Roll No: | | | | | | | | | | | |

PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

GAIN MORE KNOWLEDGE
REACH GREATER HEIGHTS

Presidency University Act, 2013 of the Karnataka Act No. 41 of 2013 | Established under Section 2(f) of UGC Act, 1956
Approved by AICTE, New Delhi | Approved By BCI
Bengaluru

Mid Term Examinations - October 2026

Date: 05/10/2026 **Time:** 11:45 AM - 01:15 PM

Course Code: LAW1112 **Course Name:** Foundations Of Mooting and Legal Advocacy

Semester: First Semester **Max. Marks:** 50 **Weightage:** 50%

CO - Levels	CO1	CO2
Marks	72	108

PART A: Answer Following Questions. 10 M

Q.N.	Questions	M	CO	BT
1	A Plaint is the first pleading in a civil suit, filed by the plaintiff before a court of competent jurisdiction, setting out the facts constituting the cause of action, the relief claimed, and the valuation of the suit (Order VII CPC).	2	CO1	BT1
2	A Written Statement is the defendant's formal reply to the plaint, filed under Order VIII CPC, in which the defendant admits or denies the plaintiff's allegations and raises any specific defences or counter-claims.	2	CO1	BT1
3	Institution of a suit is the act of formally commencing civil litigation by presenting a plaint to a court of competent jurisdiction (Section 26 and Order IV CPC), which is then numbered and registered as a suit.	2	CO1	BT1
4	Purpose of a Legal Notice Warn the recipient: It acts as a final notice that a lawsuit will follow if a demand or debt is ignored. Encourage settlement: It gives both sides a chance to resolve the issue peacefully without court costs. Create a record: It serves as written proof in court that the sender tried to solve the problem fairly before filing a case.A legal notice is a formal written warning sent by one party to another before starting a court case, stating a legal grievance and demanding corrective action.	2	CO2	BT1
5	A Rebuttal is the opportunity given to the petitioner's counsel, after the respondent's oral arguments, to respond to and counter the points raised by the respondent, confined strictly to matters raised in the respondent's submissions.	2	CO2	BT1

PART B : Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Q.N.	Questions	M	CO	BT
6	• Plaint (Order VII CPC): the plaintiff's initial pleading that commences a civil suit; essential contents – cause title, facts constituting the cause of action, facts showing jurisdiction, relief claimed, valuation, and verification. • Filed at the very outset, when the suit is instituted before the court of competent jurisdiction. • Written Statement (Order VIII CPC): the defendant's formal written reply to the plaint; contents – para-wise admission/denial of the plaintiff's allegations, additional facts/defences, and any set-off or counter-claim. • Filed after summons is served on the defendant, ordinarily within 30 days (extendable up to 90 days) of service of summons. • Together, the plaint and written statement define the pleadings and the issues that the court will frame and try.	10	CO1	BT2

ANSWER KEY

7	• Institution of a suit: the formal commencement of civil litigation by presentation of a plaint to a court of competent jurisdiction (S.26 & Order IV CPC); the suit is numbered and registered upon admission of the plaint. • Importance: fixes jurisdiction, starts the limitation clock for procedural purposes, and puts the defendant on notice once summons is issued. • Essential particulars of a Plaint (Order VII Rule 1 CPC): name of the court, parties' names/descriptions/addresses, facts constituting the cause of action and when it arose, facts showing jurisdiction, the relief claimed, any relinquishment of a portion of the claim, statement of value for jurisdiction and court fees, and verification by the plaintiff.	10	CO1	BT2

PART C: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M				
Q.N.	**Questions**	**M**	**CO**	**BT**
8	• Moot Court is a simulated court exercise where students argue a hypothetical case before a bench, replicating real courtroom procedure. • Importance/Purpose: develops legal research, drafting, oral advocacy, analytical and courtroom etiquette skills; bridges theory and practice; builds confidence for real litigation. • Team composition: typically 2 Speakers and 1 Researcher per side (petitioner/respondent). • Speaker: presents oral arguments before the bench, responds to judges' questions, handles rebuttal/sur-rebuttal. • Researcher: supports the team with legal research, compiles the compendium of authorities, assists in memorial drafting, and briefs speakers before/during arguments.	10	CO2	BT2
9	• Components: Cover Page, Index of Cases/Authorities, Statement of Jurisdiction, Statement of Facts, Issues Raised, Summary of Arguments, Arguments Advanced, Prayer. • Procedure: carefully read and analyse the moot proposition; identify legal issues; conduct thorough research (bare acts, precedents); draft facts neutrally and issues precisely; build arguments with authority citations; keep the prayer clear and specific; maintain uniform citation style, formatting and word limits; proofread and get peer review before submission.	10	CO2	BT2

PART D: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M				
Q.N.	**Questions**	**M**	**CO**	**BT**
10	• Cover page with names of parties, before which court, and side represented (Petitioner). • Table of Contents / Index of Authorities. • Statement of Jurisdiction – the provision under which the court is approached (e.g., Art. 32/226). • Statement of Facts – concise, neutral recitation of facts of the moot proposition. • Issues Raised – e.g., whether the impugned restriction violates Art. 19(1)(a); whether it satisfies the reasonable-restriction test under Art. 19(2). • Summary of Arguments – brief preview of arguments for each issue. • Arguments Advanced – detailed legal reasoning, supported by constitutional provisions and precedents, on why the restriction is unconstitutional/excessive. • Prayer – the specific relief sought (e.g., declare the impugned provision unconstitutional and void).	10	CO2	BT3
11	• Bare Acts / India Code – for statutory provisions and their exact wording. • Case law databases (SCC Online, Manupatra, LexisNexis, Westlaw) – for precedents, ratio decidendi, and judicial trends. • Research papers/journals – for scholarly analysis and persuasive academic support. • Use: identify keywords/issues from the moot proposition, search statutes and case law systematically, shortlist and organise authorities into a compendium, cross-check citations, and integrate the strongest authorities into the memorial's arguments.	10	CO2	BT3

PART E: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M				
Q.N.	**Questions**	**M**	**CO**	**BT**

ANSWER KEY

12	• Arguments: cancellation without notice/hearing violates audi alteram partem, a core principle of natural justice; the action is also arbitrary and unreasonable, offending Article 14; it curtails the right to carry on trade/business under Article 19(1)(g) without a fair procedure. • The order being passed in breach of natural justice is void/voidable and liable to be quashed regardless of the merits of the underlying allegation. • Appropriate writ remedy: a Writ of Certiorari to quash the order of cancellation, coupled with a Writ of Mandamus directing the authority to restore the licence or to decide afresh after giving the licensee a fair hearing, filed before the High Court under Article 226.	10	CO2	BT3
13	• Habeas Corpus – “to have the body”; issued to produce a person illegally or arbitrarily detained before the court and secure release. • Mandamus – “we command”; directs a public authority to perform a public/statutory duty it has failed or refused to perform. • Prohibition – issued by a superior court to a lower court/tribunal to prevent it from exceeding its jurisdiction or acting contrary to law (preventive, before decision). • Certiorari – issued to quash an order already passed by a lower court/tribunal/authority acting without or in excess of jurisdiction or in violation of natural justice (curative, after decision). • Quo Warranto – “by what authority”; used to question the legal right of a person to hold a public office.	10	CO2	BT3

ANSWER KEY