



Estd : 1939

KARNATAK LAW SOCIETY'S
RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE

(Affiliated to The Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi)

Tilakwadi, Belagavi - 590 006 (Karnataka)



Estd : 1939

INVITATION

9th M. K. NAMBYAR MEMORIAL NATIONAL LEVEL MOOT COURT COMPETITION

8th to 10th March, 2019

Patron

Padma Vibhushan

Shri K. K. Venugopal

Attorney General of India



Karnatak Law Society's, Raja Lakhamgouda Law College, Belagavi

On the threshold of independence, certain philanthropist-lawyers of Belagavi, prompted by the firm conviction that education was the golden key for liberation of body and soul and that education was second to none, dreamt of and established Karnatak



Shri. Raja Lakhamgouda Sirdesai

Law Society in Belagavi in the year 1939. Of course, the immediate reason for the establishment of this Society was the necessity of a law college designed to cater to the needs of inquisitive students in and around Belagavi, since they were required to go to far-off places like Pune and Madras (now Chennai) to

study law. The plight of such aspirants moved these legal luminaries to establish the Karnatak Law Society in Belagavi.

Raja Lakhamgouda Law College, Belagavi, one of the oldest law colleges in India and a premier institution of legal education in South India, was established in 1939 by Karnatak Law Society, Belagavi, as a part of its solemn resolve to impart quality legal education. The College is named after Raja Lakhamgouda Sirdesai, its most benevolent mentor donor and head of the erstwhile Princely State of Vantamuri.

Since its inception, Raja Lakhamgouda Law College is doing yeoman service to the cause of legal education. It has, indeed, played a crusader's role. Its contribution to the Bar and the Bench is, in fact, second to none. In tune with the saying 'A man is known by the company he keeps', Raja Lakhamgouda Law College is known by its proud alumni. Two former Chief Justices of India, Hon'ble Justice Shri E. S. Venkataramiah and Hon'ble Justice Dr. S. Rajendra Babu (former Chairperson, NHRC, NewDelhi) have, as proud alumni, taken the glory of their alma mater to great heights. Besides, it is also home for many sitting and former judges of various High Courts. Prominent among them are, (Late) Shri V. S. Malimath, Former Chief Justice of Karnataka and Kerala High Court and former member

of NHRC, Shri S. R. Bannurmah, Former Chief Justice of Kerala High Court. Padma Vibhushan Shri K. K. Venugopal, the present Attorney-General of India, celebrated Senior Advocate of the Supreme Court of India and renowned Constitutional Law expert, is also our proud alumnus.

The contribution of Raja Lakhamgouda Law College to the field of politics is equally immense. Among others, (Late) Shri S. R. Bommai and (Late) Shri J. H. Patel, former Chief Ministers of Karnataka, are among the noteworthy alumni, who have made the College proud. Former Union Ministers, (Late) Shri B. Shankaranand and (Late) Smt. Sarojini Mahishi, two illustrious past students, have been instrumental in the success toasted by Raja Lakhamgouda Law College. That apart, the national award winning actor Shri Charu Haasan, National Athlete Shri Arjun Devaiah and many others have taken the name of the college to every nook and corner of the country.

This rich tradition is continued by our students by performing excellently during the recent selections for Civil Judges. In consonance with the emerging trends and growing demands of the 21st century, the College has started the 5-Year Law Courses (B.A.,LL.B., and B.B.A.,LL.B), well incorporating the recent socio-legal aspects in the curriculum. It is equipped with fine infrastructure, latest information technology services such as internet, Wi-Fi, CCTV etc., an excellent and voluminous library, digital library and a competent faculty.

Indeed, it is poised to make giant strides in the future.



Shri M. R. Kulkarni
Advocate
Chairman, BOM,
Karnatak Law Society, Belagavi



Shri P. N. Kathavi
Advocate, Chairman, GC,
Karnatak Law Society's
Raja Lakhamgouda Law College, Belagavi

Shri M. K. Nambyar



Born in Kerala in 1898, Shri M. K. Nambyar was educated in Madras and London University and was called to the Bar from London University Lincoln's Inn. He set up practice as an advocate in the District Court at Mangaluru (Karnataka) where he became Public Prosecutor and Government Pleader during the pre-

independence period. Moving to the High Court of Madras in 1947, Shri Nambyar soon rose to become one of the leading Constitutional Lawyers of India and was associated with landmark cases involving the scope of basic freedoms and rights guaranteed under the Constitution.

