

BMS EDUCATIONAL TRUST



BMS COLLEGE OF LAW

(Affiliated to Karnataka State Law University and
Approved by Bar Council of India)



B. M. SREENIVASIAH MEMORIAL 4th NATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION

28 – 30 March, 2019

BMS College of Engineering Campus
Bull Temple Road, Bengaluru - 560 019.
Email: bmscl@yahoo.in Website: bmscl.ac.in
Ph: 080-26679336/26602430/26508375

FOUNDERS



SRI B.M. SREENIVASIAH



SRI B.S. NARAYAN

Vision

- ◆ Imparting quality legal education
- ◆ Setting up new standards by:
 - a) Inculcating a sense of professionalism
 - b) Creating a sense of rule of law and responsibility towards society
 - c) Providing globalised legal education

Mission

- ◆ Providing an excellent, affordable and distinctive education.
- ◆ Promoting legal knowledge and service to enrich the legal profession and the communities we serve.
- ◆ Capitalize on unique environment we are located.

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Dr. Anitha D'Souza
Principal, BMS College of Law



B M S COLLEGE OF LAW

(Estd.: 1963)

Affiliated to Karnataka State Law University and Approved by Bar Council of India
BMS College of Engineering Campus, Bull Temple Road, Bengaluru - 560 019.
Phone : 080-26679336, 26602430, Telefax : 080-26602430
E-mail : bmscl@yahoo.in Website : www.bmscl.ac.in

Ref.: BMSCL / / 20 -20

Date:.....

To,

The Director/Dean/Principal

Dear Sir/Madam,

**Sub: INVITATION TO PARTICIPATE IN THE B.M.SREENIVASAIHAH MEMORIAL
4TH NATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION 2019**

Greetings from BMS College of Law, Bengaluru.

B.M.Sreenivasaiah Memorial 4th National Moot Court Competition is scheduled to be held from 28th to 30th March 2019.

On behalf of the entire fraternity of BMS College of Law, invitation is hereby extended to your esteemed institution, to participate in the Moot Court Competition. Please note, only 24 teams shall be entitled to participate in the competition subject to selection based on first come first serve basis.

Looking forward to your team's participation.

With warm regards

(Dr. Anitha F N D'Souza)
Principal

Encl: Moot Proposition, Rules and Registration form.

MOOT PROPOSITION

1. The Republic of Gondor (“**RoG/Gondor**”) is a multi-cultural and multi-ethnic country with a developing economy, having a population of more than 1 (one) billion and continues to grow tremendously every year. RoG is a union of states having 28 states with a quasi federal system of governance and has a democratically elected government once every 5 (five) years.
2. The Gondorians are largely peaceful people and the demographics of Gondor is such that 79.8% of the population practices a polytheistic religion called as Ubuntu, 14.2% adheres to monotheistic religion called as Bantu, while the remaining 6% adheres to other religions such as Christianity, Sikhism, Buddhism, Jainism etc. In fact, the Country prides itself worldwide for its unity in diversity and the supreme lex of the country, the Constitution of Gondor, reflects the secular ethos of the country.
3. Gondor attained independence in the year 1947 after having undergone a partition on religious lines and was divided into 2 parts – RoG and Mordor. The partition resulted in the majority of the Bantu shifting to Mordor, whereas the majority of the Ubuntu shifted and/or continued to remain in Gondor. Gondor on attaining Independence became a secular state, while Mordor became a theocratic state. In the year 1971, due to civil war in Mordor, a portion of Mordor separated from Mordor and gained independence to form a separate country namely, 'Winterfell', which like its parent state Mordor, is a Bantu dominated theocratic country. RoG shares its international borders with 7 different countries including Winterfell and Mordor, the longest one being with Winterfell. RoG after attaining Independence has adopted the Constitution of India and hence, all applicable laws in India are *in pari-materia* applicable to RoG.
4. RoG has also recently started to garner some reputation for its humanitarian approach to domestic and international issues and its increased adherence to the principles enshrined in various international human rights covenants. This has resulted in widespread appreciation from countries across the world and International Organisations such as the United Nations.
5. RoG follows a parliamentary system of governance in which the President is the head of state and the commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces whilst the elected Prime Minister acts as the head of the executive, and is responsible for running the union government. The Parliament is bicameral in nature, with the Lok Sabha being the lower house, and the Rajya Sabha the upper house. The judiciary systematically contains an apex Supreme Court, High Courts, and several district courts, all sub-ordinate to the Supreme Court.
6. RoG has a quasi-federal form of government, called "union" or "central" government, with elected officials at the union, state and local levels. At the national level, the head of government, the Prime Minister, is appointed by the President of RoG from the party or coalition that has the majority of seats in the Lok Sabha. The members of the Lok Sabha are directly elected for a term of five years by universal adult suffrage through a first-past-the-post voting system. Members of the Rajya Sabha, which represents the states, are elected by the members of State Legislative

