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3rd NATIONAL LEVEL MOOT COURT Competition

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Awards

Winner Team: Rs. 21000/- Winner Trophies & Gift.

Runner-Up Team: Rs. 15000/- Runner-Up Trophies & Gift.

Best Researcher: Rs. 5100/- Gift.

Best Mooter: Rs. 5100/- Gift.

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Certificate of Participation will be given to all participants.

Registration QR Code



Registration Link

<https://forms.gle/sdh7DPGRSFyhpT4h7>

Contact Number

7302254556



29th & 30th October 2026

Opening of Registration:
05/Sep/2026

Last Date for Final Registration
along with Payment:
15/Oct/2026

Last Date for Memorial
Submission: 22/Oct/2026

VENUE:
IIMT College of Law, Gr. Noida

ABOUT IIMT COLLEGE OF LAW

IIMT College of Law, situated in Knowledge Park III, Greater Noida, holds a distinguished position in the field of legal education. The College is affiliated with Chaudhary Charan Singh University, Meerut, and is approved by the Bar Council of India, New Delhi. It offers B.A. LL.B. and LL.B. programmes, with a strong commitment to academic excellence, professional development, and the promotion of ethical values.

At IIMT College of Law, we are dedicated to providing quality legal education and nurturing young minds to excel in the legal profession. The institution strives to foster academic brilliance while ensuring the holistic development of students** through a balanced combination of theoretical knowledge, practical exposure, and professional training. The College regularly organizes a wide range of academic and co-curricular activities, including National Moot Court Competitions, National Seminars, Debates, Conferences, Workshops, Business Plan Competitions, Ideathons, and various other initiatives. These activities provide students with valuable practical exposure, enhance their advocacy and research skills, and encourage them to engage critically with contemporary legal issues.

In association with the District Legal Services Authority (DLSA), the College has also organized various free legal aid and legal awareness camps for marginalized and underprivileged sections of society. These initiatives reflect the institution's commitment to promoting access to justice, legal awareness, and social responsibility. The students of IIMT College of Law have consistently demonstrated enthusiasm, dedication, and a strong commitment towards contributing positively to society. The College is supported by a team of experienced and accomplished faculty members, with expertise and specialization across diverse areas of law, who are committed to guiding students towards academic and professional excellence.

AIM AND PURPOSE

- To provide students with practical exposure to the Indian judicial system and enhance their advocacy skills.
- To develop legal research, drafting, critical thinking, and oral argumentation skills through a realistic courtroom experience.
- To encourage innovative legal research and effective presentation of arguments, contributing to the development of legal jurisprudence.

IMPORTANT DATES

1. Opening of Registration: 05/Sep/2026
2. Release of Moot Proposition: 08/Sep/2026
3. Last Date for Seeking Clarifications: 30/Sep/2026
4. Last Date for Final Registration along with Payment: 15/Oct/2026
5. Release of Clarifications: 17/Oct/2026
6. Last Date for Memorial Submission: 22/Oct/2026
7. Draw of Lots for Preliminary Rounds: 29/Oct/2026 (All Mooters required to attend)
8. Researcher's Test: 29/Oct/2026 (All Researcher's required to attend)
9. Preliminary Round, Quarter-Final: 29/Oct/2026
10. Semi-Finals, Final Round & Valedictory Function: 30/Oct/2026

Note- Reporting Time for all the Participants on the day of Event will be at 9:00 AM.

ABOUT JAGGI, JAGGI & JAGGI



**MR. BASANT KUMAR JAGGI
LEGACY AWARD
HONOURING EXCELLENCE. INSPIRING GENERATIONS.**



**JAGGI, JAGGI & JAGGI
INTERNATIONAL ATTORNEYS AT LAWS - TRIPLE-J
SPROUTED 1923**

A CRUSADING PIONEER IN THE CAUSE OF THE FIRST GENERATION LAW STUDENTS

In 1923, Mr Basant Kumar Jaggi, of the landed gentry, set up a legal practice at Rawalpindi (now Islamabad in Pakistan). He practised in Poonch under a special licence from the then Maharaja of Kashmir, who recommended Mr Jaggi's name as King's Counsel. In 1927, he established a large practice at Lahore. In 1947, upon the partition of the Indian sub-continent, Mr Basant Kumar Jaggi shifted to Delhi, where he was eminently successful in his legal practice.