A lawyer of great intellectual integrity and professional discipline, Shri Nambyar was immensely respected by his colleagues on the Bar and the Bench. He also wrote a number of articles and research papers for legal periodicals in India and abroad. Shri M. K. Nambyar is one of the fathers of Indian Constitutional Law and Jurisprudence. As the foremost of India's first generation Constitutional Lawyers, he pioneered new and original ideas that have greatly advanced the cause of Constitutional governance in India.

Padma Vibhushan

Shri K. K. VENUGOPAL
(Present Attorney-General of India)



Shri K. K. Venugopal, son of late Shri M. K. Nambyar and our proud alumnus, was born on 6th September, 1931. Shri Venugopal joined R. L. Law College, Belagavi, as a student in the year 1951. He

practiced at Madras High Court and later he was appointed as Additional Solicitor General. He resigned the post and started his practice at the Supreme Court. In 2002, he was honoured with Padma Bhushan, whereas in 2015, he was conferred with Padma Vibhushan by the Government of India. Shri Venugopal is an eminent Indian Constitutional lawyer and a Constitutional expert. He was appointed by the Royal Government of Bhutan to serve as the Constitutional Adviser for the drafting of the Constitution of Bhutan. From 1995-1997 he served as the president of SAARCLAW (The International Association of Lawyers of the SAARC Countries), recognised by SAARC, from 1996-1997, he was the president of Union Internationale des Avocats (UIA). He received the "Grand Cross" award and medal from the Bar Association of Bogota, Columbia, as well as a medal & citation from the Bar Association of Buenos Aires & Matanza, Argentina, in recognition of his achievements in human rights & legal multi-lingualism & multi-culturalism. On 30th June, 2017, he was appointed as the 15th Attorney-General of India.



(L-R) Shri Anant Mandgi, Shri K. K. Venugopal, Shri Abdul Nazeer, Shri H. D. Kumaraswamy, Shri Vajubhai R. Vala, Shri Ram Nath Kovind Ji, Shri Dipak Misra, Shri Mohan M. Shanthanagoudar, Shri Vineet Saran, Shri Suresh Angadi, Shri M. R. Kulkarni

PLATINUM JUBILEE CELEBRATION



On 15th September 2018, Karnatak Law Society and R. L. Law College celebrated the Platinum Jubilee at the hands of Hon'ble President of India, Shri Ram Nath Kovind Ji. Also present as esteemed Guests of Honour were Hon'ble Governor of Karnataka, Shri Vajubhai Rudabhai Vala, Hon'ble Shri Justice Dipak Misra, then Chief Justice of India, Hon'ble Shri H. D. Kumaraswamy, Chief Minister of Karnataka, Hon'ble Shri Justice Mohan M. Shanthanagoudar, Judge, Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble Shri Justice S. Abdul Nazeer, Judge, Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble Shri Justice Vineet Saran, Judge, Supreme Court of India, Shri K. K. Venugopal, Attorney General of India and our alumnus, High Court Judges, Shri Suresh Angadi, our alumnus and Member of Parliament. The president of Karnatak Law Society, Shri Anant Mandgi, welcomed the August gathering on behalf of the KLS family.

Moot Problem

Shwetalaya is one of the North Eastern States of India emerged after reorganisation of States in 1969. It has numerous tribal communities with long historical tradition and distinct social customs. Article 244 (2) of the Constitution of India extends the provisions of the Sixth Schedule to the administration of the tribal areas in Shwetalaya.

Karentia hill tribe is one of the tribal communities in Pupong district of Shwetalaya. Karentia people practise matriarchic system. The eldest son-in-law shall stay in the matrimonial home (matri-loci) and look after the family's agricultural, pastoral and forest-related activities including fishing. The other sons-in-law set up independent families and live separately. The family property will be in the name of mother and will pass on to daughters exclusively subject to eldest daughter's double share. For all practical purposes the mother shall be, and is, head of the family. All members of the family, male or female, are entitled to maintenance. There is also a well-established peculiar social custom that in case the husband of head of the family dies, the eldest son-in-law, who stays in the matrimonial home, shall marry the widow. According to some sociological scholars, this is a practice to keep the unity of the family intact and support head of the family. The practice is almost invariably followed and is insisted in the community as mandatory social custom. Since family deity is to be commonly worshipped by the head of the family and her husband it had a religious basis also. There are also instances where the widows have successfully sought judicial remedy at local courts when the sons-in-law did not comply with the social custom.

