructions and guide the teams throughout the competition through this WhatsApp Group.
- No team shall face each other more than once in the preliminary rounds.
- The time limit for the oral round shall be thirty (30) minutes for each team. This shall include the time for both the speakers from the team and the time reserved for rebuttal and sur-rebuttal. Judges may at their discretion, extend the time allotted for the oral arguments up to a maximum of 5 minutes.
- A further 10 minutes will be provided to teams in case of any technical qualms, which must be duly reported to the usher.
- Scouting is strictly prohibited.
- The exchange of memorials for the preliminary rounds will be done via the respective Email IDs provided by the teams. Memorandums of the opponents for each respective round will be mailed to the teams.
- The announcement of results of preliminary rounds will take place. The decision of the judges would be final and would not be questioned or changed in any circumstances.
- The top four teams with maximum wins will proceed to the semi-final round where marks of the memorial and marks awarded for pleadings hold the weightage of 50% each. Winning the rounds shall be considered primarily and if there is a tie then the participant with the highest cumulative score will proceed to the next round.





- In case of further tie, highest memorial marks will be taken into consideration to decide the winner.

### **B. Quarter-Final Round:**

- Eight (8) teams shall advance to the Quarter-final, which will be selected on a knock-out basis.
- The team fixtures shall be determined through DRAW OF LOTS.
- Each side shall get a maximum time of 30 minutes to present their arguments of which no Speaker shall be permitted to address the Court for more than 25 minutes. The time limit is inclusive of the time for Rebuttal or Sur-rebuttal respectively. The maximum time for Rebuttal is 5 minutes and the maximum time for Sur-rebuttal is 2 minutes
- Winner from each court room will proceed further to the Final round.
- In the event of a tie, the memorandum score of the team shall be considered.
- The exchange of memorials for the preliminary rounds will be done via the respective Email IDs provided by the teams. Memorandums of the opponents for each respective round will be mailed to the teams.

### **C. Semi-Final Round:**

- Four (4) teams shall advance to the Semi-finals, which will be selected on a knock-out basis.
- The team fixtures shall be determined through DRAW OF LOTS.
- Each side shall get a maximum time of 45 minutes to present their arguments of which no Speaker shall be permitted to address the Court for more than 25 minutes. The time limit is inclusive of the time for Rebuttal or Sur-rebuttal respectively. The maximum time for Rebuttal is 5 minutes and the maximum time for Sur-rebuttal is 2 minutes
- Winner from each court room will proceed further to the Final round.
- In the event of a tie, the memorandum score of the team shall be considered.
- The exchange of memorials for the Semi-final round will be done via the respective Email IDs provided by the teams. Memorandums of the opponents for each respective round will be mailed to the teams.





#### **D. Final Round:**

- The maximum time for arguments per side shall be the same as in the Semi-finals.
- A maximum of five minutes shall be reserved for rebuttals and sur-rebuttals.
- Written communication during the Oral Round shall be limited to electronic written communication among team members via “Chat-box” or “Conversation” feature on the app. No other verbal/non-verbal communication may take place.
- The winner of the Final Round shall be declared the Winner of the Competition.

#### **VI. EVALUATION CRITERIA:**

##### **Basis of Evaluation of Memorial:**

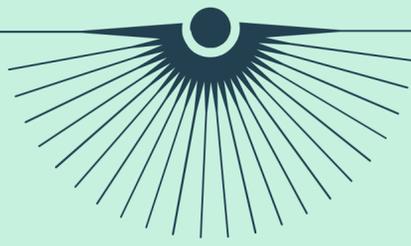
Following would be criteria for judging the Memoranda:

<b>S. NO</b>	<b>PARAMETERS</b>	<b>MARKS ALLOTTED</b>
1.	Understanding of Law and extent of research	<b>25</b>
2.	Originality, Articulation and Clarity in Analysis	<b>20</b>
3.	Knowledge and Integration of Facts	<b>15</b>
4.	Logical progression of Ideas and Use of Authorities	<b>15</b>
5.	Persuasiveness of presentation and formatting of citations	<b>15</b>
6.	Grammar	<b>10</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>

##### **Basis of Evaluation of oral Arguments:**

<b>S. NO.</b>	<b>PARAMETERS</b>	<b>MARKS ALLOTTED</b>
1.	Knowledge of law	<b>20</b>
2.	Application of law to facts	<b>20</b>
3.	Ingenuity & ability to answer questions	<b>15</b>
4.	Court mannerism	<b>15</b>
5.	Persuasiveness and style of presentation	<b>10</b>
6.	Time management	<b>10</b>
7.	Co-ordination & team work	<b>10</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>





## VII. MISCELLANEOUS

- The Organizing Committee shall reserve the right to amend, modify, change or repeal any of the competition rules at any stage. The committee shall communicate any changes made in the competition rules to the Participating Teams.
- Team(s) under no circumstances shall approach the Judges with any complaints.
- The Organising Committee's decision shall be final in all matters concerning the competition.
- The Organizers shall not be responsible for any loss or slow Internet Connection during the Competition. We request all the participants to arrange a proper internet connection.

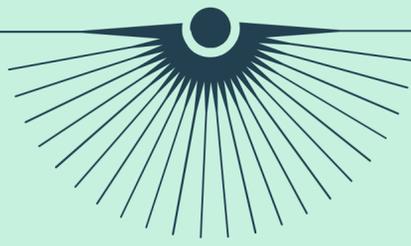
## VIII. AWARDS

1. Winner: **Rs. 10,000** and merit certificate.
2. Runner up: **Rs. 5,000** and merit certificate.
3. Best Student Advocate: **Rs. 2,000** and merit certificate.
4. Best Memorial: **Rs. 2000** and merit certificate.
5. CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION: E-certificate of participation shall be provided to all the participants who will be submitting the memorial.

## X. ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

1. In case of any disputes, the decision of the organizing committee shall be final.
2. Owing to the technical nature of this moot, new problems are bound to emerge, therefore the organizing committee is reserving right to take decisions in case any problem arises during the rounds. All the changes will be informed to the participants in advance.





## **CONTACT DETAILS:**

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**FACULTY COORDINATOR:** Mr.P.S.S. Gowrishangar, +91 96298 48534/ +91 9849000331

## **Moot Court Society:**

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**VICE PRESIDENT:** Mr. C.G. Eeshwaa, +91 63835 50954

**TREASURER:** Ms. V.J. Bhagavath Harini, +91 63807 34025

**SECRETARY:** Mr. V. Naveen, +91 99403 18218

## **REGISTRATION DETAILS:**

For Provisional Registration- [sslmootsociety@gmail.com](mailto:sslmootsociety@gmail.com)

For Main Registration- <https://forms.gle/YZD6fyUU6jmE8XgR7>



**SCAN THE QR CODE TO REGISTER**





# **SATHYABAMA**

**INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)**

Accredited with Grade "B" by NAAC | Approved by AICTE

## **DATES AND EVENTS**

<b>S.NO</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>EVENT</b>
1.	24.02.2021	Releasing problem
2.	10.03.2021	Last date for Provisional registration
3.	15 .03.2021	Last date for Payment and closing of registration
4.	05.04.2021	Last date for Memorial submission
5.	07.04.2021	Announcement of Memorial marks
6.	07.04.2021	Last date for Authority submission
7.	08.04.2021	Inauguration, Drawing of lots and memorial exchange
8.	09.04.2021	Preliminary rounds, quarter finals.
9.	10.04.2021	Semifinals, finals and valedictory.

