



INTRA MOOT COURT COMPETITION, 2024

Organized by:

**MOOT COURT SOCIETY, INDIAN INSTITUTE OF LEGAL STUDIES
SILIGURI**

(August-December Session, 2024)

Conducted From: 31st August, 2024 – 16th November, 2024

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF LEGAL STUDIES, MOOT COURT SOCIETY,

BROCHURE

DETAILED SCHEDULE AND MOOT PROBLEMS: -

SCHEDULE - I

SL. NO.	EVENT	DATE
1.	Release of Moot Problem	16 th August, 2024
2.	Last date of team Registration Students can register by filling the google form through the following link: https://forms.gle/t1chZ871UJgNrghFA	23 rd August, 2024
3.	Last date of memorial Submission, Draw of Lots and Memorial Exchange	28 th August, 2024
4.	Oral Rounds-I	31 st August, 2024

MOOT PROPOSITION - I

MOOT PROBLEM FOR 1ST INTRA MOOT COURT COMPETITION, 2024

[5 years B.A/B.B.A/B.COM LL.B. (HONS.) Semester VII, IX & 3 years LL.B. Semester V]

Date of the Competition: 31st August, 2024

1. Anamika Sharma and Piyush Sharma, the petitioner and respondent respectively, have been married for 15 years. They were married in 2008 in Delhi according to Hindu rites and ceremonies. The couple has two children: a daughter, Riya Sharma, aged 14, and a son, Aarav Sharma, aged 10.
2. For the first decade of their marriage, Anamika and Piyush led a relatively harmonious life. Anamika, a postgraduate in commerce, chose to be a homemaker to take care of their children and manage the household. Piyush, an IT professional, has been the sole breadwinner of the family. He worked for a reputable multinational company and earned a substantial salary, which ensured a comfortable lifestyle for the family.
3. The couple initially shared a strong bond and had a loving relationship. They frequently engaged in family activities, went on vacations, and maintained a close-knit social circle. Anamika supported Piyush's career, often entertaining his colleagues and ensuring that he could focus on his work without worrying about household responsibilities.

4. However, over the last five years, the relationship between Anamika and Piyush began to deteriorate. Anamika alleges that Piyush's behavior became increasingly erratic and abusive. She claims that Piyush developed a drinking problem, which led to frequent physical and verbal abuse. Anamika also asserts that Piyush's excessive drinking has negatively affected his professional life, causing financial instability in the family. She recalls several incidents where Piyush returned home late at night, intoxicated, and created disturbances that frightened the children.
5. In 2019, Anamika discovered that Piyush was having an extramarital affair with a colleague, Katrina. She found incriminating messages and photographs on Piyush's phone, which confirmed her suspicions. Despite confronting him and seeking counseling, Piyush continued his relationship with Katrina. Anamika even approached Katrina, hoping to resolve the issue, but her efforts were in vain. The affair took a toll on Anamika's mental health, leading to severe anxiety and depression.
6. Anamika decided to separate from Piyush and moved to her parents' house with their children in 2020. Since the separation, Piyush has neither provided any financial support for Anamika and the children nor made any attempts to reconcile. Anamika, with no independent income, has been struggling to meet the financial needs of her children. She had to rely on her aging parents for support, which strained their limited resources. Anamika's parents live in a modest two-bedroom apartment, making it difficult to accommodate the entire family comfortably.
7. The children, Riya and Aarav, have also been affected by the separation. Riya, who was once an excellent student, has shown a decline in her academic performance and has become withdrawn. Aarav, who used to be cheerful and outgoing, has developed behavioral issues and frequently expresses his anger and frustration. Anamika, concerned about her children's well-being, sought professional counseling for them. The counselor suggested that a stable and supportive environment is crucial for their recovery.
8. Consequently, Anamika filed for divorce under Section 13 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, on the grounds of cruelty and adultery. She also seeks alimony and child support. Anamika claims that she has suffered immensely due to Piyush's behavior and that continuing the

marriage is neither feasible nor in the best interest of the children.