Mr Basant Kumar Jaggi was the Author of several Law Books including "The Motor Vehicles Act, 1939", "The Motor Vehicle Rules, 1940", "The Road Transport Corporation Act, 1944" and "The Indian Petroleum Act, 1934". He was associated with the (British) Government of India before the promulgation of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

In mid-eighties, Mr Basant Kumar Jaggi also set up Navin Kumar Jaggi and Associates and continued to head it till 1991. Jaggi Jaggi and Jaggi Attorneys - Triple J - has been functioning since 2006. The Firm is presently headed by Mr Navin Kumar Jaggi, LL.M., University of Delhi, who has practical experience close to five decades of every branch of law and has been practising in the Supreme Court of India, as well as Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, Karnataka, Patna, Allahabad, Lucknow, Simla, Chandigarh High Courts and before all the Tribunals.

The Firm advises Domestic and International Clients in all aspects of Indian Business and Commercial Law, Insurance Law, Corporate Finance, Taxation, Entertainment, Intellectual Property and Business Immigration. Our Advocates represent Clients involved in Business Mergers and Acquisitions, Public and Private Securities Offerings, Debt and Equity Financing, Commercial Lending, Secured Asset-based Financing, Licensing, Corporate Start-Ups and Commercial Litigation and Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR). We advise Greenfield projects in setting up sales and distribution operations in India as well as on gaining access to Indian Project Finance.

Besides, we also advise and represent our Clients in Family matters, Criminal matters, Property Disputes, et al. The Firm has a number of Advocates with grassroots experience in Trial and Appellate Courts, Tribunals and Authorities, Commissions and many other Judicial and Quasi-Judicial Bodies. To assure that the Firm's Lawyers keep pace with developments in the Law, the Litigation Section meets regularly to review recent decisions, to share experiences and to discuss cases to bring the collective experience of the group to bear on a particular Client's problem. Each Attorney takes continuing legal education courses and shares the benefits with the section. The Lawyers of the Firm bring to the Clients of the Firm a degree of specialization. The Firm has several Retired Justices of the Supreme Court of India and the High Court of Delhi as well as eminent Lawyers on its panel for Supreme Court and High Court Cases, and to attend to other Domestic and International Clients in different Trades and Businesses, and other matters.

Mr Navin Kumar Jaggi had his schooling in St. Columba's High School and thereafter majored in Economics from the Hindu College, University of Delhi. He is a former Law Teacher of Delhi University, where he taught Law of Pleadings and Conveyancing, Law of Limitation, Arbitration Law, Labour Law, Law relating to the Seas and Constitutional Law. He has been Counsel for the Union of India as well as the Delhi Development Authority and several other Public Undertakings for many years. Litigation involves special skills which are learned in larger part through practical experience. Amongst those skills is the ability to marshal facts, identify Issues, and present the law and the facts persuasively in Court or other Tribunals, Authorities and Commissions. Frequently, the expense of Litigation requires the common sense necessary to bring about the successful Resolution of Disputes without exhausting the Client's resources.

JJ&J Attorneys and its Predecessors have provided Legal Service to the New Delhi Community for over ninety seven years.

JJ&J Attorneys have extensive Litigation experience in the following areas of concentration:

- Commercial matters under the Uniform Code of Civil Procedure (Act V) of 1908
- Enforcement of Restrictive Employment Covenants, Prevention of Trade Secret Disclosures and prosecution and defence of Business Contracts and Torts
- Banking and Bankruptcy: Creditors' Rights, Mortgage, Foreclosure and Redemption, Lien Priority, Preferences, Fraudulent Transfers and related matters, a Collection of Accounts and Bankruptcy Proceedings.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Team Composition, Eligibility Criteria & Time Limit

1. Team Composition: Each team shall comprise three (3) members—two (2) Mooters and one (1) Researcher.
1. Language: The competition shall be conducted in English or Hindi.
2. Eligibility: The competition is open to bonafide students pursuing three-year or five-year LL.B. programmes.
3. Participation: Each Law College/University may register only one team. Participants shall not disclose the identity of their institution during the proceedings. Any such disclosure may attract penalties, including disqualification.
4. Team Code: A unique Team Code shall be allotted to each registered team through the confirmation email.
5. Time Limit: Each team shall be allotted 15 minutes in total for oral submissions by both Mooters, followed by 5 minutes for Rebuttal.

