



ADV. M. RATNA SINGH MEMORIAL NATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION

10th

NATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION 2026

14TH, 15TH & 16TH
AUGUST 2026

KNOWLEDGE AND MEDIA PARTNERS

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Table of **CONTENTS**

About our College	.1
History of our College	.2
About MCS	.3
Adv. M. Ratna Singh Memorial	.4
NMCC 2026	
Invitation Letter	.5
Proposition	.6
Rules and Regulations	.7
Time line	.8
Contact details	.9

About our **COLLEGE**

Government Law College Kozhikode, established in 1970, is one of Kerala's leading institutions for legal education and has, over the decades, played an important role in shaping generations of legal professionals, public servants, and scholars. As the third law college established in the State, the institution offers Five-Year Integrated LL.B., Three-Year LL.B., and LL.M. programmes with specializations in Taxation Law and Criminal Law, providing students with a strong academic foundation while encouraging practical engagement with the law. Guided by the principles of justice, equality, dignity, and human rights, the College remains committed to the advancement of legal education and the cultivation of socially responsible legal professionals.

Recognized for its potential to emerge as a Centre of Excellence, the College was included in the Kerala State Budget of 2021, marking an important milestone in its continuing journey. Building upon a rich academic legacy, it has undertaken a range of initiatives aimed at strengthening research, enhancing academic standards, and preparing students to meet the challenges of an increasingly dynamic and interconnected legal landscape. Through innovation, rigorous scholarship, and a student-centred approach, the College continues to create opportunities for intellectual growth and professional advancement.

Over the past five decades, the College has earned a reputation for producing accomplished lawyers, judges, academicians, civil servants, corporate leaders, and political figures who have made notable contributions in their respective fields. Its alumni have served the nation with distinction in diverse capacities, including as Union Ministers, members of the judiciary, senior advocates, public officials, and professionals working across India and abroad. Their achievements reflect the enduring values of excellence, integrity, and public service that the College seeks to instill in its students.

With a student strength exceeding one thousand, Government Law College Kozhikode offers a vibrant academic environment supported by modern infrastructure and extensive learning resources. The College houses a well-equipped library, complemented by comprehensive online legal databases and research materials, enabling students to engage with contemporary legal developments and emerging areas of jurisprudence. Encouraging academic inquiry, research, and informed debate, it continues to evolve in response to changing professional and societal needs while remaining rooted in its longstanding traditions.

At Government Law College Kozhikode, we believe that education extends far beyond the classroom. While academic achievement remains central to our mission, equal importance is placed on personal growth, professional competence, and social engagement. To enrich the student experience, the College regularly organizes seminars, workshops, debates, quizzes, arbitration and mediation sessions, parliamentary discussions, judgment-writing competitions, and a variety of other co-curricular activities. Providing valuable opportunities to apply learning in practical settings, these initiatives strengthen advocacy, research, analytical, and leadership skills while fostering confidence, ethical awareness, and a sense of civic responsibility. Through this holistic approach, we strive to nurture capable legal professionals and thoughtful individuals equipped to contribute meaningfully to society.

History of our **COLLEGE**

Government Law College Kozhikode, established in 1970, occupies a distinguished place in the history of legal education in Kerala. As the third Government Law College in the State and the first law college to be established in the northern region of Kerala, the institution has played a pioneering role in expanding access to quality legal education and nurturing generations of legal professionals. Affiliated to the University of Calicut, the College commenced its academic journey in the Government Training College building situated in the heart of Kozhikode under the leadership of its first Principal, Prof. M. Krishnan Nair, with Prof. Ramakrishnan serving as its first Professor. The unitary LL.B. programme was the first course offered by the College, and the inaugural batch graduated in 1973, marking the beginning of a legacy that has continued to grow over the decades.

As legal education evolved to meet emerging academic and professional needs, the College steadily expanded its academic offerings. In 1976, it introduced the LL.M. programme with Taxation Law as a specialization, later broadening its postgraduate studies to include Criminal Law. The institution shifted to its present campus in 1982, providing a dedicated space for academic and intellectual pursuits, and further strengthened its academic profile with the introduction of the Five-Year Integrated LL.B. programme in 1984. Through these developments, the College established itself as an important centre for legal studies in the region, committed to academic excellence and professional training.

The establishment of Government Law College Kozhikode forms part of Kerala's rich and longstanding tradition of legal education, the origins of which can be traced back to 1875 when part-time law classes were introduced in Trivandrum under the Maharaja's College to prepare students for the law examinations of the University of Madras. This foundation was further strengthened with the establishment of a separate law college in Trivandrum in 1894, which later became affiliated with the University of Travancore in 1937. Following the integration of Travancore and Cochin in 1949, legal education in the region continued to expand, with institutions being established and reorganized to meet the growing demand for legal studies. Against this historical backdrop, Government Law College Kozhikode emerged as a landmark institution, extending opportunities for legal education to students in the Malabar region and contributing significantly to the advancement of legal scholarship and professional excellence in Kerala.

About MCS



The Moot Court Society (MCS) of Government Law College, Kozhikode is a student-driven academic body dedicated to fostering excellence in advocacy, legal research, drafting, and alternative dispute resolution. Through the collaborative efforts of faculty members and students, the Society facilitates a wide range of competitions, training programmes, and academic initiatives that promote experiential learning and the development of practical legal skills.