9. Piyush, on the other hand, denies the allegations of abuse and adultery. He claims that Anamika's decision to separate was influenced by her parents, who never approved of the marriage. Piyush also asserts that Anamika has been alienating the children from him, making it difficult for him to maintain a relationship with them. He argues that Anamika's parents have been manipulating her to gain control over his assets and finances. Piyush has filed a counter-petition for restitution of conjugal rights under Section 9 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, claiming that he wishes to continue the marriage and provide a stable environment for the children.
10. Piyush also contends that Anamika has exaggerated the extent of his drinking problem and the affair. He admits to having a close friendship with Katrina but denies any sexual relationship. Piyush claims that his late working hours and occasional social drinking were misconstrued by Anamika, leading to unnecessary conflicts. He insists that he still loves Anamika and wants to rebuild their marriage for the sake of their children.

Issues Raised:

1. Whether Anamika Sharma is entitled to a decree of divorce on the grounds of cruelty and adultery under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955?
2. Whether Piyush Sharma's petition for restitution of conjugal rights under Section 9 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, is maintainable?
3. What should be the appropriate amount of alimony and child support for Anamika Sharma and the children?
4. What custody arrangement would best serve the interests of the children, Riya Sharma and Aarav Sharma?

SCHEDULE - II

SL. NO.	EVENT	DATE
1.	Release of Moot Problem	16 th August, 2024
2.	Last date of team Registration Students can register by filling the google form through the following link: https://forms.gle/zU5Rke5jXLgdNweg8	23 rd August, 2024
3.	Last date of memorial Submission, Draw of Lots and Memorial Exchange	12 th September, 2024
4.	Oral Rounds-II	14 th September, 2024

MOOT PROPOSITION - II

MOOT PROBLEM FOR 2ND INTRA MOOT COURT COMPETITION, 2024

[5 years B.A/B.B.A/B.COM LL.B. (HONS.) Semester III, V & 3 years LL.B. Semester III]

Date of the Competition: - 14th September, 2024

1. In the culturally vibrant and diverse nation of Hindustan, the Constitution, which came into effect on January 26, 1950, serves as the foundation of the country's democratic framework. This monumental document guarantees a range of fundamental rights to all citizens, ensuring the protection of life and personal liberty under Article 21. Over the decades, the judiciary has broadened the interpretation of Article 21, evolving it to encompass the right to live with dignity, reflecting the dynamic nature of the Constitution in safeguarding individual rights in a constantly changing society.
2. Against this backdrop, the state of Vishnu Pradesh is home to the ancient Sukhadya sect, a religious community deeply rooted in traditions of spiritual asceticism and detachment from worldly desires. The sect is known for its rigorous pursuit of spiritual liberation, and central to its beliefs is the practice of "Shanti-Mukti." This ritual involves fasting until death, a practice regarded by the sect as a sacred means of achieving ultimate spiritual peace and liberation from the cycle of rebirth. For centuries, Shanti-Mukti has been revered within the Sukhadya community as a voluntary and honourable act undertaken by the most devout

followers. However, the legal status of Shanti-Mukti has sparked considerable debate, particularly in light of modern legal principles that prioritize the protection of life. In 1975, the High Court of Vishnu Pradesh delivered a landmark judgment that upheld Shanti-Mukti under Article 25 of the Constitution, which guarantees the right to freedom of religion. The court's decision was premised on the argument that Shanti-Mukti was an integral part of the Sukhadya sect's religious practices and, as such, deserved protection as a fundamental right. This ruling provided legal recognition to the practice, affirming the community's right to religious freedom. However, it did not address the underlying tension between the exercise of religious freedom and the right to life, as enshrined in Article 21. The broader question of whether an individual's right to practice religion could extend to the right to voluntarily end one's life remained unresolved.

3. The practice of Shanti-Mukti became the center of national attention in January 2024, when a 78-year-old devotee of the Sukhadya sect, Mr. Dharam Shanti, publicly announced his decision to undertake the ritual. Mr. Shanti's decision, which he claimed was deeply rooted in his spiritual beliefs and a desire to attain moksha (spiritual liberation), was met with concern by his family. His children, fearing that their father might be acting under undue influence or coercion, sought the intervention of the District Magistrate of Vishnu Pradesh to prevent him from going through with the ritual. In response to the family's concerns, the District Magistrate invoked Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) to issue an order prohibiting the practice of Shanti-Mukti in the state. The order was justified on the grounds of public safety and the potential for the practice to be misused or abused, effectively criminalizing the ritual. This action by the state authorities triggered a significant controversy, leading to a widespread debate about the balance between religious freedoms and the state's duty to protect life. The Sukhadya community, along with various human rights advocates, vehemently opposed the District Magistrate's order.
4. They argued that the prohibition violated their fundamental rights to freedom of religion and personal liberty. According to them, Shanti-Mukti was a voluntary act of self-determination, a deeply personal choice that should be respected in a democratic society. The debate soon escalated, capturing the attention of legal scholars, religious leaders, and the general public. In the wake of this controversy, several Public Interest Litigations (PILs) were filed in the courts challenging the District Magistrate's order. The petitioners contended that Shanti-