REGISTRATION

- The Registration form must be filled with all Team Details and submitted online on or before 15th oct 2026
- A registration fee of Rs. 2100/- PER TEAM.
- The screenshot of the payment must be uploaded on registration form.
- No change in the names of the participants shall be permitted after the receipt of the Registration Form.
- Teams should clearly mention the participants' name, contact no. including the year/semester of study.

<https://forms.gle/sdh7DPGRSFyhpT4h7>



DRESS CODE FOR PARTICIPANTS

All participants are required to adhere to the prescribed dress code while appearing before the Bench in the courtroom.

Female Participants:

- White Salwar-Kurta with Dupatta or White Shirt with Black Trousers, paired with a Black Advocate's Coat and Black Tie, along with formal black footwear.

Male Participants:

- White Formal Shirt with Black Trousers, Black Tie, Black Advocate's Coat, and formal black shoes.

Note: Participants are expected to maintain a neat, formal, and professional appearance throughout the competition.

STRUCTURE OF THE COMPETITION

- Researcher Test
- Preliminary Round
- Quarter-Final Round
- Semi-Final Round
- Final Round

PRELIMINARY ROUND

- The Preliminary Stage shall consist of one round only.
- In the Preliminary Round, each team shall argue once, either as the Petitioner or the Respondent, as determined by the draw of lots. Each team shall be evaluated on the basis of its performance in the Preliminary Round. The teams securing the required qualifying positions shall advance to the Quarter-Final Round.
- The winning teams of the Preliminary Round shall qualify for the Quarter-Final Round

QUARTER-FINAL ROUND

- The Top Eight (08) teams on the basis of their cumulative scores in the Preliminary Rounds shall qualify for the Quarter Finals.
- The Quarter Final shall be conducted in a knockout format, with each team arguing once.
- The Four (04) winning teams of this round shall advance to the Semi Final Round.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND

- The four (04) winning teams from the Quarter Finals shall compete in the Semi Finals.
- The Semi Final shall also be conducted in a knockout format, with each team arguing once.
- The draw of lots shall decide the allocation of sides (Petitioner/Respondent).
- The two (02) teams declared winners of the Semi Finals shall proceed to the Final Round.

FINAL ROUND

- The Final Round shall be contested between the two (02) winning teams from the Semi Finals.
- The team scoring higher marks in the Final Round shall be declared the Winner of the Competition, and the other team shall be declared the Runners-up.

EVALUATION CRITERIA

CRITERIA	MARKS
Knowledge of the Law and application of legal principles	25
Questions & Answers	20
Use of authorities and precedents	15
Knowledge of the Facts	10
Style, Poise & Demeanour: formality, respect, and professionalism	10
Organization & Time Management	10
Articulation and Innovation in arguments	10

MEMORIAL

- All the teams are required to submit a soft copy of the memorials for both sides.
- The soft copy of the memorials shall be sent by the team on or before 23:59 IST on Date 22nd Oct 2026 The memorial will be submitted on legalaidcell_gn@iimtindia.net. The memorial must be submitted in .pdf and .doc/.docx format(both).
- The copies of the memorials must bear a cover page in conformity with the following scheme:
 - Blue-Claimant/Petitioner
 - Red-Respondents
- No amendment to the memorial will be permitted after submission.
- Teams are not permitted to raise arguments in the oral rounds that are not present in the memorial.

Each memorial shall consist of and only the following heads in the same order as is mentioned here-

- (i) Cover Page
- (ii) Table of Contents
- (iii) List of Abbreviations
- (iv) Index of Authorities
- (v) Statement of Jurisdiction
- (vi) Statement of Facts
- (vii) Issues Raised
- (viii) Summary of Arguments
- (ix) Arguments Advanced
- (x) Prayer

MEMORIAL

1. Team code on the top right-hand corner of the cover page. Memorials without the team code will not be evaluated.
2. Name and place of the forum.
3. Name of the parties and their status.
4. Memorial filed and the party that the team is appearing on behalf of.