The Society has, over the years, established a strong tradition of advocacy and legal scholarship through the successful conduct of nine editions of national-level moot court competitions and several flagship academic programmes. Among its notable national initiatives are the Adv. T. P. Aravindakshan Memorial All India Moot Court Competition 2023. The Competition attracted participation from National Law Universities and reputed law schools across India, reflecting the growing national stature of the Society's academic initiatives. The competition witnessed a high standard of advocacy, with VVM's Govind Ramnath Kare College of Law, Goa securing the Best Team Award, BMS College of Law, Bengaluru emerging as the Second-Best Team, and the National University of Advanced Legal Studies (NUALS), Kochi winning the Best Memorial Award. The Society had earlier organised the Dr. V. Kesavankutty Memorial All India Moot Court Competition in 2019, further reinforcing its commitment to fostering excellence in advocacy, legal research, and legal scholarship through national-level academic engagement.

In addition, the Society has organized flagship events such as Lex Audita Intra-College Law Fest 2025 and De Novo Intra-College Law Fest 2024. These events have featured a diverse range of competitions, including moot court, mediation, trial advocacy, judgment writing, statute drafting, debate, mega law quiz competitions and Legal Grandmaster, providing students with a comprehensive platform to develop and showcase their legal acumen. The Society also conducts annual fresher orientation programmes, moot court competitions, memorial drafting competitions, and the Mock Constituent Assembly Debate Competition. Among its notable achievements are the establishment of an online Moot Memorial Bank Database and the launch of Vox Juris 2025, the Society's flagship student-edited law journal, which provides a platform for scholarly legal writing, critical analysis, and academic engagement.

Through its continuous academic and advocacy-oriented initiatives, MCS remains committed to nurturing future legal professionals and strengthening the culture of legal scholarship and courtroom excellence.

The upcoming 10th National Moot Court Competition, the Adv. M. Ratna Singh Memorial National Moot Court Competition, 2026 marks another significant milestone in this journey.

Adv. M Ratna Singh Memorial

NATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION 2026

A Few lawyers leave behind a legacy that transcends the courtroom. Adv. M. Ratna Singh was one such individual.

Born in Thalassery on 23 October 1925, he received his schooling across North Kerala before graduating from Malabar Christian College, Kozhikode, and pursuing his legal education at Government Law College, Ernakulam. Armed with little more than determination, intellect, and an unwavering commitment to the law, he entered the profession in the early 1950s as a junior to the legendary K. Kunhirama Menon. From those beginnings emerged one of the most respected advocates the Kerala Bar has ever known.

Over a career spanning more than six decades, Adv. Ratna Singh distinguished himself as a formidable criminal lawyer, appearing in several of the most significant cases of his time, including the Thalassery–Pulpally Naxalite case, the Rajan case, the S.I. Soman murder case, the Pennamma murder case, and numerous other matters that shaped Kerala's legal history. His mastery of criminal law, meticulous preparation, and exceptional skill in cross-examination earned him admiration from judges, colleagues, and adversaries alike.

His contributions extended beyond advocacy. He served as Senior Central Government Standing Counsel, became the first Director General of Prosecutions in Kerala, and, in 2001, was appointed Advocate General of Kerala, becoming the highest law officer of the State and the first criminal lawyer in Kerala to hold that office. Yet those who worked with him remembered not only his professional accomplishments, but also his humility, composure, generosity towards juniors, and deep sense of public duty.



Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer, one of India's most celebrated jurists, described him as "an adornment to the Kerala Bar" and "one of our finest jurists." In a tribute that has become inseparable from his legacy, Justice Krishna Iyer remarked that "Shakespeare is not more decidedly the first of dramatists, Demosthenes is not more decidedly the first of orators than Ratna Singh was the cleverest of cross-examiners." Such words capture not merely professional excellence, but the extraordinary esteem in which he was held by his peers.

To generations of lawyers, Adv. Ratna Singh was a distinguished advocate. To his juniors, he was a mentor. To the legal profession, he was a standard of excellence. To his family, he was a devoted husband, father, and grandfather. His life reminds us that the true measure of a lawyer lies not only in the cases argued or offices held, but in the lives influenced, the values upheld, and the example left behind.

The Adv. M. Ratna Singh Memorial National Moot Court Competition is dedicated to preserving that example and inspiring future generations to pursue the law with the same integrity, scholarship, and sense of purpose that defined his remarkable life.

**ADV. M
RATNA
SINGH
MEMORIAL
NATIONAL MOOT
COURT COMPETITION
2026**



Invitation LETTER

Dear Esteemed Participants,

At the stroke of midnight on **15 August 1947**, a nation awoke to freedom. Yet independence was never intended to be an end in itself. It was the beginning of a far greater constitutional experiment: the creation of a democratic republic founded upon liberty, equality, justice, and the sovereign will of its people.

For this edition, we draw inspiration from that enduring journey of Indian democracy. Not merely as a historical narrative, but as a mirror to the challenges of our constitutional present. From the halls of the Constituent Assembly to the polling booths that span the length and breadth of the Republic, one fundamental question continues to shape our democratic discourse:

How do we preserve the integrity of representation while safeguarding the freedoms upon which democracy rests?

Today, the Constitution finds itself at the crossroads of competing imperatives. Electoral financing seeks transparency yet raises concerns of privacy and influence. The law governing elections aspires to ensure fair representation while confronting the realities of power and political competition. The persistent spectre of criminalisation in politics tests the resilience of democratic institutions and challenges our collective faith in public office.

Your challenge is to navigate these constitutional tensions. To examine the delicate balance between accountability and autonomy, transparency and participation, reform and representation. To interrogate the promises and pitfalls of electoral bonds, the evolving contours of the Representation of the People Act, and the constitutional response to the growing concerns surrounding criminal participation in electoral politics. Bring your sharpest legal reasoning, your most compelling advocacy, and your boldest constitutional imagination. For the questions before you are not merely questions of statutory interpretation or judicial precedent; they are questions that lie at the very heart of democratic governance.