Assemblies by proportional representation, except for 12 members who are nominated by the President. RoG is currently the largest democracy in the world, with around 834 million eligible voters, as of 2019.

7. The Ubuntu Peoples Party (UPP) is the party that currently holds the majority in the lower house of the Parliament and forms the Government of Gondor on 27th May 2014. During its 2014 Lok Sabha campaign, the UPP promised to amend the Citizenship Act, 1955 the central legislation dealing with the identification and grant of citizenship in Gondor, to allow certain persecuted religious minorities in neighbouring countries to apply for citizenship in Gondor by relaxing conditions for citizenship.
8. In the year 2016, the Government of Gondor presented a Bill titled 'Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016' ("**Bill**") in the Lower House of Parliament seeking to amend Section 2 and the Third Schedule of the Citizenship Act, 1955 (hereinafter referred to as the "**Principal Act**"). The extract of the amendment sought to be passed as under the Bill is reproduced below:

"Amendments

1. *In the Citizenship Act, 1955 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in section 2, in sub-section (1), after clause (b), the following provisos shall be inserted, namely:—
Provided that persons belonging to minority communities, namely, Ubuntu, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians from Afghanistan, East Mordor and Mordor, who have been exempted by the Central Government by or under clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920 or from the application of the provisions of the Foreigners Act, 1946 or any order made thereunder, shall not be treated as illegal migrants for the purposes of that Act: Provided further that on and from the date of commencement of the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019, any proceeding pending against any person referred to in the first proviso shall be abated and such person shall be eligible to apply for naturalisation under section 6.*
2. *In the principal Act, in the Third Schedule, in clause (d), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—
Provided that for the persons belonging to minority communities, namely, Ubuntu, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan, the aggregate period of residence or service of a Government in India as required under this clause shall be read as "not less than six years" in place of "not less than eleven years"*
9. The introduction of the Bill in the Parliament faced considerable opposition, especially in the State of Rivendale in Gondor which is known to have had a longstanding history of illegal migrants invading their land mainly from Winterfell which shares part of its border with Rivendale. In the late 1970's the mass influx of the illegal migrants during the civil war in Mordor resulted in corroding the local population, social, linguistic and cultural identity and even created a strain on their already scarce economic resources. The next few years witnessed a spree of protests by the local population against the illegal migrants and several rounds of negotiations with the government of Gondor later culminated into signing of the Rivendale Accord in the year 1985.

The Rivendale Accord mandated that those who settled in the state of Rivendale after the cut-off date of 24.03.1971 would be deleted from the electoral rolls, and foreigners expelled in accordance with law from the State of Rivendale. However, it also stipulates that on the expiry of the period of ten year following the date of detection, the names of all such persons which have been deleted from the electoral rolls and who continue to remain in Rivendale shall be restored. The estimated number of illegal migrants into Gondor as on 31.12.2001 was 1.20 crores, out of which 50 lakhs were in Rivendale.