The following content specification must be adhered to-

1. Language - English
2. Font and Size (Body) - Times New Roman, 12 pts
3. Line Spacing (Body) - 1.5 lines
4. Font and Size (Footnotes) - Times New Roman, 10 pts
5. Line Spacing (Footnotes) - Single line
6. Page Margins - 1 inch on all sides
7. Page Limit
 - Entire Memorial 32 pages (max)
 - Arguments Advanced 20 pages (max)
8. Paper Specification - White A4-sized paper
9. Body of the Memorial Justified
10. Citation style Harvard Bluebook (21st edn.)

MARKING CRITERIA FOR MEMORIALS

- Memorial from each side shall carry a total of hundred (100) marks.
- The following shall be the criteria for marking the memorials:

CRITERIA	MARKS
Appreciation and application of facts	10
Identification of legal principles	15
Quality and extent of research: Use of relevant cases, statutes, treaties, and scholarly articles	30
Presentation: Adherence of Memorial Structure, Language and Grammar, Formatting and Style and Compliance with guidelines	25
Logical structure and clarity of thought in arguments	10
Relief Sought	10

IMPORTANT NOTES

- *The memorial must not contain any identification mark or symbol identifying the team apart from the team code. Any such identifying mark/ symbol will lead to disqualification of the team.
- *The memorials shall be original and devoid of plagiarism.

MOOT PROPOSITION

Women's Rights Commission v. State of Aryavarta & Anr.

BACKGROUND

- The State of Aryavarta is a fictional State within the Union of India. The Constitution of India and all Central laws applicable in India shall apply to the State of Aryavarta.
- Raghav Malhotra, aged 32 years, was a financially well-established businessman belonging to a socially influential Hindu family.
- Kavya Sharma, aged 24 years, belonged to a middle-class Hindu family. She had completed her education up to the intermediate level and had no independent source of income. Her family had limited financial resources.
- In January 2024, Raghav and Kavya were married according to Hindu rites and customs. The marriage was solemnized with the consent of both families and was subsequently registered under the applicable law.

THE PRENUPTIAL AGREEMENT

- Approximately one week before the marriage, Raghav's family insisted that Kavya execute a document titled "Matrimonial Understanding and Financial Responsibility Agreement."
- Kavya was informed that the document was merely a formality required by Raghav's family before the marriage. Kavya had limited knowledge of legal matters and did not have independent legal advice.
- The agreement contained several clauses, including:
 - Kavya would have no independent claim over Raghav's movable or immovable property during the subsistence of marriage;
 - Kavya would not seek maintenance from Raghav except in circumstances expressly approved by his family;
 - Kavya would reside with Raghav's parents and follow all instructions relating to household affairs;
 - Kavya would not undertake employment without the written consent of Raghav;
 - In the event of matrimonial disputes, Kavya would first attempt reconciliation for a period of two years before initiating legal proceedings;
 - Kavya would not publicly disclose any dispute relating to the marriage or the conduct of Raghav or his family;
 - In the event of separation caused by Kavya's alleged misconduct, she would forfeit all financial claims against Raghav.
- Kavya signed the document in the presence of members of both families. She later stated that she did not fully understand the legal consequences of the document and that she signed it because she feared that refusal would result in cancellation of the marriage.
- Raghav's family, however, maintained that Kavya had voluntarily signed the document and that all of its terms had been explained to her before marriage.

MATRIMONIAL LIFE

- During the first few months of marriage, Raghav allegedly began exercising strict control over Kavya's personal and social life.
- According to Kavya's later statements, Raghav regularly insulted her educational qualifications and repeatedly told her that she was "not suitable" for his family.

- Raghav allegedly restricted Kavya's communication with her parents and objected to her visiting her parental home without his permission.
- On several occasions, Raghav allegedly subjected Kavya to physical assault. He also allegedly threatened her with serious consequences if she disclosed the incidents to her parents.
- Raghav's family members allegedly participated in repeatedly humiliating Kavya before relatives and neighbours. Her parents were also allegedly insulted for failing to provide what Raghav's family considered an adequate marriage settlement.
- Within six months of the marriage, Kavya's parents noticed significant changes in her behaviour. She appeared frightened and repeatedly requested them not to confront Raghav because she feared that the situation would become worse.
- Kavya's parents eventually approached Raghav's family and requested them to stop the alleged harassment. Raghav's family denied the allegations and stated that the disagreements were merely "ordinary matrimonial differences."