Pupong District has 40 percent literacy rate. People pursue agriculture, and involve in collection of minor forest produce, fishery. Pupong District Council has tried to make use of centrally sponsored funds. But the progress is slow. The members of the Pupong District Council are bit conservative, which is reflected in a law passed by them under section 3 (1) (h) (i) and (j) of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India to the effect that in matters relating to marriage, succession and social customs and jhum cultivation, the prevalent social customs shall govern absolutely. However, breeze of modernism is in circulation in other districts of Shwetalaya. In Pupong district also younger generation involve in progressive thinking and aspire for democratic values, human rights and social welfare. Although there were peaceful assemblies and writings

opposing the Karentia customs, there was no violence. In the General Election held in May 2018 to the State Legislature of Shwetalaya, a national political party viz., Bharatiya Praja Congress defeated Shwetalaya Deshiya Party with a thumping majority. In its election manifesto, BPC had promised greatest support to human rights, gender justice, welfare and modernisation in addition to levelling up the educational and economic development. It had also explicitly stated that, if voted to power, it may do away with the social customs that obstructed these goals. After election, BPC recommended to the Governor of Shwetalaya under section 15 of the Sixth Schedule that in the interests of human rights, gender justice and welfare the law enacted by PDC shall be annulled.

The Governor, after some initial hesitation, issued an order under section 15 (1) nullifying the law enacted by the PDC in the interest of public order. Within 6 months from the Governor's order the matter was placed before the State Legislature of Shwetalaya under section 15 (2) of Sixth Schedule. There was heated discussion in which members from Karentia tribe were accusing the Government aiming at effacing the ethnic identity of the Karentia by annulling their social customs recognised under the Constitution. But members and ministers from ruling BPC Government of Shwetalaya defended the Governor's order and pleaded to approve the Governor's order and extend the effect of nullification for another one year under the Proviso to section 15 (2). Use of some words 'uncivilized' against the Karentia tribe had caused commotion and adjournment of the House.

The Government of Shwetalaya not only confirmed the Governor's order but also enacted a legislation exclusively for ending the Karentia custom of eldest son-in-law compulsorily marrying his widowed mother-in-law after the death of father-in-law and imposing imprisonment of 7 years to the male member who married in violation of the Act as it amounted to bigamy also. Further, it removed discrimination amidst sons and daughters in the matter of succession to family property. It also requested the Union Government to bring a constitutional amendment to incorporate this legislation into Ninth Schedule. Championing the cause of modernity and social reforms the Parliament of India passed a constitutional amendment incorporating the Shwetalaya Act into the Ninth Schedule.

After the expiry of one year referred to in the Proviso to section 15 (2), matriarchal head of a Karantia family 'S'

aged 39 years became a widow as her husband 'T' aged 43 died due to illness. The eldest daughter in the family 'L' aged 20 years had married 'M' aged 25 years according to the tribal rituals, and as per the Karentia customs, was living in the house of 'S'. The relatives and community members of 'S' suggested about remarriage as per the tribal custom as nobody else was venturing to marry her in view of long prevalent custom that it is the exclusive privilege of the eldest son-in-law. 'M' was willing to marry 'S' but was scared about possibility of imprisonment in case of marriage.

'S', feeling aggrieved due to annulment of the tribal custom due to the State legislation, approaches an NGO 'Save Karentia's Tribal Identity' which advises her to question the constitutional validity of the Shwetalaya Act and the constitutional amendment incorporating it into the Ninth Schedule. Alleging that her fundamental right of religion to worship family deity and right to marry with a person of her 'choice' are grossly violated due to the Shwetalaya Act and the Constitutional Amendment she files a writ petition before the Supreme Court under Article 32 of the Constitution against the State of Shwetalaya (first respondent) and Union of India (second respondent). 'L' submits intervention petition questioning the indirect removal of the matriarchic system and denying special right of the eldest member of the family. In response to the writ petition, on behalf of the State of Shwetalaya and Union of India it was stated in their pleading that the Act and the Ninth Schedule protection were justified to incorporate human rights, gender justice and welfare values in the sphere of personal law and a step towards uniform civil code.