10. The Bill also faced a lot of opposition in the Houses of the Parliament. The opposition parties namely the Gondor National Conquest (GNC) and the Ragnorak Jansangh Dal (RJD) stated that the Bill violated the very fabric of secularism enshrined in the Constitution and was *ultras vires* the Constitution. The Opposition also raised an issue of the Bill introducing a new classification for grant of citizenship which was never envisaged in the Constitution or the Citizenship Act.
11. However, with a view to facilitate the entry of such people into Gondor and grant them basic amenities for their well-being, the Gondor Ministry of Home Affairs (“GMHA”) relying on its executive powers passed The Passport (Entry into Gondor) Amendment Rules, 2015 & The Foreigners (Amendment) Order, 2015 (which were published in the Official Gazette vide numbers G.S.R.685(E) & G.S.R.686(E). Respectively dated on 7th September, 2015) exempting such people who were compelled to take shelter in Gondor on account of facing religious persecution or fearing religious persecution from valid travel documents like valid passport and visa to enter and stay in Gondor and regularising their stay if they have already entered into Gondor on or before 31.12.2014.
12. Thereafter, the Government of Gondor proposed to set up a Joint Parliamentary Committee which consisted of members from both houses. The 31-member strong committee headed by Mr. Gajendra Bagarwal, Minister from UPP along with representatives from all other parties conducted an extensive survey and research on the impact that the bill would have across all the affected states including the State of Rivendale. The report highlighted the feasibility and benefits of introduction and passage of the Bill. The report was then presented before the Lok Sabha. After a robust, meaningful debate discussing the pros and cons of the Bill the same was passed with majority and tabled before the Rajya Sabha. While celebrating the passage of the bill before the Lok Sabha the PM addressed the nation stating that “*The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016 is not for the benefit of anyone but a penance against the injustice and wrongdoings in the past.*” The bill was subsequently passed by the Rajya Sabha without any amendment and received the assent of the President on November 30, 2018. The Citizenship Amendment Act, 2018 was subsequently published in the Official Gazette on December 20, 2018.
13. The GNC raised a hue and cry that the Amendment was a product of vote bank politics to please the Ubuntu majority in the country. A group of protestors said to have been backed by the GNC staged protests for days vehemently opposing the Amendment and created discord and friction in Rivendale.
14. The Ministry of Home Affairs, in response to the backlash, issued a statement to the press stating

that “The Amendment does not directly grant citizenship on these persons, it merely provides these persons the opportunity to be considered for the grant of certificate of naturalisation. The government also has the authority to reject an individual migrant's application for citizenship by naturalisation if they can discern *prima facie* a case of misuse of law. Further, these persons are considered to be minorities in Mordor, East Mordor and Afghanistan. Therefore, a reasonable classification is drawn as they form a separate class 'religious minorities' against other religious communities in these countries.”

15. “Loud Mouths”, is an NGO based out of Rivendale is headed by Ms. Samara Patel, grand daughter of the GNC President. The NGO is known for taking up several public issues before various Courts of the Country. Loud Mouths being concerned with the repercussions of passing the Citizenship Amendment Act, 2018 filed a Public Interest Litigation before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of Gondor challenging the vires of the Amendment Act. One of the grounds under which it opposed the Amendment Act was the relaxation of grounds for applying for naturalization by illegal migrants of Mordor, Afghanistan and Wintefell the basis of religion contrary to the principles of the Constitution of Gondor. Further, it also alleged that the cut-off date of 31.12.2014 for determining valid entry into Gondor was arbitrary and without any application of mind.
16. Notice was issued to the respondents and the respondents have submitted that the petition filed is not maintainable and that the petition is liable to be dismissed.
17. The Supreme Court has raised the following issues and has now posted the matter to be heard for final arguments:

ISSUES RAISED

1. Whether the Petition is maintainable before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of Gondor?
 2. Whether the provisions of the Citizenship Amendment Act, 2018 to the Principal Act are discriminatory in nature and hence, *ultra vires* the Constitution of Gondor?
 3. Whether the provisions of the Passport (Entry into Gondor) Amendment Rules, 2015 & The Foreigners (Amendment) Order, 2015 are arbitrary and not in accordance with the applicable law and hence, *ultra vires* the Constitution of Gondor?
- A bench of 'appropriate strength' before the Hon'ble Supreme Court has been constituted by the Chief Justice of Gondor to consider all the above issues raised. The laws and international obligations of Gondor are *in pari materia* to India.
 - This problem is hypothetical and has been framed purely for academic purpose only and it is drafted by Ms. Akarshitha Y, and Ms. Deepika M, Advocates, by the reference of Mr. Badri Vishal, Advocate, Srinivas and Badri Counsels, Bengaluru along with Sri. Vishal P Bhat, Alumni, BMSCL, Partner, Krishnamurthy & Co. (K Law), Bengaluru.
 - Participants are forbidden from contacting the author under any circumstances. Any attempt to do so will result in immediate disqualification

RULES AND REGULATIONS

I. Date and Venue:

Date and Venue: 28-30 March, 2019 at B.M.S. College of Law, BMS College of Engineering Campus, Bull Temple Road, Bengaluru – 560019

II. Dress Code:

The official Dress Code for the Competition is as follows:

Ladies: Black trousers, White shirt, Black blazer and Black formal shoes.

Men: Black trousers, White shirt, Black tie with Black blazer and formal Black shoes.