Mukti should be recognized as a fundamental right under Article 21 of the Constitution, arguing that the right to life, as interpreted by the judiciary, includes the right to live and die with dignity. They claimed that Shanti-Mukti, being a voluntary and deeply spiritual act, aligns with this interpretation and should be legally sanctioned. The state government, however, defended its decision to prohibit the practice, asserting that the right to life under Article 21 does not extend

to the right to die. The government argued that permitting Shanti-Mukti could potentially conflict with Sections 306 and 309 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), which criminalize the act of aiding or attempting suicide. According to the state's argument, its primary responsibility is to protect the lives of its citizens, and endorsing a practice like Shanti-Mukti would undermine this fundamental duty. The state maintained that allowing such practices could set a dangerous precedent, potentially leading to abuses and coercion, particularly among vulnerable individuals.

5. As the legal battle unfolded, the case brought to light complex questions about the intersection of religious freedom, personal autonomy, and the state's responsibility to safeguard life. The practice of Shanti-Mukti, while deeply rooted in the cultural and religious traditions of the Sukhadya sect, also poses significant ethical and legal challenges in a modern constitutional democracy. The debate underscored the difficulties in reconciling the protection of individual rights with the need to prevent potential harm. The controversy surrounding Shanti-Mukti also drew attention to broader societal issues, such as the right of the elderly, the autonomy of individuals in making end-of-life decisions, and the role of the state in regulating religious practices. It highlighted the ongoing tension between respecting cultural and religious traditions and upholding the principles of modern law, which prioritize the protection of life and the prevention of harm. As the nation awaited a resolution to the case, it became clear that the outcome would have far-reaching implications for the interpretation of constitutional rights in Hindustan.
6. The present case is pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court and certain issues have been raised in order to resolve the constitutional pandemonium.

ISSUES RAISED:

1. Whether Shanti-Mukti is protected under the rights to freedom of religion (Articles 25 and 26) and life with dignity (Article 21)?
2. Whether Shanti-Mukti constitutes abetment to suicide under Sections 306 and 309 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC)?
3. Whether the state's prohibition of Shanti-Mukti violates the fundamental rights of the Sukhadya sect members?
4. Whether Article 21 includes the right to die with dignity and under what circumstances this right could be exercised?
5. What safeguards could ensure that Shanti-Mukti, if legal, is conducted voluntarily and without coercion?



SCHEDULE - III

SL. NO.	EVENT	DATE
1.	Release of Moot Problem	16 th August, 2024
2.	Last date of team Registration Students can register by filling the google form through the following link: https://forms.gle/zU5Rke5jXLgdNweg8	23 rd August, 2024
3.	Last date of memorial Submission, Draw of Lots and Memorial Exchange	26 th September, 2024
4.	Oral Rounds-III	28 th September, 2024

MOOT PROPOSITION - III

MOOT PROBLEM FOR 3RD INTRA MOOT COURT COMPETITION, 2024

[5 years B.A./B.B.A/B.COM LL.B. (HONS) Semester I & 3 years LL.B. (Hons) Semester I]