As we commemorate the spirit of Independence, we invite you to join us in revisiting the ideals upon which the Republic was built and in reimagining how they may be preserved for generations to come. Within these arguments, memorials, and courtrooms lies an opportunity to engage with some of the most pressing constitutional questions of our time.

For every generation inherits the Constitution, but each generation must decide how its democratic ideals shall endure

The Constitution begins with the words, **“We, the People.”** The future of that promise now awaits your arguments.

In the Spirit of Advocacy and Scholarship,
The Organizing Committee.

P R O P O S I T I O N

1. The Republic of Zioni is one of the world's largest constitutional democracies and follows a parliamentary form of government substantially similar to that of India. Since independence, electoral politics in Zioni has largely revolved around two major political formations: the National Renewal Front ("NRF") and the Democratic People's Alliance ("DPA"). In the General Elections of 2022, the NRF secured an overwhelming majority in the House of the People on a campaign centred around "cleansing democratic institutions" and "restoring constitutional morality." The campaign repeatedly highlighted the increasing criminalisation of politics, the role of unaccounted money in elections, and the growing public distrust in democratic institutions.
2. Following its electoral victory, the NRF Government introduced a series of reforms claiming that the future of constitutional democracy depended upon electoral purity and institutional stability. In March 2025, Parliament enacted the Electoral Transparency and Democratic Integrity Act, 2025. One of the central features of the legislation was the introduction of a new political funding mechanism known as the National Electoral Contribution Instrument ("NECI").
3. NECIs were bearer banking instruments purchasable only through the National Bank of Zioni by using KYC-compliant bank accounts. However, while the issuing bank retained records of the donor's identity, the identity of donors and the amounts donated were exempted from public disclosure. Political parties receiving contributions through NECIs were similarly exempted from disclosing the identity of contributors in their annual filings before the Election Commission of Zioni.
4. The Union Government defended the NECI scheme as a progressive reform intended to eradicate black money from elections and formalise political donations through banking channels. The Government further argued that public disclosure of donor identities would expose contributors to political retaliation and discourage legitimate political participation. However, opposition parties and civil society organisations fiercely criticised the scheme. They alleged that the system effectively legalised anonymous corporate influence over electoral politics while simultaneously granting the ruling government indirect access to donor information through the State-controlled banking structure.

5. Matters became more controversial when annual disclosures submitted before the Election Commission revealed that nearly seventy-two percent of the NRF's total political contributions during the financial year had been received through NECIs. Several opposition parties alleged that corporations receiving major government contracts had disproportionately contributed to the ruling party through the scheme.

6. The other major legislative reform initiated by the NRF Government during this period concerned the criminalisation of politics. In May 2025, the Government introduced the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2025 before Parliament seeking to insert Section 8C into the Representation of the People Act, 1951. The Bill sought to create a new disqualification for persons seeking to contest elections. The Bill introduced before Parliament read as follows:

“8C. Bar on contesting in elections.

(1) Such persons, who are otherwise eligible to contest an election under this Act, shall be disqualified from doing so if a competent court has framed a criminal charge against them under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 for an offence punishable with imprisonment of five years or more:

Provided that such disqualification shall not apply when a criminal charge has been framed less than six months before the date of scrutiny of nominations for the upcoming election under Section 36 of this Act.

(2) Any disqualification under sub-section (1) shall continue till the time such persons are discharged or acquitted by a competent court.”

7. While introducing the Bill in the House of the People, the Union Law Minister underscored the urgent need to introduce stricter disqualification norms beyond conviction-based disqualifications already existing under Section 8 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951. The Minister argued that the integrity and purity of democratic institutions required immediate intervention against the increasing criminalisation of electoral politics.

8. In support of the proposed legislation, the Minister relied upon data published by the National Institute for Democratic Reforms, an independent think tank studying reforms in the justice delivery system. According to the report, approximately forty-one percent of sitting Members of Parliament faced criminal proceedings, including charges involving corruption, hate speech, kidnapping, murder, and crimes against women.

9. The proposed amendment immediately generated political controversy. Several Members of Legislative Assemblies belonging to opposition parties filed writ petitions before the Supreme Court challenging the constitutional validity of the Bill on the ground that a person could not be disqualified from contesting elections merely because criminal charges had been framed against them, without any finding of guilt or conviction. However, the petitions were dismissed as premature on the ground that the constitutional validity of a parliamentary bill could not be examined before it formally became law.

10. Following extensive debates in both Houses of Parliament, the Bill was passed with minor modifications and received Presidential assent on 29 June 2025. Section 8C of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 thereafter came into force and read as follows:

“8C. Disqualification from contesting in elections.

(1) Such persons, who are otherwise eligible to contest an election under this Act, shall be disqualified if a competent court has framed a criminal charge against them under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 for an offence punishable with imprisonment of at least five years:

Provided that such disqualification shall not apply when a criminal charge has been framed less than six months before the date of scrutiny of nominations for the upcoming election under Section 36 of this Act.

(2) Any disqualification under sub-section (1) shall continue till the time such persons are discharged or acquitted by a competent court.”

11. In July 2025, Arvind Dev, the sitting Chief Minister of the State of Vindhya Pradesh and one of the most vocal critics of the NECI Scheme, publicly accused the Union Government of attempting to establish what he termed “constitutional authoritarianism through anonymous electoral capital.” Dev repeatedly alleged that the ruling NRF had gained disproportionate political advantage by receiving massive undisclosed corporate contributions through NECIs while simultaneously weakening opposition parties through selective criminal prosecutions.