III. Language:

The entire proceedings in the competition, written as well as oral, shall be in English.

IV. Eligibility:

The competition is open for law students currently pursuing their Bachelor's Degree in Law i.e. 3 Year LL.B. or 5 Year LL.B. Programme.

V. Team Composition:

Each team shall consist of 3 members. This number cannot be modified under any circumstances. Each team shall include two orators, who will be accompanied by one researcher, all of whom shall have to be accordingly designated during the registration process. Each team will be allotted a team code. The team code shall be sent to the teams through mail after the registration is complete. Teams shall not disclose their identity or of their institution or city during any time of the competition; such disclosure shall invite penalties including disqualification. The decision for the same shall be at the discretion of the organizers. The entries are restricted to 24 (Twenty Four) teams on first registration basis.

VI. Registration:

1. The registration fee for the national moot court competition is Rs. 3000/- (Three Thousand only). All the teams are required to make the payment in the form of a bank draft drawn in the name of PRINCIPAL, BMS COLLEGE OF LAW, BENGALURU. Soft copies of registration form and bank draft shall be sent to **bmscnationalmoot4@gmail.com** latest by the 25th Feb, 2019 and the hard copy of the Registration Forms which contain the details of the students taking part along with the hard copy of the draft should be submitted latest by 05th March, 2019 addressed to: THE PRINCIPAL (B.M. SREENIVASIAH MEMORIAL 4th NATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION - 2019.), BMS COLLEGE OF LAW, BMS College of Engineering College Campus, Bull Temple Road, Bengaluru – 560019.
2. The registration form shall contain the details of the participants, signature and seal of the Head of the Institution/Faculty in charge of MCC. The Registration form is enclosed herewith.

VII. Memorandum of Written Submissions:

1. The following requirements must be strictly followed with respect to submission of Memorandum of Written Submissions. Non-conformities will be liable to penalties while awarding marks thereon.

- a. Each team must prepare Memorandum of Written Submissions for both sides to the dispute (Petitioner and Respondent).
- b. Once the Memorandum of Written Submissions have been submitted, no revisions, supplements, or additions will be allowed, however, teams may carry annexure along with and can submit them in the beginning of each round.
- c. Teams shall send a soft-copy of the Memorandum of Written Submissions in Adobe PDF format only, via Email to bmsclnationalmoot4@gmail.com on or before 10th March 2019.
- d. All participating teams shall submit 6 sets of written memorials (Six sets i.e., 6 for Petitioner and 6 for Respondent - totally 12 copies) must reach the organizers latest by the 15th March 2019. Participants are advised to carry copies of Memorandum of Written Submissions during the competition for their own perusal.
- e. Not adhering to the rules and late submission of Memorandum of Written Submissions will lead to deduction of 3 Marks and 5 Marks for each day of delay respectively. Any revisions, supplements or additions to the Memorandum of Written Submissions after submission shall not be allowed.
- f. The Memorandum of Written Submissions have to be submitted on typed A4 size paper printed on one side and must contain:
 - Team code on top right corner of 1st page
 - Cause Title (Identity of the College/ Participant should not be disclosed)
 - Table of Contents
 - Index of Authorities
 - Statement of Jurisdiction
 - Statement of Facts (1 page only)
 - Statement of Issues
 - Summary of Arguments (3 page only)
 - Arguments Advanced (25 pages)
 - Prayer
 - Appendix (Optional)
 - Exhibits (Optional)
 - Total No. of 45 pages

2. Format Requirements:

The written Memorials shall confirm to the below mentioned standards:

Font: Times New Roman

Font Size: 12 and for footnotes 10

Line Spacing: 1.5

Margin: 1 inch

Memorandum of Written Submissions should be spiral bound and not stapled. Cover page must be placed on written Memorials as follows:

Petitioner - Blue Colour **Respondent** - Red Colour.

Evaluation of Written Submissions:

The Memorials submitted by the teams will be evaluated by a team of experts and marks will be notified before the commencement of the competition and memorial marks will be carried forward in each round of the competition. (i.e. from Preliminary round to Final round of the Competition). Since the arguments put forth by the competitors are based on memorials submitted, the memorial marks become an essential element in every round of the competition. A total of 100 Marks will be awarded for each side of the Memorandum of Written Submissions.