Date of Competition: 28th September, 2024

1. Mr. Babu Rao, an Assistant Professor at Siliguri University, was married to Ms. Anuradha, who was also employed at the same university. Their relationship, which began as a friendship during their school days, eventually evolved into a loving partnership, culminating in marriage on 10th July 2024. Both Babu Rao and Anuradha were well-respected professionals, dedicated to their work and supportive of each other.
2. Anuradha had a known history of asthma, a condition she managed well despite occasional flare-ups. On 6th August 2024, Anuradha was feeling unwell and decided to rest at home while Babu Rao went to work. She experienced symptoms such as weakness, fever, and fatigue, which she tried to alleviate by taking paracetamol. When her condition did not improve, Anuradha took an additional dose of the medication. Unfortunately, instead of recovering, her symptoms worsened, leading to severe complications like vomiting and intense stomach pain. Alarmed by her deteriorating condition, Anuradha contacted her husband, who advised her to seek immediate medical attention.
3. Anuradha was admitted to the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) at City Hospital, Siliguri, a prominent healthcare institution in the city. After conducting a series of diagnostic tests, the doctors at the

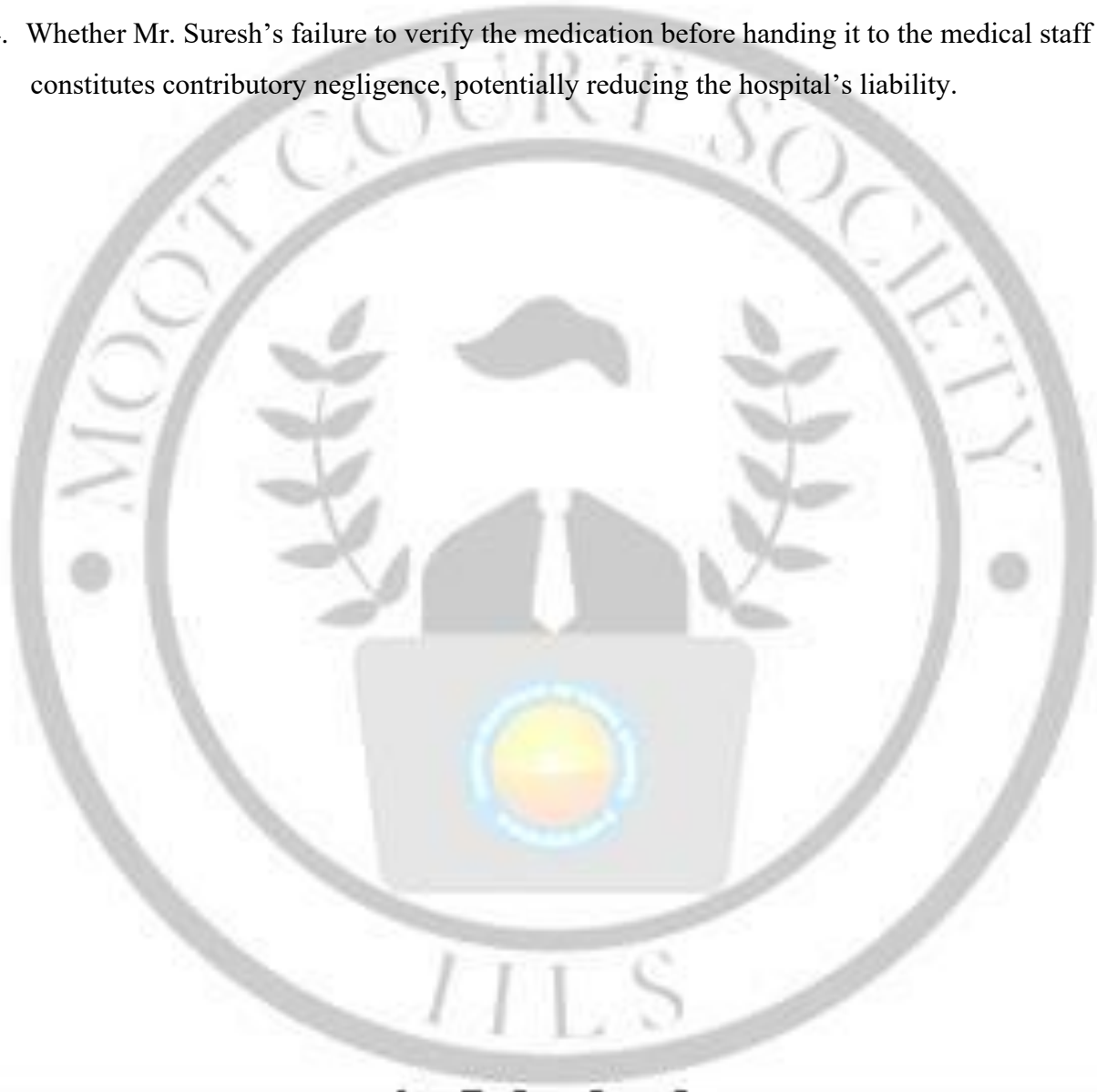
hospital discovered that Anuradha had gallstones, necessitating urgent surgical intervention. The surgery was scheduled for 8th August 2024. Mr. Babu Rao, deeply concerned for his wife's health, completed the necessary paperwork and made all the arrangements for her treatment.