A Constitutional Bench of the Supreme Court entrusted with the task of adjudication of the case set the following issues:

1. Whether the State of Shwetalaya has legislative competence to enact the impugned Act?
2. Whether the impugned Act violates freedom of religion, right to equality and personal liberty?
3. Whether the constitutional amendment of incorporating the Act into Ninth Schedule is in accordance with the Constitution and more particularly the basic structure theory?
4. Whether the Act is in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution?
5. Whether the impugned Act could be justified as a measure to implement human rights norms under international conventions to which India is a party?

The Shwetalaya (Reforms of Social Customs of Karentia Tribes) Act, 2017 has the following provisions relevant for the moot:

Preamble: Whereas it is expedient to enhance the components of human rights, gender justice and welfare and whereas in the interests of public order and uniformity it is essential by modifying the social customs of Karentia Tribe regarding marriage and intestate succession and to provide for consequential changes in the application of law of bigamy under the Indian Penal Code

Section 1 (1): Short title: This Act may be called The Shwetalaya (Reforms of Social Customs of Karentia Tribes) Act, 2017.

1 (2): Commencement: This Act shall come into force from the date notified in the Official Gazette of Shwetalaya and applicable to Karentia tribe of Shwetalaya.

Section 2: Definition: (c) 'Karentia' shall mean a tribe traditionally known in this name residing within the Pupong District of State of Shwetalaya

Section 3: (1) The social custom and practice prevalent among the Karentia tribe providing for marriage of eldest son-in-law with the widowed mother-in-law shall cease to exist from the date of commencement of this Act.

(2) From the date of commencement of this Act, it shall not be permissible for any male practising the social customs of Karentia tribe, and who has already married to marry any female whether in pursuance of any of social customs or otherwise.

Section 4: The marriage in violation of section 3 shall be deemed as an offence punishable under section 494 of the Indian Penal Code.

Disclaimer:

This is a fictional case intended to enable students to familiarize themselves with aspects of constitutional law. The contents of the moot problem do not in any way aim to hurt the sentiments or degrade the values and ideologies of any ethnic community, group of people, religion, individual or State.

Moot Problem set by:

Prof. (Dr.) P. Ishwara Bhat

Vice-Chancellor

Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi.

M. K. NAMBYAR MEMORIAL NATIONAL LEVEL MOOT COURT COMPETITION, 2019

RULES

1. DATE OF COMPETITION : 8th to 10th March, 2019

2. LANGUAGE : The language of the Competition shall be English.

3. ELIGIBILITY : Law schools/Colleges/ Institutes/ Universities, recognized by the Bar Council of India, are eligible to participate in the M. K. Nambyar Memorial National Level Moot Court Competition, 2019. The participants should currently be pursuing their Bachelor's Degree in Law i.e., Three-Year or Five-Year Law Courses and must have studied Constitutional Law subject in their course. Students studying in initial semesters who have not yet studied Constitutional Law as one of the subjects are not eligible.

4. COMPOSITION OF TEAMS : Each team shall comprise of two Mooters and may also have a Researcher.

5. REGISTRATION : The Participating team shall duly fill the Registration Form provided and send it alongwith the Registration Fee of ₹ 2500 + ₹ 450 (18% GST) = ₹ 2950/- (Rupees two thousand Nine hundred Fifty only), which is not refundable. However, where an application is not accepted, the Registration Fee will be refunded. The Registration fees shall be sent through Demand Draft drawn in favour of "PRINCIPAL, R. L. LAW COLLEGE, BELAGAVI" PAYABLE AT BELAGAVI. THE LAST DATE FOR SUBMITTING THE REGISTRATION FORM WITH FEES IS 10TH FEBRUARY, 2019. Participants may transfer the fees via NEFT to

Account Name : The Principal, R. L. Law College
Bank Name : Corporation Bank, KLS Branch, Tilakwadi, Belagavi
Account Number : 520101210326782
IFS Code : CORP0002003

IN CASE OF ONLINE PAYMENT KINDLY EMAIL THE FOLLOWING DETAILS WITHOUT FAIL TO mknmoot@rllc.in: NAME OF THE SENDER (Account name and number from which the amount is paid), DATE AND TIME OF PAYMENT, AND THE UNIQUE TRANSACTION REFERENCE (UTR) NUMBER.