Parameters for Marking Memorandum of Written Submissions shall be:

- a) Logical progression of ideas.
- b) Originality in analysis and arguments.
- c) Understanding essential legal issues presented.
- d) Clear, concise and unambiguous writing style.
- e) Forceful and persuasive presentation.
- f) Integration of facts into legal arguments.
- g) Understanding and analysis of authority.
- h) Proper use of citations and citation form.
- i) Effective use of authority to support arguments.
- j) Neatness, legibility, no typos or format errors

VIII. Structure of Oral Rounds.

The oral round shall comprise of two Preliminary Rounds, quarter- finals, semi-finals and a final round.

1. Preliminary Rounds:

- i. There shall be two preliminary rounds. Every team shall be given the opportunity to argue each side in the Preliminary Rounds which shall be determined by way of draw of lots.
- ii. a. There shall be two preliminary rounds for 60 minutes each. Every team will get a total of 30 minutes to present their case. The time includes rebuttal and sur-rebuttal. The division of time between the speakers is at the discretion of the team members subject to the maximum of fifteen minutes for any one speaker and allocation of time must be communicated to the Court-clerk. Any extension of time beyond this specified period is subject to the discretion of the Panel.
- b. No Orator of a Team shall speak for more than 15 minutes, including the time reserved for rebuttals.
- c. No team shall reserve more than 5 minutes for Rebuttals.
- d. No Researcher of any Team will be permitted to speak but would be allowed to communicate with his/her team members in a discreet manner.
- e. **Top eight teams on their cumulative marks scored in oral presentation as well as in the written submission shall be qualified for the Quarter-Final Rounds.** In case of a tie, the teams shall advance to the next round on the basis of highest memorial score. If the tie is still not broken, then the highest speaker score will determine which team advances to the Quarter-finals.

2. Quarter Final Rounds:

Qualifying teams shall argue on only one side in the Quarter Finals and the side to be represented by the team shall be determined by way of draw of lots. Each team shall get a total of 30 minutes to present their case. The time includes rebuttal and sur-rebuttal. The division of time between the speakers is at the discretion of the team members subject to the maximum of fifteen minutes for any one speaker.

In determining the winner in the Quarter-final rounds, Memorial scores of the respective side will be added to the oral scores. Top four teams of the Quarter-final round shall advance to the semi-finals.

3. Semi Final Rounds:

Qualifying teams shall argue only on one side in the Semi- Finals and the side to be represented by the team shall be determined by way of draw of lots. Each team shall get a total of 30 minutes to present their case. The time includes rebuttal and sur-rebuttal. The division of time between the speakers is at

the discretion of the team members subject to the maximum of Fifteen minutes for any one speaker. Each qualifying team shall communicate to the court-clerk about their allocation of 30 minutes.

In determining the winner in the Semi-final rounds, Memorial scores of the respective side will be added to the oral scores. Top two teams of the Semi-final rounds shall advance to the Final round of the Competition.

4. Final Round:

Each team shall get a time of 45 minutes to present their case. The time includes rebuttal and sur-rebuttal. The division of time between the speakers is at the discretion of the team members subject to the maximum of twenty-five minutes for any one speaker. Each qualifying team shall communicate to the court-clerk about their allocation of 45 minutes.

- a) No Orator of a Team shall speak for more than 25 minutes, including the time reserved for Rebuttals.
- b) No Team shall reserve more than 5 minutes for Rebuttals.
- c) No Researcher of any Team will be permitted to speak but would be allowed to communicate with his/her team members in a discreet manner.
- d) In determining the winners in the Final round, Memorial scores of the respective side will be added to the oral scores.

Note: The Memorial Scores of the teams shall be taken into consideration along with oral marks in each rounds of the Competition. The equation is explained below:

Preliminary Round: Memorial Scores + Oral Scores (to qualify for the quarter-final rounds).

Quarter-finals: Memorial Scores + Oral Scores (to qualify for the semi-final rounds).

Semi-finals: Memorial Scores + Oral Scores (to qualify for the final round).

Final Round: Memorial Scores + Oral Scores (to decide winners).

In case of a tie between two teams in any of the rounds, memorial scores will be taken in to consideration to break the tie.

Parameters for judging orals shall be:

1. Knowledge of facts and law.
2. Logical reasoning, Organization and Clarity.
3. Persuasiveness and Deference to the Court
4. Proper and articulate analysis of the issues arising out of facts.
5. Ability to explain legal principles clearly.