4. In preparation for the surgery, Anuradha was admitted to the hospital two days prior to the operation. As part of the preoperative protocol, the attending doctor prescribed a specific injection that was essential for stabilizing her condition before the surgery. On the day of the procedure, Babu Rao went to a nearby pharmacy to purchase the prescribed injection. However, due to his anxiety and stress, the injection he received at the pharmacy was mistakenly swapped with a medication meant for heart patients.
5. Babu Rao, unaware of the mix-up, handed the incorrect injection to the hospital staff. The senior doctor Dr. Rakesh Furniturewala, who was preoccupied with an emergency case, briefly inspected the injection and instructed Dr. Chintu Lal, a junior doctor under his supervision, to administer it to Anuradha. Trusting his superior's judgment, Dr. Chintu Lal proceeded to inject the medication.
6. Immediately after the injection, Anuradha's condition worsened drastically. She developed severe complications and, despite the medical team's efforts, she could not be saved. Anuradha tragically passed away in the ICU, moments before she was scheduled for the surgery that was supposed to save her life.
7. Distraught by the loss of his wife, Mr. Babu Rao was left grappling with grief and anger. He struggled to understand how such a catastrophic mistake could happen in a reputed hospital like City Hospital. Convinced that the negligence of the hospital staff was responsible for his wife's death, Babu Rao filed a lawsuit against City Hospital, Siliguri, seeking compensation for theirreparable loss he suffered due to the hospital's negligence.

Issues Raised

1. Whether the actions of the hospital staff, particularly Dr. Raman and the senior doctor, in administering the wrong injection, amount to medical negligence that directly caused Sudha's death.

2. Whether City Hospital breached its duty of care towards Sudha by failing to ensure the administration of the correct medication before her surgery.
3. Whether City Hospital, as an institution, can be held vicariously liable for the negligent actions of its staff that led to the death of Sudha.
4. Whether Mr. Suresh's failure to verify the medication before handing it to the medical staff constitutes contributory negligence, potentially reducing the hospital's liability.



IILS MOOT COURT SOCIETY RULES & PROCEDURE: -

RULES: -

1. The participating teams or any of its members are not allowed to back out later otherwise; strict actions will be taken by the Disciplinary Committee of the Institution.
2. The memorial exchange shall take place during the allotted time and date only.
3. The participating team or any of its members shall not be late on the date of the competition. Their entry into the premises is not the duty of the MCS. Their impunctuality might lead to the cancellation of their participation as well.

TEAM COMPOSITION: -

1. Each team shall consist of three members, comprising two speakers and one researcher.
2. Students willing to participate can form their own team (MCS shall bear no responsibility for team formation).
3. Any alteration in the names of the team members shall be informed to any of the MCS member before the last date of registration.

However, any such alteration shall be permitted only once.

PARTICIPATION AND REGISTRATION PROCEDURE: -

1. Interested teams shall register themselves by filing a google form. Each team shall fill a single google form.
2. Memorial submission is mandatory in order to appear for the oral rounds.
3. For further information of dates please refer to the Timeline/Schedule attached.

