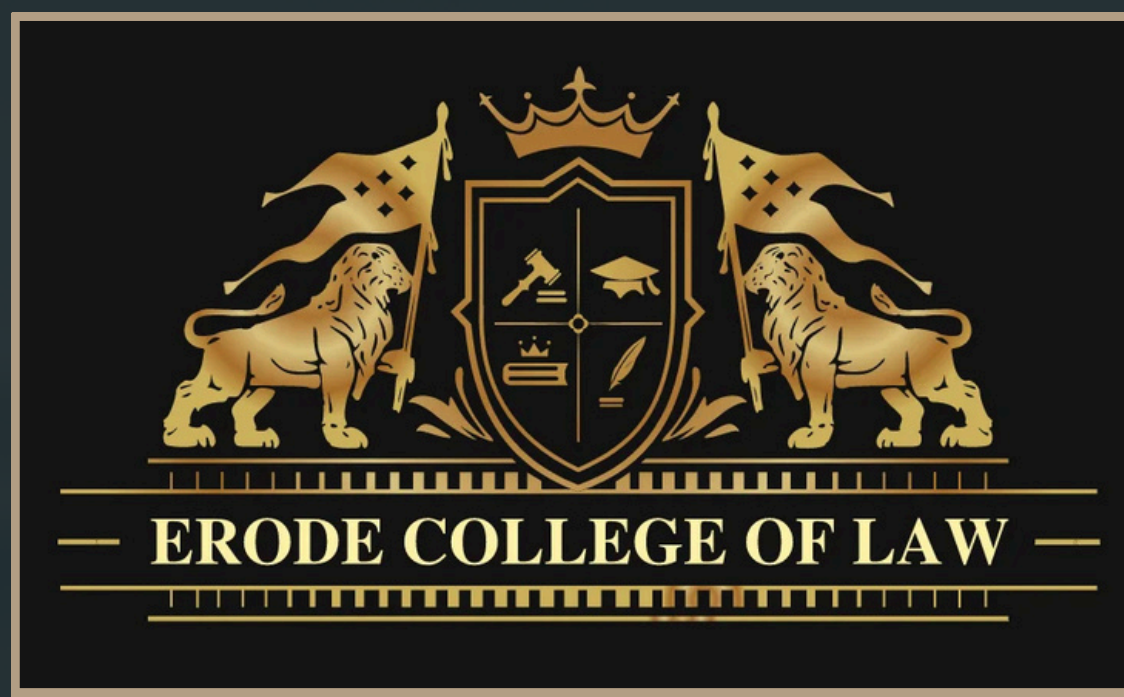


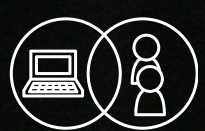


ERODE COLLEGE OF LAW

Under the aegis of
MOOT COURT ASSOCIATION
Jointly Organise

LEX PRUDENTIA - 2026

**2nd NATIONAL LEVEL INTER COLLEGE
MOOT COURT COMPETITION - 2026**



HYBRID MODE

DATE OF THE EVENT

**11th & 12th September 2026
&
23rd September 2026**

FOR REGISTRATION



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ABOUT ECL

Erode, often hailed as the "Loom City of India", is a thriving city in western Tamil Nadu, celebrated for its rich textile heritage and agricultural excellence. Known as the "Turmeric Capital of India", Erode plays a vital role in India's spice exports and is one of the leading producers of high-quality handloom and power loom cotton fabrics. The city also holds historical and cultural significance, being the birthplace of Thanthai Periyar E.V. Ramasamy, the eminent social reformer whose progressive ideals continue to shape Tamil society. With the serene Cauvery River flowing nearby and the Western Ghats in view, Erode offers an ideal environment for academic and personal growth.

Amidst this vibrant setting stands Erode College of Law, a promising institution founded in the year 2022 by Thiru. Sindhu Ravichandran, Founder & Chairman, whose vision and dedication have laid a strong foundation for quality legal education. Though young, the college is steadfast in its commitment to nurturing competent, ethical, and socially responsible legal professionals. Guided by its vision, **"We Create Law Leaders"** the institution strives to shape future advocates, judges, policymakers, and legal scholars who uphold justice and contribute meaningfully to society. This year marks a proud and historic moment for our institution as we host our **"LEX PRUDENTIA - 2nd National Level Inter College Moot Court Competition - 2026"**. This event is a testament to our commitment to experiential learning and to creating meaningful platforms for legal discourse and advocacy training.