Spot registration will not be entertained. However, the Chairmen, Moot Court Competition shall have discretion to entertain late applications. The first 28 teams duly registered will be considered. Each team will be allotted a Team Code after registration.

6. STRUCTURE OF ROUNDS : The oral rounds shall comprise of:

a) Preliminary Rounds **b) Quarter-Final Rounds** **c) Semi-Final Rounds and** **d) Final Round**

a) PRELIMINARY ROUNDS : There shall be two Preliminary Rounds. Each team will be given opportunity to argue on both sides (i.e. Petitioner and Respondent) in the Preliminary Rounds which shall be determined by way of drawing of lots. Each team shall get a total of 30 minutes to present its case. This time will include five minutes of rebuttal. The division of time between the speakers is at the discretion of the team members, subject to a maximum of 20 minutes for any one speaker. Before the commencement of arguments, each team shall inform to the Court Office as to how it wishes to allocate its 30 minutes.

The top 8 teams based on cumulative marks (written and oral submissions) shall qualify for the Quarter-Final rounds. In case of a tie, Memorial score will be considered to break the tie. If the Memorial marks are equal, then the speaker scores will be considered to break the tie. If the tie is still not broken, then the team to advance to the Quarter-Final rounds will be decided by drawing of lots.

b) QUARTER-FINAL ROUNDS : In the Quarter-Final round each team shall argue for only one side, which shall be determined by drawing of lots. On the basis of knock-out, 4 (four) teams shall advance to the Semi-Final rounds. The rules governing the preliminary rounds regarding time are applicable to Quarter-Final rounds.

In case of tie, the speaker-scores scored at the Quarter-Final rounds will be considered to determine the team qualifying for the Semi-Final rounds. If still the tie is not broken, then the team advancing to the Semi-Final rounds will be decided by drawing of lots.

c) SEMI-FINAL ROUNDS : The rules governing the Quarter-Final rounds shall be mutatis mutandis applicable to the Semi-Final rounds. On the basis of knock-out, two teams shall advance to the final round.

d) FINAL ROUND : Each team shall argue for only one side which shall be determined by way of drawing of lots. Each team shall get a total of 45 minutes to present its case. This time will include rebuttal. The division of the time is at the discretion of the team members, subject to a maximum of 25 minutes for any one speaker (including rebuttal time).

In case of tie, the rules governing Quarter-Final and Semi-Final rounds shall be mutatis mutandis applicable to final round.

7. WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS : Each team shall submit 4 sets of written memorials (4 Petitioners' and 4 Respondents' memorials) & carry 4 sets of memorials with them. The cover pages of the memorials for the Petitioners shall be in blue and for the Respondents shall be in red.

The identity of the institution/team shall not be revealed, for any reason and in any form whatsoever, anywhere in the memorials. Name of the participant college/institution shall be on the page next to the cover page. The same will be removed once Team Codes are allotted.

A soft copy shall be emailed to mknmoot@rllc.in in PDF format on or before 15th February, 2019.

The hard copies of the memorials must reach our college on or before 20th February, 2019, failure of which may result in cancellation of registration of the team.

The written memorials shall conform to the following set standards:

1. Written submissions shall be printed on one side of white standard A4 size paper, with margins of one inch (2.5 cms) on all sides except the left side where margin shall be of 1.5 inch (3.75 cms).
2. The font and size of the text used in all parts of the written submissions (except the covers) shall be in font size 12 in Times New Roman and footnotes shall be in font size 10 in Times New Roman.
3. The text in all parts of each written submission shall have 1.5 lines spacing except the text of footnotes and headings which shall be single spaced.
4. The comprehensive arguments with appropriate citations shall be contained in the Pleadings. The teams shall follow the 19th edition of the Bluebook mode of citation.

Contents of Written Submissions : The written submission shall include the following:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| I. Cover Page; | II. Table of Contents; |
| III. Index of Authorities; | IV. Statement of Jurisdiction; |
| V. Questions Presented; | VI. Statement of Facts; |
| VII. Summary of Pleadings; | VIII. Pleadings; |
| IX. Prayer; | X. Appendix (Optional); |
| XI. Exhibits (Optional). | |

The Pleadings shall not exceed 20 pages.