IX. Awards:

- A) Winner
- B) Runners-Up
- C) Best Memorial
- D) Best Mooter (Male and Female)

Trophies and cash prizes shall be awarded to the Winner, Runners-Up, Best Memorial, Best Speaker (Male & Female). All participants shall be awarded Certificates of Participation and the Winners shall receive Certificate of Merit. Certificates shall be issued only after the valedictory function and for no reason before to it.

The Prize Money shall be as follows:

- A) Winner Rs. 25,000/-
- B) Runners-Up Rs. 20,000/-
- C) Best Memorial Rs. 5,000/-
- D) Best Mooter (Male) Rs. 5,000/-
- E) Best Mooter (Female) Rs. 5,000/-

X. Scouting:

1. Teams will not be allowed to observe the orals of any other team. Scouting is strictly prohibited. Scouting by any of the team members will result in immediate disqualification. The organizers' decision will be final in this regard.
2. The researchers shall sit with the orators at the time of the orals and shall not attend the court sessions of any other team participating in the competition.

XI. Accommodation, Food and Transport:

1. Accommodation- Accommodation shall be provided only to the outstation teams on the days of the competition only i.e. from 28-30 March 2019. It shall be extended to the members of the team (maximum three) only. Team/s shall be responsible for any/all damages caused by them during their stay.
2. Food- Food shall be provided to all the teams on days of the competition.
3. Transport- Transportation between the accommodation and the college for the participating teams shall be provided. All teams shall send their travel plan at least 2 weeks prior to their arrival.

XII. Code of Conduct:

All the participants must behave in a dignified manner and not cause any inconvenience to the organizers. Any participant found misbehaving with other participants or volunteers will be disqualified immediately. Deference to the Judges of the moot court competition must be maintained inside and outside the Court Hall. Participants will be entirely disqualified from the competition on the following Grounds:

- a. If found smoking or consuming/ carrying drugs or alcohol in the campus or place of accommodation.
- b. If found misbehaving, or causing nuisance, or making abusive statements, showing disrespect towards judges, co-participants or members of the host institution.

XIII. Queries regarding the problem:

All queries regarding problem, rules and regulations, shall be mailed to bmsnationalmoot4@gmail.com and the same will be cleared by the organizers. Any queries after 05th March, 2019 with regard to problem will not be entertained, except at the sole discretion of the organizers.

XIV. Miscellaneous:

The organizers' decision with regard to the interpretation of rules or any other matter related to the competition will be final and binding. If there is any situation which is not contemplated in the rules, the organizers' decision on the same will be final and binding. The organizers reserve the right to vary, alter, modify, or repeal any of the above rules without any prior notification, if so required and as they may deem appropriate.



**B. M. SREENIVASIAH MEMORIAL 4TH NATIONAL MOOT COURT
COMPETITION - 2019
March 28-30, 2019
REGISTRATION FORM**

Name of the Institution: _____

Address : _____

Telephone No.: _____ Email/Website : _____

MOOTER- ONE

Name : _____

Gender : _____ Class : _____

Mobile/Telephone No. : _____

E-mail : _____

MOOTER- TWO

Name : _____

Gender : _____ Class : _____

Mobile/Telephone No. : _____

E-mail : _____

RESEARCHER

Name : _____

Gender : _____ Class : _____

Mobile/Telephone No. : _____

E-mail : _____

Accommodation required: Yes No Mode of Transportation: Air / Train / Bus

Date and Time of Arrival: _____

Date and Time of Departure : _____

Details of Demand Draft: D.D. No. and Date: _____

Details of Bank: _____



Signature and seal of the Principal/Faculty In charge

BMS COLLEGE OF LAW



The college, situated in the heart of the city, was started during the academic year 1963-64 under the aegis of the B M S Educational Trust. The Trust is named after Late Dharamaprakasha Rajakaryaprasaktha B.M.Sreenivasaiah, whose philanthropy resulted in the establishment of the First Engineering College under the Private Management of the State of Karnataka.

The BMSET is managed by Council of Trustees consisting of Dr. B. S. Ragini Narayan, Chairperson and Donor Trustee, Dr. Dayananda Pai, Former Syndicate Member, Mangalore University and Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Sri M. Madan Gopal, IAS (Retd.), Former ACS, GoK, Dr. S K Shiva Kumar, Former Director, ISRO, Dr. Manjula N., IAS, Commissioner, Collegiate Education, GoK.

The BMS Educational Trust runs the following highly reputed Institutions providing education to around 12000 students in areas like Law, Engineering, Science, Commerce, Information Technology and Architecture.