12. In August 2025, a Special Court framed charges against Arvind Dev under anti-corruption legislation and provisions of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 carrying punishments exceeding seven years of imprisonment. Consequently, Dev stood disqualified from contesting elections under Section 8C of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

PROPOSITION

13. Dev alleged that the prosecution had been politically orchestrated to remove him from the electoral process ahead of the forthcoming elections. According to him, the timing of the charges, the speed of investigation, and the selective use of prosecutorial machinery revealed a deliberate attempt by the Union Government to weaponise criminal law against political opposition

14. Despite Dev's disqualification, the Democratic People's Alliance contested the elections under his leadership and campaigned heavily on allegations of democratic erosion and constitutional abuse by the Union Government.

15. The results of the Vindhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly Elections were declared on 12 April 2026. The NRF emerged as the single largest party with 104 seats in the 220-member Assembly. The DPA secured 96 seats while the People's Constitutional Movement ("PCM"), a regional party advocating decentralisation and electoral reform, secured 18 seats. Two seats were won by independents. No party crossed the majority mark.

16. Within hours of the results being declared, the PCM publicly announced its support for the DPA. All eighteen PCM legislators submitted signed letters to the Governor declaring support for a DPA-led coalition government, thereby giving the alliance the support of 114 members in the House.

17. The coalition leaders jointly met the Governor of Vindhya Pradesh, Justice (Retd.) V.K. Suryan, and claimed the right to form the Government on the ground that they commanded the confidence of the majority of the Assembly. However, the Governor declined the coalition's request and instead invited the NRF, being the single largest party, to form the Government and prove its majority on the floor of the House.

18. In a public statement, the Governor justified his decision by observing that post-poll coalitions were inherently unstable and susceptible to political opportunism. He further stated that the electorate had not voted for the DPA-PCM alliance as a pre-poll coalition and that constitutional stability would best be preserved by first inviting the single largest party.

19. The Governor's decision triggered widespread protests across Vindhya Pradesh. Opposition parties accused the Governor of acting in a partisan manner to favour the ruling party at the Union level. Several constitutional scholars publicly argued that in a parliamentary democracy, the determinativ

constitutional principle was not the size of the single largest party but the ability of a political formation to command majority confidence on the floor of the House. Aggrieved by the Governor's decision, the DPA-PCM Alliance approached the High Court of Vindhya Pradesh seeking a writ of mandamus directing the Governor to recognise the post-poll coalition as constitutionally valid and invite it to form the Government in order to protect the sanctity of the people's mandate. The High Court allowed the petition and issued a writ of mandamus directing the Governor to invite the DPA-PCM Alliance to form the Government.

20. Meanwhile, another constitutional controversy emerged during the course of the elections. Professor Kabir Sen, a renowned political historian and outspoken critic of the Union Government, had remained incarcerated as an undertrial prisoner for over five years pending trial on charges relating to sedition and unlawful activities.

21. During the 2026 elections, Professor Sen was denied the right to vote under Section 62(5) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, which prohibited all persons confined in prisons or police custody from voting, except persons subjected to preventive detention.

22. Aggrieved by the denial of voting rights, Professor Sen filed a writ petition before the Supreme Court challenging the constitutional validity of Section 62(5). He argued that undertrial prisoners continued to enjoy the presumption of innocence and could not be disenfranchised without conviction. He further contended that the distinction between preventive detainees, who retained voting rights, and undertrial prisoners, who did not, created an arbitrary and irrational classification violative of constitutional guarantees of equality and democratic participation.

23. Several civil society organisations intervened in support of Professor Sen and argued that nearly sixty-eight percent of the prison population in Zioni consisted of undertrial prisoners, most of whom belonged to economically and socially marginalised communities. According to the intervenors, the combined effect of anonymous electoral financing, selective political disqualifications through criminal prosecutions, and the disenfranchisement of undertrial populations had resulted in a systemic distortion of representative democracy.

16. Multiple writ petitions under Article 32 of the Constitution were thereafter filed before the Supreme Court challenging:

- (a) the constitutional validity of the NECI Scheme;
- (b) the constitutional validity of Section 8C of the Representation of the People Act, 1951;
- (c) the constitutional validity of Section 62(5) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

24. Simultaneously, the NRF preferred a Special Leave Petition under Article 136 challenging the judgment of the High Court of Vindhya Pradesh directing the Governor to invite the DPA-PCM Alliance to form the Government.

25. Considering the substantial questions involving constitutional democracy, electoral integrity, representative government, gubernatorial discretion, and the scope of constitutional rights in the electoral process, the Chief Justice of Zioni constituted a Bench of seven judges to hear all matters together.

The following issues were framed for consideration:

- a) Whether the aforementioned proceedings are maintainable?
- b) Whether the National Electoral Contribution Instrument (NECI) Scheme violates the Constitution of Zioni?
- c) Whether Section 8C of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 disqualifying persons from contesting elections upon framing of criminal charges is unconstitutional?
- d) Whether Section 62(5) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 prohibiting prisoners and undertrial detainees from voting is unconstitutional?
- e) Whether the judgment of the High Court of Vindhya Pradesh directing the Governor to invite a post-poll alliance to form the Government is valid in the eyes of law?

NOTE:

- 1. Unless otherwise indicated, the constitutional framework, statutes, and legal principles of the Republic of Zioni shall be deemed to be pari materia with those of India.
- 2. Judgments of constitutional courts in common law jurisdictions shall have persuasive value.
- 3. The maintainability of each of the four proceedings shall be addressed in limine in the first issue.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Title

The Title of the competition shall be “Adv. M. Ratna Singh Memorial National Moot Court Competition 2026”.