ESCALATION OF ABUSE

- Between July 2024 and December 2024, the alleged incidents of physical and mental cruelty increased.
- Kavya allegedly suffered repeated physical assaults, verbal humiliation, threats and restrictions on her movement and communication.
- On one occasion, Kavya allegedly sustained injuries to her arm after an altercation with Raghav. She did not immediately approach the police or a hospital.
- Kavya's mother later stated that her daughter told her:
 - "I have tried everything. Nobody is listening to me."
- Kavya's parents encouraged her to return to their home. However, Kavya refused, stating that she believed leaving the matrimonial home would bring further humiliation upon her family and that Raghav had threatened to destroy her family's reputation.
- No formal criminal complaint was lodged against Raghav during this period.

THE INCIDENT

- On 14 December 2024, Raghav and Kavya attended a family gathering at their residence.
- During the gathering, Raghav allegedly humiliated Kavya in front of several relatives and made derogatory remarks about her family and educational background.
- According to the prosecution, an argument subsequently took place between Raghav and Kavya.
- According to Kavya, Raghav physically assaulted her and threatened that she would never be permitted to leave the matrimonial home.
- The prosecution alleged that Kavya subsequently picked up a heavy household object and struck Raghav repeatedly.
- Raghav suffered severe injuries and died at the scene.
- Kavya immediately informed a neighbour about the incident and remained at the residence until the police arrived.
- During investigation, the police recovered the alleged weapon and collected statements from neighbours, family members and other witnesses.
- The investigation also revealed several messages exchanged between Kavya and her mother in which Kavya had allegedly described repeated humiliation and physical abuse by Raghav.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF RAGHAV

- Raghav was declared dead at the scene. His body was subsequently sent for post-mortem examination at the District Government Hospital, Aryavarta.
- The Post-Mortem Examination Report recorded the following injuries:
 - Injury No. 1: A lacerated wound measuring approximately 7 cm × 2 cm on the left temporal region of the head.
 - Injury No. 2: A contusion measuring approximately 8 cm × 5 cm on the right side of the forehead.
 - Injury No. 3: A fracture of the left temporal bone accompanied by intracranial bleeding.
 - Injury No. 4: Multiple contusions on the upper portion of the back.
 - Injury No. 5: Two contusions on the left forearm.
 - Injury No. 6: On further examination, diffuse swelling and tenderness were noted over the scalp, with associated sub-scalp haemorrhage. The internal examination revealed extensive intracranial haemorrhage and traumatic brain injury. The pattern of injuries was consistent with repeated impacts by a heavy blunt object.
- The internal examination revealed intracranial haemorrhage and severe brain injury.
- The Medical Officer opined that the cause of death was shock and haemorrhage resulting from head injuries, and that the injuries were sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death.
- The report further recorded that Injury Nos. 1 and 3 were the principal injuries responsible for the death.
- The Medical Officer stated that the injuries could have been caused by a heavy blunt object, consistent with the object recovered from the scene.
- The defense disputed the prosecution's interpretation of the medical evidence and contended that the medical report did not by itself establish the precise intention with which the injuries were inflicted.

KAVYA'S STATEMENT TO THE POLICE

- During the investigation, Kavya gave a statement to the police describing the events preceding the death of Raghav.
- In her statement, Kavya stated in substance that:
 - "For many months Raghav had been beating me and insulting me. He constantly told me that I was useless and that my family had given him nothing. I was not allowed to speak freely with my parents. I was afraid of him."
- She further stated:
 - "On that day he again abused me and spoke about my parents. He pushed me and slapped me. I believed that he was going to hurt me again. I picked up the object lying nearby and struck him. I did not want to kill him. I only wanted him to stop."
- Kavya also stated that she had not planned the incident and that she had acted during the altercation.
- The prosecution relied upon the statement to argue that Kavya admitted striking Raghav and that the repeated blows demonstrated knowledge or intention sufficient to establish criminal liability.
- The defense relied upon the same statement to contend that Kavya's conduct arose from an immediate confrontation following prolonged physical and psychological abuse and that she had not pre-planned the killing.
- The admissibility, evidentiary value and legal effect of Kavya's statement shall be determined in accordance with the applicable law.