The Erode College of Law was established itself as a premier institution for imparting legal education, the college is affiliated to The Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University and approved by the Bar Council of India. With a strong commitment to excellence, the college provides a vibrant and inclusive environment that fosters intellectual growth and development. Its comprehensive curriculum is enhanced by practical training opportunities, including jail and court visits, project work, and lecture series. The college also organizes moot court competitions, inviting distinguished judges and legal professionals to participate, thereby offering students valuable exposure to real-world legal scenarios. This well-rounded approach has earned the Erode College of Law a reputation for producing well-prepared and competent legal professionals.

We warmly welcome all the dignitaries, adjudicators, participants and faculty members to Erode College of Law and invite you to be part of this memorable beginning. May this competition foster learning, growth, and lasting connections.

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN'S DESK

It is with profound pride and great pleasure that I extend a cordial welcome to the eminent members of the Bench and Bar, distinguished academicians, esteemed faculty members, and promising legal minds from across the nation, as we come together for the **2nd National Level Inter College Moot Court Competition - 2026**, organized by the Moot Court Association of Erode College of Law, in celebration of advocacy, scholarship, and the pursuit of justice.

Following the encouraging experience of our inaugural national-level moot court competition, LUMINA 2025, this second edition marks another significant step in our institution's continuing endeavour to promote experiential legal education and meaningful engagement with the law. The success of our first competition demonstrated the enthusiasm, intellectual calibre, and commitment of young legal minds who gathered to research, deliberate, argue, and learn through the discipline of advocacy.

A moot court is not merely a contest of arguments; it is a training ground where legal knowledge encounters practical application. It develops the ability to read the law critically, construct persuasive arguments, respond with precision, and present one's case with confidence, discipline, and professional courtesy. More importantly, it encourages students to understand that advocacy carries with it a responsibility towards justice, fairness, and the rule of law. This memorial competition also represents the growing aspirations of Erode College of Law to create meaningful national platforms for legal scholarship, professional interaction, and academic excellence. I am confident that the **LEX PRUDENTIA 2026** will further strengthen the spirit of advocacy cultivated through LUMINA 2025 and provide participants with an enriching and memorable experience.

I extend my sincere appreciation to the Moot Court Association, faculty coordinators, organizing committee, student volunteers, judges, and every individual whose dedication contributes to the successful conduct of this competition. To all participating teams, I encourage you to compete with conviction, prepare with diligence, argue with integrity, and learn from every courtroom encounter.

May this competition inspire you to pursue excellence in law and remain steadfast in the pursuit of justice.

With Best Wishes,

Thiru. Sindhu Ravichandran
Chairman

MESSAGE FROM THE VICE CHAIRMAN'S DESK

It is with great pleasure that I extend my warmest greetings to all the distinguished judges, legal practitioners, academicians, faculty members, and participating teams attending the **2nd National Level Inter College Moot Court Competition, 2026** at Erode College of Law. The journey from LUMINA 2025, our first national-level moot court competition, to this second edition is a reflection of our commitment to creating sustained opportunities for students to experience law beyond the classroom. The lessons, enthusiasm, and academic engagement witnessed during the inaugural competition have encouraged us to carry forward this initiative with renewed purpose and greater aspiration.

Moot court competitions provide students with an environment in which research becomes reasoning, reasoning becomes advocacy, and advocacy becomes an exercise in professional responsibility. Through memorial preparation and oral pleadings, students learn to examine facts closely, interpret legal principles, engage with precedents, anticipate opposing arguments, and communicate their submissions with clarity and conviction. The true value of a competition, however, extends beyond the declaration of winners. Every participant gains an opportunity to develop confidence, resilience, discipline, teamwork, and respect for the institution of justice. These qualities are essential to anyone who aspires to contribute meaningfully to the legal profession.

LEX PRUDENTIA 2026 carries forward the academic spirit of our first national competition while creating a fresh platform for intellectual exchange and professional growth. I sincerely hope that the competition will encourage participants to question deeply, research rigorously, argue respectfully, and learn generously from one another. I place on record my appreciation for the judges, faculty mentors, Moot Court Association, organizing committee, student volunteers, and all those whose collective efforts make this national gathering possible.