1.2 Short title

These rules may be called “Adv. M. Ratna Singh Memorial National Moot Court Competition 2026”

1.3 Definitions

In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires:

- a. “Competition” refers to the Adv. M. Ratna Singh Memorial National Moot Court Competition 2026 at Government Law College Kozhikode.
- b. “Organizing Committee (OC)” refers to the body of students and faculties of the institution which includes any other person appointed by the Institute for the administration and functioning of the competition.
- c. “Clarifications” refers to the queries arising out of the moot court proposition issued by the OC that would only be accepted and reverted to in the timeline prescribed.
- d. “Judge” refers to the professionals selected by the OC to evaluate and score the performance of the participants during a moot court session in accordance with the judging criteria.
- e. “Team” refers to the mooting pair (the speakers) and researcher representing the respective institution.
- f. “Parties” refers to the parties to the dispute as identified as Petitioners and Respondents in the moot proposition.
- g. “Memorial” refers to the written arguments submitted, on behalf of both the Parties by the Team in accordance with the rules for the same.
- h. “Rounds” refers to the different levels of the competition. The respective rounds will be Preliminary Round, Quarter-Final Round, Semi-Final Round and Final Round.
- i. “Team Code” refers to the code assigned to each participating Teams by the OC for the sake of the competition.
- j. “Penalty” refers to points deducted from the Teams for violation of the rules prescribed.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

1.4 Interpretation

The OC shall reserve the right to interpret the rules as it may deem fit in the interests of the participants and the organizers to maintain fairness and equality in the Competition. The interpretation placed upon these Rules and Procedure shall be conclusive and the decision of the OC regarding the application of the Rules & procedure shall be final. Any such decision shall be binding on all the stakeholders and participants.

2. DATE AND VENUE

2.1 The competition will be conducted in OFFLINE MODE from 14th August 2026 to 16th August 2026, at the Government Law College Kozhikode.

3. ELIGIBILITY

3.1 The Competition is open to all regular students enrolled in Universities, Colleges and Institutions in India imparting legal education leading to an undergraduate degree in law (5-year integrated LL.B/3 Year LL.B) recognized by the Bar Council of India.

3.2 There shall be no restriction on the number of Teams participating from a Law School, Law College, University Department, or Institution. Each Team shall register separately and shall be treated as an independent Team for all purposes of the Competition.

4. TEAM COMPOSITION

4.1 Each Team shall consist of a minimum of two and a maximum of three members (two Speakers and one Researcher, or one Speaker and one member serving simultaneously as Speaker and Researcher).

4.2 At the time of online registration, details of the Team composition shall be provided.

4.3 Only those members of the Team designated as Speakers shall be permitted to present oral arguments before the Judges during the Competition.

4.4 A Team that has registered may change its composition only after informing the OC of such change by e-mail and providing the details thereof.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

4.5 Any change in the contact details of the Team members shall be notified to the OC at the earliest. This obligation shall continue throughout the course of the Competition unless such Team withdraws from or is disqualified from the Competition.

4.6 A Team Coach or any other student accompanying a Team shall not be permitted to sit with or assist the Team during any Round.

4.7 The Researcher may be permitted to argue as a Speaker in the event of illness or any other unforeseen contingency; however, prior permission of the OC shall be mandatory.

5. REGISTRATION

5.1 Registration Fee

Provisional Registration Fee: ₹1,500/- per Team (inclusive of Memorial Evaluation).

5.2 Memorial Selection

In the event that the number of registered Teams exceeds twenty (20), a Memorial Selection Round shall be conducted. The top twenty (20) Teams, based on memorial evaluation, shall qualify for the Oral Rounds.

5.3 Final Registration Fee

Teams qualifying through the Memorial Selection Round shall complete final registration upon payment of:

- ₹5,000/- per Team (with accommodation), or
- ₹3,500/- per Team (without accommodation).

5.4 Accommodation

Accommodation facilities may be provided to participating Team members upon payment of the prescribed accommodation charges. The nature and allocation of accommodation shall be determined by the OC. Accommodation for coaches, faculty members, and other accompanying persons shall not ordinarily be provided.

5.5 Transportation

The OC shall not provide pick-up or drop-off facilities from railway stations, bus stations, or airports. App-based transportation services and local transport facilities are readily available in Kozhikode.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

5.6 Registration Deadline

The last date for provisional registration shall be 16th July 2026.

5.7 Upon the expiry of the provisional registration deadline, the OC shall communicate with each provisionally registered Team and allot a unique Team Code, which shall be used to identify the Team throughout the Competition.

5.8 Teams qualifying the Memorial Selection Round should proceed to complete the final confirmation.

All Teams that submit memorials in accordance with these Rules shall be awarded a Certificate of Participation, irrespective of whether they qualify for the Oral Rounds of the Competition.

5.9 The Final Confirmation form shall be sent to the selected Teams on the day of announcing the result of the Memorial selection (30th July 2026).

5.10 Selected Teams shall confirm their participation by communicating the same to the OC through the mode and within the timeline prescribed in the Confirmation Mail issued by the OC. Failure to comply with the confirmation requirements within the stipulated time may result in cancellation of the Team's participation.

In such an event, the next highest-ranking Team in the Memorial Selection Round shall be offered the opportunity to participate in the Competition, subject to confirmation within the time prescribed by the OC.

5.11 The following are the details of the bank account for payment of the registration fee

Account Number: 0839101041699

IFSC: CNRB0000839

BANK NAME: CANARA BANK, VELLIMADUKUNNU

Registration link and Qr :

<https://forms.gle/f9CscRbafySirZYw5>



RULES AND REGULATIONS

6. COMPETITION BASICS

6.1 The language of the competition shall be English.

6.2 Participating Teams shall not, in any manner, disclose any information during the Competition pertaining to the identity of the Team, its members, or the College, Institution, or University represented by them.