MEMORIAL SUBMISSION GUIDELINES & RULES: -

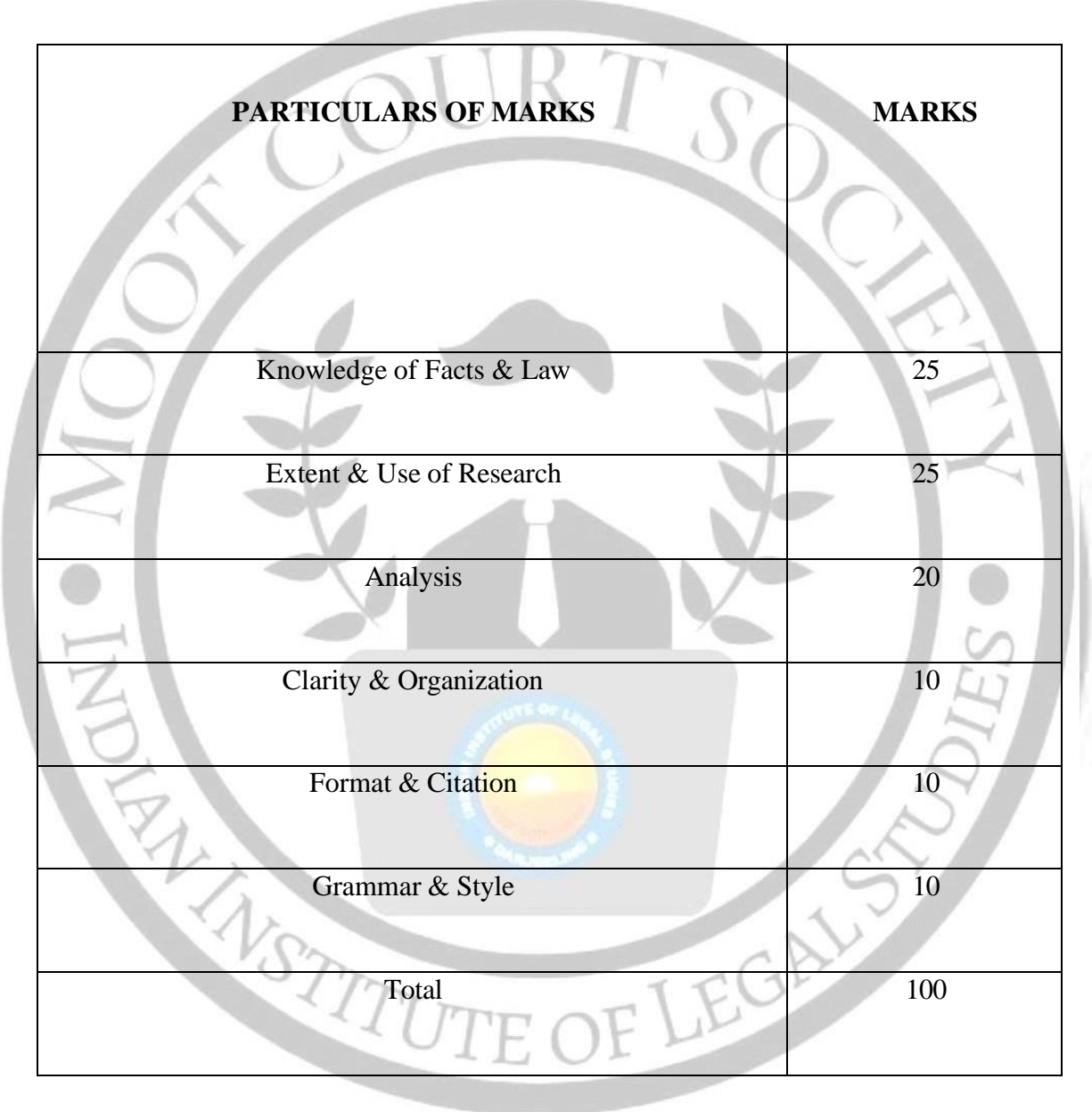
The following guidelines for the memorials must be strictly followed. Non-compliance will entail penalties as provided below: -

1. Teams have to prepare memorials for both sides.
2. Teams shall submit and exchange soft copies of the memorandum from the side that appears in their draw of lots to their opposite team and the Moot Court Society. Moreover, a hard copy of the memorial from their side has to be submitted to the society by the date of the Competition.