To every participant, I wish you confidence in your preparation, composure in the courtroom, and fulfilment in your pursuit of legal excellence.

With Warm Regards,

Mrs. Gayathri Ravichandran

Vice Chairman

Erode College of Law

MESSAGE FROM THE JOINT SECRETARY'S DESK

It is a matter of immense pride and enthusiasm to welcome the distinguished judges, learned faculty members, and aspiring advocates from across the country to the **2nd National Level Inter College Moot Court Competition, 2026**, organized by the Moot Court Association of Erode College of Law.

The first national-level moot court competition, LUMINA 2025, provided our institution with a valuable experience of bringing together students, academicians, legal professionals, and distinguished judges on a common platform of legal learning. That experience has strengthened our resolve to make the second edition an even more meaningful opportunity for research, advocacy, interaction, and professional development.

Mooting demands more than the ability to speak. It requires preparation, perseverance, precision, and the courage to defend a proposition through reasoned legal argument. From understanding the facts and researching authorities to drafting memorials and responding to questions from the Bench, every stage of a moot court competition offers a lesson in professional responsibility. **LEX PRUDENTIA 2026** is therefore envisioned not simply as a competition, but as an academic encounter where young legal minds can test their knowledge, challenge their assumptions, encounter diverse perspectives, and develop the confidence required for the courtroom.

I extend my sincere gratitude to our esteemed judges for sharing their time and expertise, and to the faculty coordinators, organizing committee, student coordinators, volunteers, and every member of the Moot Court Association whose dedication contributes to the successful execution of this event. To all participating teams, approach every round with preparation, humility, and determination. Let the courtroom be a place not only to demonstrate what you know, but also to discover what you can become.

May this edition create lasting memories, meaningful friendships, and a stronger foundation for your journey in the legal profession.

With Best Regards,
Mr. Arun Balaji V G
Joint Secretary
Erode College of Law

MESSAGE FROM THE PRINCIPAL'S DESK

It gives me great pleasure to welcome the distinguished judges, legal luminaries, faculty members, and student participants from across the country to the **LEX PRUDENTIA – 2nd National Level Inter College Moot Court Competition**, organized by the Moot Court Association of Erode College of Law.

Established in 2022, Erode College of Law has quickly emerged as a notable institution in legal education, reflecting the vision of our Chairman, Thiru. Sindhu Ravichandran, whose leadership ensures academic excellence and integrity.

We also acknowledge the support of our Vice Chairman, Mrs. Gayathari Ravichandran, and our Joint Secretary, Mr. V G Arun Balaji, whose efforts have strengthened the institution.

A Moot Court bridges legal theory and practice, developing research, advocacy, drafting skills, and courtroom confidence, while instilling discipline, ethics, teamwork, and respect for the rule of law.

"The law is not an end in itself, nor does it provide ends. It is pre-eminently a means to serve what we think is right."

- Lord Denning

These words remind us that law must serve justice and society.

I congratulate all participants and thank the organizers, faculty, judges, alumni, and volunteers.

I wish everyone a successful experience.

With Best Regards,

Dr. S. Gajendraraj

Principal

Erode College of Law

ABOUT ECL - MCA

"Ratio • Oratio • Iustitia"

The Moot Court Association of Erode College of Law is the academic cornerstone of advocacy and experiential legal learning within the institution. Established to cultivate excellence in legal practice, the Association provides an intellectually stimulating environment where aspiring lawyers refine their analytical abilities, advocacy techniques, and professional ethics through structured academic engagement.

Inspired by its motto, "Ratio • Oratio • Iustitia" (Reason • Advocacy • Justice), the Association embraces the principle that sound legal reasoning, persuasive advocacy, and an unwavering commitment to justice form the foundation of an accomplished legal professional. Every initiative is designed to encourage students to think critically, argue responsibly, and uphold the highest standards of legal integrity. The Association actively promotes a culture of scholarly inquiry through moot court competitions, advocacy training, memorial drafting, legal research workshops, judgment analysis, and interactive sessions with distinguished judges, advocates, and academicians. These activities provide participants with invaluable exposure to courtroom practice while enhancing their confidence, articulation, teamwork, and decision-making abilities.