TRIAL BEFORE THE SESSIONS COURT

- Kavya was charged with the offence of murder under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS).
- The prosecution argued that Kavya intentionally caused Raghav's death and that the repeated blows demonstrated the requisite intention to cause death.
- The defense argued that Kavya had been subjected to prolonged physical and psychological abuse and that the incident occurred during an intense confrontation in which she feared for her own safety. In the alternative, the defense argued that Kavya was entitled to the benefit of the right of private defense, or, failing that, the exception of grave and sudden provocation.
- The defense further argued that the matrimonial agreement demonstrated the unequal and coercive nature of the relationship and that the prosecution had failed to appreciate the cumulative effect of prolonged domestic violence upon Kavya.
- The Sessions Court convicted Kavya for murder and sentenced her to imprisonment for life.
- While imposing the sentence, the Sessions Court observed that the death of Raghav was unlawful and serious but also considered the evidence relating to Kavya's prolonged matrimonial suffering as a mitigating circumstance.

APPEAL BEFORE THE HIGH COURT

- Kavya preferred an appeal before the High Court of Aryavarta challenging her conviction and sentence.
- The State also filed a cross-appeal seeking enhancement of the sentence before the High Court.
- The High Court upheld the conviction.
- However, while considering the sentence, the High Court observed that the repeated nature of the assault and the manner in which Raghav was killed demonstrated exceptional brutality.
- The High Court further held that the alleged domestic violence could not legally justify taking the life of the deceased.
- The High Court therefore altered the sentence from imprisonment for life to the death penalty, holding that the circumstances of the case fell within the category warranting the highest punishment permissible under law.
- Kavya remained in custody following the judgment.

PETITION BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT

- Following the High Court judgment, Kavya filed a Special Leave Petition before the Supreme Court of India challenging her conviction and sentence.
- The Commission argued that the case raised questions of substantial public importance concerning the relationship between domestic violence, gender inequality, matrimonial autonomy, self-defense, criminal responsibility and capital punishment.
- The Commission contended that the High Court had failed to adequately consider the cumulative impact of prolonged domestic violence and psychological abuse suffered by Kavya.
- The State opposed the intervention and argued that the Commission could not use the case to dilute the criminal liability of a person convicted of intentionally causing the death of another.
- The State further argued that domestic violence cannot become a defense to murder merely because the accused had suffered matrimonial difficulties.
- The NWRC's intervention application was allowed, and the matter was placed before the Supreme Court of India.
- The Supreme Court has admitted the matter and framed the following questions for determination.

ISSUES

1. Whether a prenuptial agreement containing terms that substantially restrict the wife's rights to maintenance, employment, financial independence and matrimonial autonomy, particularly when executed by a less-educated woman without independent legal advice, is legally and socially enforceable, and whether such agreements reinforce structural gender inequality within the institution of marriage?
2. Whether, in the facts and circumstances of the present case, the imposition of the death penalty upon Kavya satisfies the "rarest of rare" doctrine, and whether the High Court's enhancement of the sentence from life imprisonment to capital punishment warrants reconsideration by the Supreme Court?
3. Whether the prolonged domestic violence, psychological abuse, matrimonial humiliation, socio-economic condition, absence of previous criminal conduct, and the availability of the exceptions of private defense and grave and sudden provocation constitute mitigating or extenuating circumstances sufficient to outweigh the aggravating circumstances arising from the manner and consequences of the offence?





Chief Patron Dr. Mayank Aggarwal (Hon'ble Managing Director) IIMT Group of Colleges Greater Noida, U.P	Patron Prof. (Dr.) Vikas Dhawan Director General IIMT Group of Colleges Greater Noida, U.P	Patron Prof. (Dr.) Harshit Sinha Dy. Director General (Academics) IIMT Group of Colleges Greater Noida, U.P
Chief Convenor Prof. (Dr.) Sanjay Singh Director IIMT College of Law Greater Noida, U.P	Convenor Dr. Kaushiki Roy Head of Department Dr. Ravi Tyagi Head of Department IIMT College of Law Greater Noida, U.P	Co-convenor Mr. Rishab Kumar Mr. Atul Chaudhary Mr. Sachin Sharma Mr. Ankit Singh Assistant Professors IIMT College of Law Greater Noida, U.P
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