6.3 Each Team shall be allotted a Team Code, which shall be used throughout the Competition until the declaration of the results.

6.4 Any material, including books, notes, or other documents, carried into the courtroom for the Oral Rounds, whether presented to the Judges or not, shall be devoid of any identifying mark, seal, logo, or other indication of the identity of the Team or the College, Institution, or University represented by it.

If any such mark, seal or logo exists, the Team shall render the same unrecognizable to the satisfaction of the OC.

6.5 Violation of the provisions contained in this Rule may result in the immediate disqualification of the Team. The decision of the OC in this regard shall be final and binding.

7. MEMORIAL

7.1 Each Team participating in the Competition must prepare one Memorial on behalf of the Petitioner and another one on behalf of the Respondent.

7.2 The soft copy of the Memorials, in both Microsoft Word (.doc/.docx) and PDF (.pdf) formats, shall be sent to rsmnmcc26@gmail.com with the subject of the mail being “Adv. M. Ratna Singh Memorial National Moot Court Competition 2026- MEMORIAL” on or before 25 July 2026, 11:59 PM IST.

7.3 It is the responsibility of each participating Team to ensure that the electronic copies of the memorials can be opened with Adobe Acrobat Reader (.pdf format).

7.4 Each Team shall submit:

- Four (4) hard copies of the Petitioner Memorial; and
- Four (4) hard copies of the Respondent Memorial

on 14th August 2026.

The OC shall not provide printing, photocopying, or binding facilities for memorials. Teams shall ensure that the required hard copies are brought and submitted within the prescribed timeline.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

7.5 No changes to the memorials shall be permitted after submission. Any discrepancy between the submitted soft copy and hard copy, or any unauthorised modification thereto, may attract penalties, including disqualification from the Competition, at the discretion of the OC. The decision of the OC in this regard shall be final.

7.6 Teams may carry hard copies of their memorials for personal use during the Competition. The hard copies of memorials submitted to the OC in accordance with these Rules shall not be returned to the Teams for their personal use.

7.7 All memorials submitted for purposes of the Competition shall strictly adhere to the “Rules” of the Competition.

7.8 Memorials must be typed on A-4 size sheets on both sides with black ink and must be neatly bound. Paper binding/calico binding can be used.

7.9 The Memorials (excluding the cover page) shall adhere to the following specifications:

- a. Font type: Times New Roman
- b. Font size: 12; For footnotes Font Size shall be 10
- c. Line spacing: 1.5; For footnotes Line spacing shall be 1
- d. Body of text: Justified
- e. Margin of 1 inch on each side of each page
- f. The citation should follow the 21st edition of the Bluebook
- g. Speaking Footnotes or Endnotes are not allowed
- h. Memorial shall not exceed a total no. of 40 pages. The page limit shall exclude the Cover Page, Table of Contents, List of Abbreviations, and Table of Authorities, but shall include all other sections of the Memorial, including footnotes.

7.10 Table of Contents, List of Abbreviations, Index of Authorities, Section Headings and footnotes shall be typed Single-spaced.

7.11 Footnotes should be limited only to citations and must not contain extra information or arguments.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

7.12 The Memorial shall have the following mandatory heads:

- a. Cover Page
- b. Table of Contents
- c. List of Abbreviations
- d. Index of Authorities
- e. Statement of Jurisdiction
- f. Statement of Facts
- g. Issues Raised
- h. Summary of Arguments
- i. Arguments Advanced
- j. Prayer

7.13 The Cover Page of each memorial must contain the following information only:

- a. The following colour schemes shall be followed for the Cover Page of the Memorials:
 - **BLUE** for Petitioners
 - **RED** for Respondents
- b. On the upper right-hand corner, the alphabet “P” for the Memorial on behalf of the Petitioner and “R” for the Memorial on behalf of the Respondent.
- c. The Title of the Competition
- d. The name of the forum before which the proceedings are being conducted
- e. The parties to the Case.
- f. The party for whom the memorial is prepared (“Memorial for Petitioners” and “Memorial for Respondents”)

7.14 The OC reserves the right to disseminate and reproduce the memorials for the purpose of the Competition. Submission of memorials in this Moot will constitute the consent of the Teams to such dissemination and reproduction.

7.15 Memorials shall be evaluated by Memorial Evaluators on the basis of the following criteria:

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Criteria	Marks
Knowledge of facts and Law	20
Drafting skills	20
Extent and use of Research	20
Proper and Articulate Analysis	20
Style and Grammar	10
Formatting and Citation	10
TOTAL	100

8. DRESS CODE FOR PARTICIPANTS

8.1 (a) Female participants: White Salwar Kameez and Black Blazer; OR White Shirt, Black Pants and Black Blazer.

(b) Male participants: White Shirt and Black Pants with Black Blazer and Black Tie.

8.2 Participants shall wear the ID card provided by the OC throughout the days of the competition.

8.3 Participating Teams shall also adhere to the above-mentioned dress code while attending the inaugural and valedictory ceremonies of the Competition.

9. GENERAL

A) The inaugural session will be held on 14th August 2026, followed by the briefing of rules and regulations of the competition, researcher's test and draw of lots for both preliminary rounds.

B) The Teams who advance from each round would be declared after the respective rounds.

C) The Bench may grant an extension of time at its discretion.

D) Attendance at the SCC Online Training Session is mandatory for all participants. The session shall be conducted prior to the Draw of Lots, and non-attendance may attract such consequences as determined by the Organising Committee.