As the proud organiser of **LEX PRUDENTIA - 2nd National Level Inter College Moot Court Competition - 2026**", the Association brings together talented law students from across the nation to engage in meaningful legal discourse and competitive advocacy. The event reflects the Association's dedication to nurturing future legal professionals who possess intellectual excellence, ethical responsibility, and leadership.

Through innovation, discipline, and academic distinction, the Moot Court Association of Erode College of Law continues to inspire a new generation of advocates committed to advancing justice and strengthening the rule of law.

"Constitutional morality is not a natural sentiment. It has to be cultivated."

— Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

With Best Wishes for Your Continued Pursuit of Excellence in Law,

**Faculty Coordinators,
Moot Court Association,
Erode College of Law.**

MOOT PROPOSITION

1. The Republic of Zhindiva is a sovereign democratic republic governed by a written Constitution that guarantees Fundamental Rights, including the Right to Equality, Freedom of Speech and Expression, Freedom to Practice any Profession, the Right to Privacy, and the Right to Life under Article 21. The Constitution also requires the State to protect and improve the environment and to promote scientific and technological development.
2. Artificial Intelligence (“AI”) has recently become one of the fastest-growing technologies in the world. AI-driven systems are being widely deployed in education, healthcare, agriculture, legal research, software development, governance, scientific innovations and business operations. Noting the economic potential of AI, the Government of Zhindiva launched the National Artificial Intelligence Innovation Mission, 2025, urging public institutions and private enterprise to adopt AI technologies to accelerate digital transformation.
3. To undertake this endeavor, Global Mind Technologies Pvt. Ltd, a multinational AI company, established one of the largest AI Data Centers of the country in the State of Prakasha after getting statutory approvals from the concerned authorities. The project, which was expected to be a major boost to the country's digital economy, had an investment of Rs 18,000 crore, created an estimated 8,000 direct jobs and several thousand indirect jobs. The AI Data Centre needs constant power and water to cool the servers.
4. Some eighteen months after the start of operations, the residents of the neighboring villages claimed that the groundwater levels had dropped significantly and that the agricultural productivity had diminished due to the lack of sufficient water and the available drinking water being murky and non-potable (undrinkable). These changes, environmental groups said, were due to the AI facility’s growing consumption of water and electricity, and argued the project was adding to environmental damage and climate change. Several residents residing in the vicinity of the AI Data Centre further alleged that the continuous operation of cooling systems, drone-assisted maintenance, and other ancillary infrastructure generated persistent noise throughout the day and night, adversely affecting their quality of life, sleep patterns, and mental well-being. The Respondents denied these allegations and relied upon independent acoustic assessments indicating that the operational noise levels remained within the limits prescribed under applicable environmental regulations.
5. The Petitioners cited diverse international studies and sustainability reports demonstrating that large AI data centers consume considerable electricity and freshwater, and may lead to an increase in carbon emissions unless appropriate safeguards are implemented.

6. However, Global Mind Technologies denied the allegations. It produced environmental audit reports that showed: more than 90% of the cooling water was recycled through a closed loop system; rainwater harvesting facilities were installed; renewable energy constituted a significant portion of the electricity consumed; all statutory environmental clearances were obtained and renewed at regular intervals.
7. The Respondents further contended that no material had been produced to demonstrate that the AI models retained or reproduced complete copyrighted works or substantial portions of protected expression during either the training process or content generation. They submitted that the legal characterization of AI training under copyright law continues to remain unsettled across multiple jurisdictions and that no universally accepted legal standard presently exists. The Petitioners, however, argued that the unprecedented scale of copying undertaken for AI training fundamentally distinguishes such activities from conventional fair dealing principles and warrants judicial intervention to protect the legitimate interests of copyright owners.
8. The company argued that the decline in groundwater levels was largely attributable to successive years of inadequate rainfall, intensive agricultural water usage, and rapid urban expansion, rather than the functioning of the AI Data Centre.
9. The State Government endorsed the company's stand, asserting that the Data Centre had complied with all applicable environmental regulations and that no statutory environmental standards had been breached. The Respondents further relied upon independent environmental assessments indicating that the region had experienced a significant decline in annual rainfall over the preceding five years. The reports suggested that intensive agricultural irrigation, rapid urban expansion, indiscriminate groundwater extraction through private borewells, and increasing industrial activity in the surrounding areas had collectively contributed to the depletion of groundwater resources. According to these assessments, no conclusive scientific evidence established a direct causal relationship between the operations of the AI Data Centre and the alleged environmental degradation. The Petitioners, however, disputed the methodology, independence, and conclusions of these reports, contending that the cumulative environmental impact of large-scale AI infrastructure had not been adequately evaluated and that the precautionary principle required stricter judicial scrutiny.