EVALUATION CRITERIA FOR MEMORIALS

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| 1. Knowledge of facts and law | (10 marks) |
| 2. Proper and articulate analysis | (10 marks) |
| 3. Extent and use of research | (10 marks) |
| 4. Clarity & organization | (10 marks) |
| 5. Citation of sources | (5 marks) |
| 6. Grammar and style | (5 marks) |

EVALUATION CRITERIA FOR THE ORAL PRESENTATIONS

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1. Knowledge of law | (25 marks) |
| 2. Application of law to facts | (20 marks) |
| 3. Ingenuity and ability to answer questions | (25 marks) |
| 4. Style, poise, courtesy and demeanour | (10 marks) |
| 5. Time management and organization | (10 marks) |
| 6. Language and Presentation | (10 marks) |

8. DISPUTES : Any dispute about the Moot Court Competition shall be referred to the Organizing Committee before commencement of next round of the competition. Any dispute regarding Final Round shall be raised within half an hour after the conclusion of the round. In all matters of complaints or disputes, the decision of the Organizing Committee shall be final.

9. DRESS CODE

The official Dress Code for the Competition is as below:

Gentlemen : Black Trouser, White Shirt, Black Blazer, Black Neck Tie and Black Formal Shoes.

Ladies : Black Trouser, White Shirt, Black Blazer and Black Formal Shoes.

10. AWARDS

Trophies and cash prizes shall be awarded in the following manner:

Winner	: Rs. 30,000/-
Runners-Up	: Rs. 20,000/-
Best Memorial	: Rs. 10,000/-
Best Speaker (Male)	: Rs. 10,000/-
Best Speaker (Female)	: Rs. 10,000/-

The winners will receive Certificates of Merit & all participants will be awarded Certificates of Participation.

11. ACCOMMODATION : Outstation participants will be provided accommodation for the duration of the competition. Only the registered three (3) members' team shall be provided accommodation. Any extra member shall make his/her own arrangements for the same. Girls and boys will be allotted separate accommodation. They have to maintain strict discipline and desist from causing any annoyance, disturbance or any other inconvenience to other guests staying in the lodging or the management of the lodging. Any violation of this rule by any member of the team will lead to disqualification of the team and they will have to arrange for their own accommodation.

12. MISCELLANEOUS

- Scouting shall lead to instant disqualification of the team.
- In case of an odd number of teams, R. L. Law College shall constitute a team only for the Preliminary rounds so as to prevent ex-parte proceedings in any Court.
- Moot problem, being the property of R. L. Law College, shall not be used by any other college, institution, etc., except with the written permission of R. L. Law College.
- The organizers will not pay TA/DA of the participating teams. However, local hospitality will be provided to the participants.
- The organizers reserve the right to use the Memorials submitted to them, after the competition, as they deem appropriate.
- All participants shall maintain decorum throughout the competition and are expected to conduct themselves in a manner befitting the legal profession, whether in the Court Hall or outside.
- Use of mobile phone in any form during the competition is strictly forbidden. Violating team may lose marks or may be disqualified in extreme circumstances.
- Consumption of any tobacco related products and any intoxicating products are strictly forbidden on the college campus.
- The organizers reserve the right to alter, modify, amend, add to or change any of the rules mentioned above and also date of competition at any time without any prior notice.

For Any Clarifications Contact

Satish Anikhindi, Co-Chairman
(Clarifications regarding Moot Problem and Rules of the Competition)
Ph : 9049329253, E-mail : mknmoot@rllc.in

Rahul Bhandurje, Co-Chairman
(Clarifications regarding Travel and Accommodation)
Ph : 8495967866, E-mail : mknmoot@rllc.in

Student Coordinators

Overall Supervision and Support	: Ms. Shweta Deshpande, General Secretary,	Ph – 8095168898
Travel and Accommodation	: Ms. Veena G. Kane, Ladies' Representative,	Ph – 9902198137
Competition Process	: Ms. Shubhangi S. Birajdar, Moot Secretary,	Ph - 7406938660

Dr. SANDHYA H. V.

Principal, Raja Lakhamgouda Law College, Tilakwadi, Belagavi, Karnataka – 590006
Mob. : 9008704930 Tel. : 0831-2405501 Web : www.rllc.klsbelgaum.org E-mail : mknmoot@rllc.in