E) Teams may submit compendiums, if any, for both the Petitioner and the Respondent prior to the commencement of the oral rounds. A compendium shall not exceed 100 pages in length. Teams are not required to include every authority they may seek to rely upon; however, all extracts or authorities

RULES AND REGULATIONS

included in the compendium shall contain the relevant material on which reliance is placed, together with sufficient contextual material to aid the Bench. In the case of judicial precedents, Teams shall include only the front page of the judgment and the relevant pages relied upon. In the case of statutes, rules, regulations, or other legislative materials, only the relevant provisions relied upon shall be reproduced.

The Organising Committee reserves the right to refuse or disregard any compendium that does not comply with these requirements.

F) Teams must note that they will not be permitted to share any material with the judges if such material bears their name or the name of their College/University.

G) Memorials shall be exchanged electronically. Soft copies of the memorials shall be shared with the opposing Team prior to the respective rounds in accordance with the schedule notified by the OC.

H) The OC reserves the right to make any necessary alterations.

COMPETITION FORMAT

Rounds	Basis	Criteria
Preliminary Round	Highest Score	8 winning Teams shall advance to Quarter Finals
Quarter-Final Round	Knock out	4 winning Teams shall advance to Semi-Finals
Semi-Final Round	Knock out	2 winning Teams shall advance to Final
Final Round	—	—

9.1 Preliminary Round

A) There will be two preliminary rounds of arguments per Team, one for petitioner & another for respondent.

B) Preliminary rounds will be held on 15th August 2026.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

C) Each Preliminary round will consist of One (1) hour in total. Each Team will be given Thirty (30) minutes to speak. Each speaker must speak for a minimum of Ten (10) minutes and can go maximum up to Fifteen (15) minutes.

D) A maximum of Three (3) minutes may be reserved by a Team for rebuttal. The rebuttal time shall form part of, and not be in addition to, the total time allotted to the Team.

E) A Team that exercises its right of rebuttal shall be entitled to a sur-rebuttal from the opposing Team. The sur-rebuttal shall be strictly confined to answering the issues raised during the rebuttal and shall not introduce new arguments.

F) Any extra time allotted to a speaker shall be at the discretion of the judges.

G) Top Eight (8) Teams from the Preliminary Rounds shall advance to the Quarter-Final Rounds.

H) For the purposes of qualification to the Quarter-Finals, the aggregate score shall be calculated in the ratio of:

Oral Rounds: Memorial Scores = 70: 30

The combined score shall determine the rankings of Teams after completion of both Preliminary Rounds.

9.2 Quarter-Final Round

A) Draw of lots will decide the side of the arguments in Quarter-Finals.

B) Quarter-Final round will be held on 15th August 2026

C) The format for Quarter-Final round will be the same as Preliminary rounds.

D) The winners, decided on the knock out basis, will proceed to the Semi-Final round.

E) The results of the Quarter-Final rounds will be announced on the same day.

F) From the Quarter-Final Round onwards, advancement shall be determined solely on the basis of oral advocacy scores awarded during the respective round. Memorial scores shall not be considered.

9.3 Semi-Final Round

A) Semi-Finals will be held on 16th August 2026.

B) The Semi-Final rounds will consist of Ninety (90) minutes in total. Each Team will get Forty-five (45) minutes to present their case.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

C) A maximum of Five (5) minutes may be reserved by a Team for rebuttal. The rebuttal time shall form part of, and not be in addition to, the total time allotted to the Team.

D) A Team that exercises its right of rebuttal shall be entitled to a sur-rebuttal from the opposing Team. The sur-rebuttal shall be strictly confined to answering the issues raised during the rebuttal and shall not introduce new arguments.

E) Any extra time allotted to a speaker shall be at the discretion of the judges.

F) The winners, decided on a knock-out basis, shall advance to the Final Round.

9.4 Final Round

A) The final round will be held on 16th August 2026.

B) The format for the final round will be the same as that of Semi-Final rounds.

10. RESEARCHER'S TEST AND VIVA

10.1 A Researcher's Test shall be conducted on 14th August 2026 for the designated researcher from each selected Team.

10.2 In a Team consisting of three (3) members, the member designated as Researcher shall participate in the Researcher's Test.

10.3 In a Team consisting of two (2) members, either member may participate in the Researcher's Test, provided the Team informs the OC of its nominated participant in advance.

10.4 The three highest-scoring participants in the Researcher's Test shall qualify for the Researcher's Viva.

10.5 The Researcher's Viva shall be conducted on 15th August 2026 by a panel appointed by the OC.

10.6 The Best Researcher Award shall be determined on the basis of the Researcher's Viva conducted among the qualified candidates. The decision of the panel shall be final and binding.

11. EVALUATIONS

An individual participant will be evaluated to a maximum of one hundred (100) marks by each judge. The allocation of marks for all the rounds shall be based on the following criteria:

RULES AND REGULATIONS

No.	Criteria	Marks
1	Advocacy skills, persuasiveness, and response to questions	25
2	Substance of arguments, articulation of factual issues, factual analysis, and use of evidence	20
3	Knowledge of law, interpretation, articulation of legal issues, and legal analysis	20
4	Clarity, brevity, ingenuity, language and, style	15
5	Use of authorities and citations	10
6	Court manners and overall impression	10
	TOTAL	100

12. AWARDS

12.1 Determination of Awards

- a. Best Speaker Award shall be determined from among the speakers representing Teams that qualify for the Semi-Final Round. The award shall be based on the cumulative oral advocacy scores secured by such speakers in all rounds up to and including the Semi-Final Round. Scores obtained in the Final Round shall not be taken into consideration for this purpose.
- b. Best Male Advocate Award shall be determined solely on the basis of individual oral advocacy scores obtained during the Preliminary Rounds.
- c. Best Female Advocate Award shall be determined solely on the basis of individual oral advocacy scores obtained during the Preliminary Rounds.
- d. In the event of a tie, the OC shall determine the applicable tie-breaking criteria, and its decision shall be final.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