10. During the same period, the Association of Authors, Journalists and Software Developers of Zhindiva raised concerns that several generative AI platforms, including those developed by the Association, alleged that Global Mind Technologies had developed its AI models by relying on copyrighted books, academic publications, software source code, artistic works, and other protected materials without obtaining licenses or the consent of the respective copyright owners.
11. The Petitioners further contended that the outputs generated by these AI systems often bore a close resemblance to existing literary, artistic, and creative works, thereby diminishing their commercial value and infringing the exclusive rights of authors, artists, and other creators.
12. In response, Global Mind Technologies firmly denied the allegations. The company maintained that its AI models had been trained only on publicly available information, duly licensed datasets, and other lawfully accessible digital resources. It further argued that generative AI systems function by identifying statistical patterns and relationships within data rather than storing, copying, or reproducing protected expressions. The company also emphasized that copyright protection extends only to the expression of ideas and not to the ideas themselves. Consequently, it submitted that any resemblance between AI-generated content and pre-existing works was merely incidental, influenced by user prompts, or too insubstantial to amount to copyright infringement under the applicable law.
13. During the expansion of its generative AI model, Global Mind Technologies Pvt. Ltd. acquired approximately two million second-hand printed books from libraries, wholesalers, and book resellers. The company digitized the books by scanning their contents to develop a proprietary training dataset for its large language model. After digitization, a substantial number of the physical books were destroyed to reduce storage costs. The Authors' Association alleged that the books, although lawfully purchased, were reproduced and used for commercial AI training without obtaining licenses or paying royalties to the copyright owners.
14. The company further contended that content generated by its AI systems is created independently in response to user instructions and should not, by itself, be regarded as a reproduction of any copyrighted work. The company further submitted that, having lawfully acquired ownership of the physical books through legitimate commercial transactions, it was entitled to determine the manner in which those physical copies were subsequently handled or disposed of.

15. It argued that the destruction of the purchased books after digitization neither extinguished copyright nor constituted an independent act of infringement. The Petitioners, however, maintained that the unauthorized digitization itself amounted to commercial reproduction of copyrighted works irrespective of the subsequent destruction of the physical copies and therefore required prior authorization from the copyright owners.
16. The unprecedented scale of AI training has eroded the once-clear distinction between verbatim reproduction and transformative computational use. As copyrighted works are copied to enable machine learning, existing copyright doctrines struggle to determine where legitimate technological use ends and actionable infringement begins.
17. Soon thereafter, a separate incident drew widespread public attention when photographs of several university students, available in the public domain, were allegedly downloaded by unidentified individuals and used through an AI image-generation platform to produce fabricated and offensive images. These manipulated images were subsequently circulated across various social media platforms, causing significant emotional distress, reputational damage, and disruption to the victims' academic and personal lives.
18. Relying on this incident, the Petitioners contended that AI developers had failed to incorporate sufficient safeguards to prevent the misuse of their technology. They further argued that the unchecked use of such AI tools posed a serious threat to the constitutional rights to privacy, dignity, and personal autonomy of individuals.
19. In response, Global Mind Technologies submitted that its AI platform was equipped with multiple safeguards, including content moderation systems, safety filters, watermarking features, and accessible mechanisms for reporting abusive or unlawful content. The company maintained that the impugned images had been created and circulated by unidentified third parties acting in violation of the law. It further stated that the objectionable content was removed promptly upon receiving complaints and that it had extended full cooperation to the investigating authorities.
20. The company also argued that the developers of AI technology cannot be held strictly liable for every unlawful or unauthorized act committed by independent users who misuse the platform. The Respondents further submitted that despite deploying industry-standard safeguards, including content moderation systems, watermarking technologies, safety filters, and reporting mechanisms, no presently available AI system is capable of eliminating malicious misuse without substantially impairing legitimate creative, educational, and commercial applications of the technology.