3. The memorials have to be submitted on A4 size paper and must contain the following sections.

- a. **COVER PAGE;**
- b. **TABLE OF CONTENTS;**
- c. **INDEX OF AUTHORITIES;**
- d. **STATEMENT OF JURISDICTION;**
- e. **STATEMENT OF FACTS;**
- f. **STATEMENT OF ISSUES;**
- g. **SUMMARY OF ARGUMENTS;**
- h. **ARGUMENTS ADVANCED;**
- i. **PRAYER**

4. The memorials must be drafted in **Times New Roman 12 font size with 1.5 line spacing**. The **footnotes** must be in **Times New Roman 10 font size with 1.0 line spacing**. And should contain the '**Team Code**' on the cover page. (**Top-Right Corner**)
5. The memorials should have a margin measuring one inch on all sides of each page.
6. The page numbering should be on the bottom of each page.
7. **The Petitioner/Complainant/ Appellant's memorial cover page shall be Blue Color A4 size, and Opponent/Respondent's memorial cover page of Red Color A4 size.**
8. The teams have to use the latest edition of Blue Book for citation format throughout the memorial.
9. **The maximum scores for the memorial shall be 100 marks. The memorials shall be evaluated on the following criteria** and any non-compliance with above criteria shall result in penalty of 2 marks per missing section.



PARTICULARS OF MARKS	MARKS
Knowledge of Facts & Law	25
Extent & Use of Research	25
Analysis	20
Clarity & Organization	10
Format & Citation	10
Grammar & Style	10
Total	100

ORAL ROUND: -

1. Preliminary round: -

- a. Each team will get a total of 20 minutes to present their case. This time will include rebuttal only. No sur-rebuttal is allowed however, it depends upon the discretion of the Judges. Any time exceeding the allotted time shall be penalized. The penalty shall be of 1 mark for every two minutes exceeded. However, extension of time is permissible at the discretion of the Judges.
- b. The division of time per speaker is left for the discretion of the team subject to a maximum of 12 minutes per speaker.
- c. The oral argument should be confined to the issues presented in the memorial.
- d. The participants shall be mandatorily abided by the dress code as prescribed by the Bar Council of India. Strict Adherence to Court Manners shall be observed by all the participants.

2. Semi-Final Round : -

- a. Each team will get a total of 30 minutes to present their case. This time will include rebuttal and sur-rebuttal. Rebuttal and sur-rebuttal should not exceed 5 minutes. Any time exceeding the allotted time shall be penalized. The penalty shall be of 1 mark for every two minutes exceeded. However, extension of time is permissible at the discretion of the Judges.
- b. The division of time per speaker is left for the discretion of the team subject to a minimum of 12 minutes per speaker. However, per speaker should not exceed 18 minutes.
- c. The oral argument should be confined to the issues presented in memorial.
- d. The participants shall be mandatorily abiding by the dress code as per prescribed by the Bar Council of India. Strict Adherence to Court Manners shall be observed by all the participants.

3. Final Round : -

- a. Each team will get a total of 45 minutes to present their case. Any time exceeding the allotted time shall be penalized. The penalty shall be of 1 mark for every two minutes exceeded. However, an extension of time is permissible at the discretion of the Judges.
- b. The division of time per speaker is left for the discretion of the team subject to a minimum of 18 minutes per speaker. However, per speaker should not exceed 25

minutes.

- c. The oral argument should be confined to the issues presented in the memorial.
- d. The participants shall be mandatorily abiding by the dress code as prescribed by the Bar Council of India. Strict Adherence to Court Manners shall be observed by all the participants.

4. Maximum scores for the oral rounds shall be 50 points per speaker. *The oral rounds shall be judged on the following criteria:*

<u>PARTICULARS OF MARKS</u>	<u>MARKS</u>
Knowledge and Application of Laws & Facts	10
Ingenuity & Ability to Answer Questions	10
Style, Poise, Courtesy & Demeanour	10
Organization & Flow of Arguments	10
Time Management	10
TOTAL	50

STEP-BY-STEP GUIDE FOR YOU TO EXCEL AT YOUR ORAL ROUNDS

STEP 1: TAKE PERMISSION BEFORE BEGINNING

- ❖ Speaker: The counsel seeks permission to approach the Dias.
- ❖ Once the Judge nods/says in affirmation granting you the permission to approach the Dias then say “Much Obligated”
- ❖ Nowadays, many competitions are held online and therefore you can leave the above step if the moot court competition you are participating is held virtually.