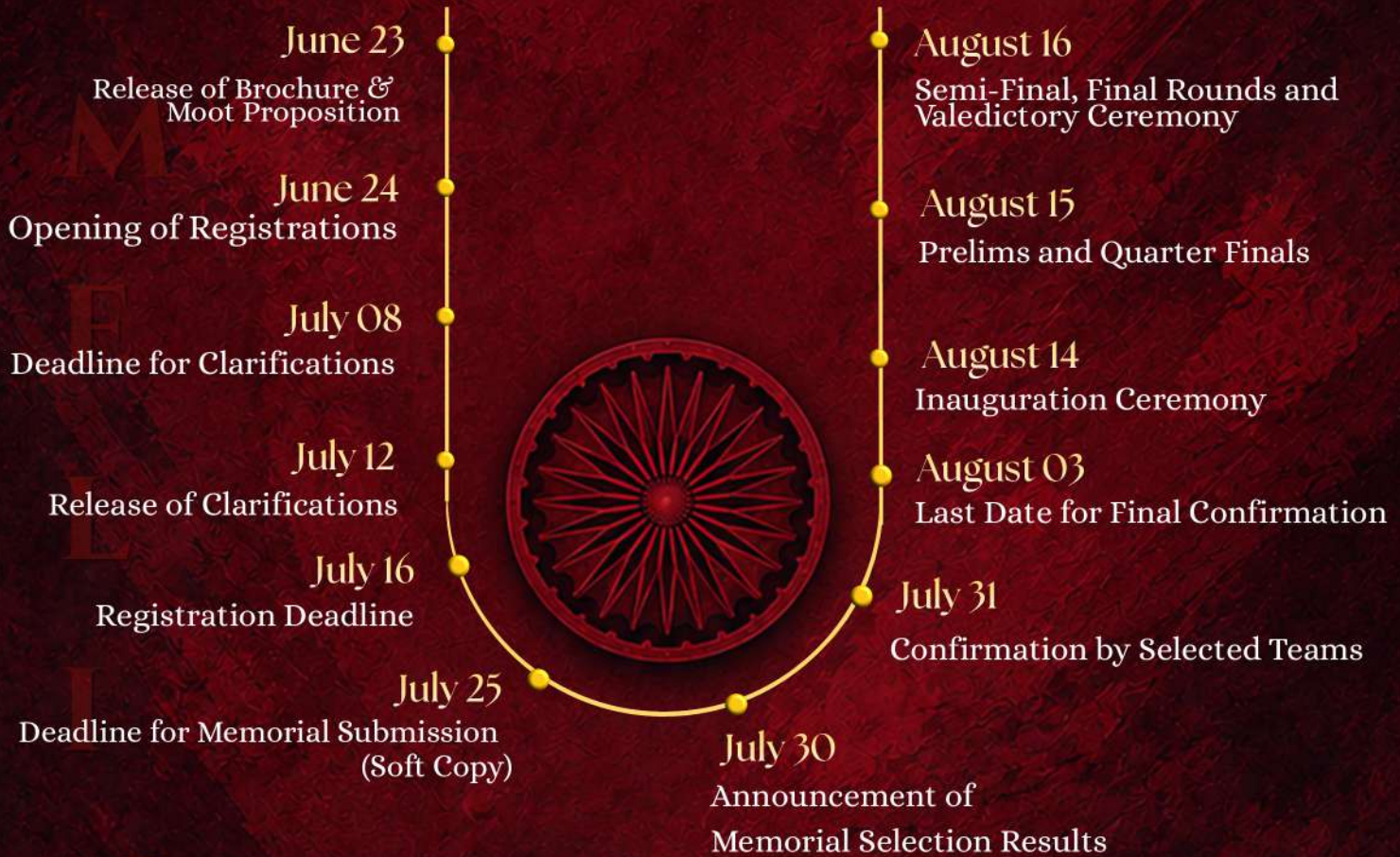
12.2 Honors in this competition shall include:

Sl. No.	Citation	Awards
1	Best Team	₹50,000/- + Trophy + Certificate + Three (3) one-year complimentary subscriptions to SCC Online Web Edition, worth Rs. 96,000.
2	Second Best Team	₹20,000/- + Trophy + Certificate
3	Best Speaker	Cash Prize + Trophy + Certificate
4	Best Male Advocate	Trophy + Certificate
5	Best Female Advocate	Trophy + Certificate
6	Best Memorial	Cash Prize + Trophy + Certificate
7	Second Best Memorial	Trophy + Certificate
8	Best Researcher	Cash Prize + Trophy + Certificate
9	Second Best Researcher	Trophy + Certificate

ONE MONTH ACCESS TO THE SCC ONLINE WEB EDITION TO ALL PARTICIPANTS VALUED AT RS. 3100 EACH.



TIMELINE



TRAVEL & ACCOMODATION

JITHIN J CHEMMOTH - 81291 63306

REGISTRATION

ARYA DEVADAS - 95671 52911

MOOT PROCEDURE AND PROPOSITION

EEVA MARY SANIL - 96564 17505

GENERAL QUERIES & GRIEVANCES

VIDHYUTH KS - 99952 38033
PRINCIPAL GLCK

BINEESH BS - 85271 63506
MOOT FACULTY INCHARGE

AMBILI MK - 80860 55104
MOOT FACULTY INCHARGE

ASWINI AS - 70254 96226
MOOT CLUB SECRETARY

CONTACT

Us



for more details



COLLEGE UNION 25-26
GOVT. LAW COLLEGE KOZHIKODE