21. They argued that imposing strict liability upon AI developers for every unlawful act committed by independent users would place an unreasonable burden upon technological innovation. The Petitioners, on the other hand, contended that where foreseeable misuse poses serious threats to privacy, dignity, and personal autonomy, AI developers owe a heightened duty of care proportionate to the risks created by such technologies.
22. The Petitioners additionally expressed concern that users often uploaded confidential legal opinions, unpublished research, business strategies, medical records, and other commercially sensitive information into AI systems without fully appreciating how such data might be processed, stored, or retained. They contended that this practice posed significant risks to informational privacy and could potentially expose confidential data to misuse.
23. The Respondents disputed these claims and maintained that their privacy policies clearly explained the manner in which user data was collected, processed, and managed. They further submitted that enterprise users were provided with the option to disable data retention, that personal information was handled in compliance with applicable data protection laws and accepted industry standards, and that no material had been placed before the Court to demonstrate that confidential information submitted by one user had been disclosed or made accessible to any other user.
24. The Respondents also submitted that enterprise users were expressly provided with options to disable data retention and model training, while individual users were informed through privacy notices regarding the collection, processing, and management of their information before using the platform. The Petitioners nevertheless argued that such disclosures were lengthy, technical, and insufficient to secure meaningful informed consent, particularly where confidential legal advice, medical records, unpublished research, trade secrets, and other commercially sensitive information were involved.
25. The Union Government supported the continued advancement of Artificial Intelligence, contending that AI has emerged as a transformative technology with significant potential to improve healthcare, legal research, education, agriculture, disaster management, public administration, scientific research, and overall economic growth. It submitted that an overly restrictive regulatory approach at this stage could impede innovation, discourage investment, and weaken India's competitive position in the rapidly evolving global technology sector.

26. The Government further informed the Court that Parliament was actively considering a comprehensive legislative framework to regulate Artificial Intelligence. In view of the ongoing legislative process, it urged the Court to exercise judicial restraint and allow the elected legislature to formulate an appropriate statutory regime. The Union Government additionally submitted that existing legislation governing environmental protection, copyright, information technology, electronic commerce, and data protection collectively addressed many of the concerns raised by the Petitioners. It argued that the mere absence of a standalone Artificial Intelligence statute did not create a constitutional vacuum warranting judicial intervention. The Government further contended that prescribing a comprehensive regulatory framework through judicial directions would amount to judicial legislation, contrary to the constitutional principle of separation of powers. The Petitioners, however, asserted that the fragmented nature of the existing legal framework was incapable of adequately addressing the unique risks posed by modern Artificial Intelligence systems and that constitutional courts are empowered to issue appropriate directions where legislative gaps threaten fundamental rights.

27. The issues raised in the present dispute generated considerable public debate. Environmental organizations, digital rights advocates, authors, and civil society groups emphasized the need for stronger safeguards to protect constitutional rights in the age of Artificial Intelligence. Conversely, technology companies, industry associations, academic institutions, and innovation policy experts cautioned that excessive judicial regulation could discourage research, investment, technological innovation, and Zhindiva's emergence as a global leader in Artificial Intelligence. Several experts therefore advocated for a balanced regulatory framework that simultaneously protects fundamental rights while encouraging responsible innovation.

28. In light of these competing claims, conflicting expert assessments, and the absence of a comprehensive statutory framework specifically regulating Artificial Intelligence, substantial constitutional questions arose concerning the appropriate balance between technological innovation, environmental sustainability, intellectual property protection, informational privacy, economic development, and the protection of fundamental rights. Consequently, the Environmental Justice Forum, the Association of Authors, Journalists and Software Developers, the Digital Rights Collective, together with several affected university students, jointly instituted a Public Interest Litigation under Article 32 of the Constitution of Sindhura before the Supreme Court.