- a) BMS College of Engineering
- b) BMS College of Law
- c) BMS College for Women
- d) BMS PU College for Women
- e) BMS College of Arts & commerce
- f) BMS Evening College of Engineering
- g) BMS Institute of Technology
- h) BMS School Architecture
- i) BMS Evening College of Arts & Commerce
- j) BMS Training & Research Institute
- k) BMS Center for Executive Education & Distance Learning
- l) BMS College of Commerce & Management

During the inception of the Law College, the Administrative Principal, Late A. G. Ramachandra Rao, was the Minister for Education in the State of Mysore. His successors Hon'ble late Mr. Justice E. S. Venkataramaiah and Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. N. Venkatachalaiah, former Chief Justices of India, were in the first decade, associated with the funding and guiding the Institution.

The College is proud to mention that Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rama Jois, former Chief Justice of Punjab and Haryana High Court and former Governor of State of Bihar, Hon'ble Late Mr. Justice H. G. Bala Krishna, former Judge, High Court of Karnataka, Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. R. Nayak, former Judge, High Court of Karnataka & former Chief Justice, High Court of Chhattisgarh & former Chairman of Karnataka State Human Rights Commission, presently Chairman, Law Commission of Karnataka and Prof. Lakshmi Sagar, former Minister of Law & Parliamentary Affairs, Government of Karnataka also served the institution in several capacities including as members of teaching faculty.

Late A. G. Ramachandra Rao & Late Y. Ramachandra, Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. N. Aswathanarayana Rao, former Judge, High Court of Karnataka, Hon'ble Justice R. Gururanjan, former Judge, High Court of Karnataka, Dr. B. V. Acharya, former Member, Law Commission of India, and former Advocate General, Govt. of Karnataka, Hon. Mr. Justice S. R. Bannurmath, Former Chief Justice, High Court of Kerala and Former Chairperson, MSHRC, Dr. B.S. Ragini Narayan, Donor Trustee, BMSET, Sri K. Jairaj, IAS (Retd.) served as Chairmen of BMS College of Law. Sri Madan Gopal, IAS (Retd.) is the present Chairman of the College.

Late A. G. Ramachandra Rao, Hon. Justice late E. S. Venkataramaiah, former Chief Justice of India, late V. Krishnamurty, Senior Advocate, Prof. late B. Venkatakrishnappa, Prof. late S. V. Ramanna, Prof. T.K. Acharya, Prof. V. Narayana Swamy, Prof. R. Harish and Dr. Seema Surendran served as former Principals of the College.

IMPORTANT DATES

Last date for receipt of soft copy of Registration Form along with scanned copy of the DD	25 February 2019
Last date for receipt of hard copy of Registration Form along with DD	05 March 2019
Last date for queries regarding the problem	05 March 2019
Last date for submission of Memorials (Soft Copy)	10 March 2019
Last date for submission of Memorials (Hard Copy)	15 March 2019
Inaugural Function	28 March 2019
Draw of Lots	28 March 2019
Moot Court Competition	29 March 2019
Semi Final, Final Round & Valedictory Function	30 March 2019

CONTACT DETAILS

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STUDENT CO-ORDINATORS

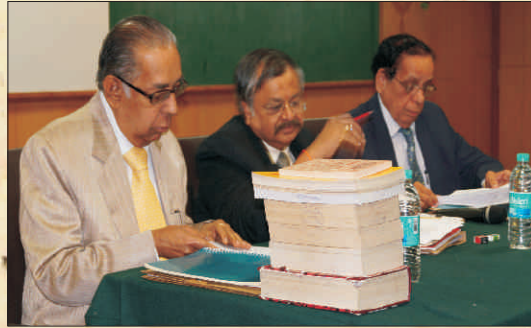
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ALL COMMUNICATIONS MUST BE ADDRESSED TO

**THE PRINCIPAL,
BMS COLLEGE OF LAW**

(B M SREENIVASIAH MEMORIAL 4TH NATIONAL LEVEL MOOT COURT COMPETITION)
BMS College of Engineering Campus, Bull Temple Road, Bengaluru - 560 019.
Ph:080-26679336/26602430/26508375 Email:bmsclnationalmoot4@gmail.com

1st Moot Court
(21 - 23 March 2014)



2nd Moot Court
(10 - 12 March 2016)



3rd Moot Court
(26 - 28 Oct 2017)



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