STEP 2: GREET THE JUDGES

- ❖ Speaker: Good Morning to the Hon’ble bench.
- ❖ Now, if only male Judges or only lady Judges are present then you can use the following phrase:
- ❖ Speaker: If it may please, the counsel seeks permission to address the bench as your Lordship/ Ladyship.
- ❖ Then say: “Much Obligated your Lordship.”
- ❖ When the bench consists of both male and female Judges:
- ❖ Speaker: The counsel recognizes the gracious presence of your Ladyship, however, for the convenience of the proceedings, the counsel seeks permission to address the bench as your Lordship/Ladyship.
- ❖ Then say: “Much obliged your Lordship/Ladyship”

STEP 3: BEGIN WITH THE NAME OF THE CASE AND JURISDICTION

- ❖ Speaker: The counsel is appearing before the Hon’ble Court in the matter of ABC v. XYZ, on behalf of the Appellants/Petitioner under(whatever your jurisdiction is).
- ❖ If you are the Respondent or Defendant, then you may say: The council is appearing before the Hon’ble Court in the matter of ABC v. XYZ, on behalf of the Respondents in response to the petition/appeal filed under (whatever your jurisdiction is).

STEP 4: LET THE JUDGE KNOW THE ISSUES INVOLVED

- ❖ Speaker: Your Lordships, there are three (change it according to the number of issues present in your case) main issues involved in the present case.
- ❖ The council will be dealing with the first and the second issue and will be speaking for mins, and the co-counsel will be dealing with the third issue and will speak for mins, respectfully reserving mins for the rebuttals. [The time limit for each speaker would be told to the team before the rounds. So, you need to make the changes accordingly.]

STEP 5: LET THE JUDGE KNOW THE FACTS OF THE CASE

- ❖ Speaker: The counsel seeks permission to begin with the Statements of Facts.
- ❖ Much Obligated your Lordship [You can state the statement of facts during the prelims. However, for the quarters/Semi-finals/Finals, the speaker can directly ask if your lordship is well versed with the facts, and the counsel seeks permission to proceed with the pleadings.]
- ❖ Note: Make sure you state only relevant facts. Also, do not extend your facts for more than 30 seconds.

STEP 6: PROCEED WITH THE PLEADINGS

- ❖ Speaker: The counsel seeks permission to proceed with the pleadings.
- ❖ Your lordship, the first issue is....., which the counsel would be establishing on three grounds (grounds are your sub-issues). You first list down your grounds and then you say that, proceeding with the first Issue....
- ❖ For Example:
- ❖ If your argument is that the new Law violates Article 14 of the Constitution of India, then the pleadings would be:
- ❖ Your lordship, the first issue is that the new Law violates Article 14 of the Constitution of India, which the council would be established on three grounds:

- ❖ Secondly, there is no rational nexus with the object of the new law.
- ❖ Thirdly, the new law is not based on intelligible differentia.

- ❖ Make sure to refer the Judges to your memorial and the moot problem to keep him/her engaged in between your speech.
- ❖ After the first speaker is done, he/she will have to say your lordships, now the co-counsel would be dealing with the third issue.

STEP 7: LET THE SECOND SPEAKER BEGIN AND CONCLUDE WITH THE PRAYER

- ❖ Second Speaker: if your lordships are satisfied with the pleading submitted in the 1st and the 2nd issue, the counsel seeks permission to begin with the pleadings for the 3rd issue.
- ❖ [However, this can also act against you. If you feel the Judges are not getting convinced with the first speaker, don't even ask this, directly start with the 3rd issue]
- ❖ And then take permission for prayer which should be absolutely memorized.
- ❖ After you are done with your prayer, you may say, it was a pleasure arguing before the court.

STEP 8: SOME TIPS TO KEEP IN MIND

- ❖ Make sure the speech sounds natural.
- ❖ Be clear with the basics on which the Judges may question you.
- ❖ Say indeed your lordship and certainly not your lordship.
- ❖ If there comes a situation where the Judges are questioning you for very long and you didn't have much time left to complete your arguments or issue, then ask the Judges for a minute or two to just sum up your arguments. Even if you have two minutes left you will have to speed up with only the most relevant points.

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

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1.	Ms. Tripti Yonzon Faculty Convenor, MCS (Assistant Professor of Law) Indian Institute of legal Studies	+91 93320-92535
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3.	Ms. Trishala Chettri Faculty Moderator (Assistant Professor of Law) Indian Institute of Legal Studies	
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“ALL ILS MOOT COURT SOCIETY FACULTY AND STUDENT MEMBERS”

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