29. In the Public Interest Litigation, the Petitioners prayed for the issuance of appropriate directions to establish a regulatory framework governing the development and use of Artificial Intelligence. They further sought mandatory transparency regarding AI training datasets, stronger safeguards to protect the privacy of individuals, the formulation of environmental standards for AI data centers, and compensation for victims in cases where negligence on the part of AI developers or operators is established. The Petitioners also sought such other reliefs as the Court may consider just and appropriate in the circumstances of the case.

30. The Union Government and Global Mind Technologies opposed the petition, submitting that the existing legal framework adequately addresses issues relating to environmental protection, intellectual property, information technology, and data protection. They contended that the Petitioners had failed to establish any violation of constitutional rights warranting the exercise of the Supreme Court's jurisdiction under Article 32.

After considering the pleadings and submissions of the parties, the Supreme Court admitted the Public Interest Litigation and framed the following issues for determination.

ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION

1. Whether the establishment and operation of large-scale AI Data Centres infringe the constitutional right to a clean, healthy environment under Article 21 and run counter to the established principles of sustainable development?
2. Whether the collection, processing, storage, and retention of user data by AI platforms violate the Right to Privacy and informational autonomy guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution?
3. Whether utilizing copyrighted literary, artistic, scientific, and other protected works without authorization to train generative AI models constitutes infringement under the provisions of the Copyright Act?
4. Whether AI platform providers bear legal liability for user-generated deepfakes and harmful content, and whether the gaps in the existing statutory framework warrant judicial directions for regulation, while balancing the need to avoid disproportionate restrictions on innovation and the right to carry on trade or business under Article 19(1)(g)?

This proposition is drafted with the advice of Adv. P. Bakkiya Lakshmi and Adv. S.L. Srimathi. This proposition is purely fictional and intended solely for academic purposes. Any resemblance to actual persons, places, laws, or events is purely coincidental. Participants are not allowed to contact the proposition drafter or indirectly for any clarification or queries.

APPLICABLE LAWS

The following enactments and legal instruments shall govern the present dispute:

1. Constitution of Zhindiva (pari materia with the Constitution of India)
2. Copyright Act, 1957
3. Information Technology Act, 2000
4. Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023
5. Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
6. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
7. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
8. Relevant international conventions, comparative jurisprudence, and other persuasive legal authorities, wherever applicable.

CLARIFICATION

1. The Constitution of Zhindiva shall be construed as pari materia with the Constitution of India.
2. Unless expressly provided otherwise, all statutory enactments referred to in this proposition shall be interpreted as being pari materia with the corresponding laws in force in India.
3. The facts set out in the moot proposition are complete and exhaustive. Participants shall not presume or introduce any additional facts while advancing their arguments.
4. The names of all persons, organizations, companies, institutions, and places appearing in this proposition are entirely fictitious and have been used solely for academic purposes. Any resemblance to actual persons or entities is purely coincidental.
5. Participants are at liberty to rely upon Indian statutes, judicial precedents, foreign decisions, international conventions, and other persuasive authorities, provided that such reliance is not inconsistent with the facts or assumptions contained in this proposition.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

1.OBJECTIVE OF THE EVENT

1.1.The 2nd National Level Inter-College Moot Court Competition at Erode College of Law brings together emerging legal talents to tackle critical environmental justice issues through a simulated courtroom experience. Participants will sharpen their understanding of contemporary jurisprudence by conducting thorough legal research, drafting, compelling memorials, and honing their oral advocacy skills.

1.2 It further aims to foster the evolution of jurisprudential analysis and catalyze the emergence of new legal frameworks.

2.DATE &VENUE OF THE COMPETITION:

Lex Prudentia 2026 (Hybrid Mode) - is scheduled to be held on 11th & 12th September 2026 and 23rd September, 2026 at Erode College of Law, Perundurai, Erode District.

3.OFFICIAL LANGUAGE:

The Official Language of the competition shall be English. All competition rounds, memorial and compendiums must be in English.

4.ELIGIBILITY:

All students enrolled in a 3-year LLB programme or a 5-year integrated LLB programme shall be eligible to participate in the **LEX PRUDENTIA 2026**.

5.PARTICIPATION CRITERIA:

Three team will be permitted to represent each institution.

6.TEAM COMPOSITION:

6.1 Composition Each institution participating in the competition can send a team comprising of a minimum of two or a maximum of three students. There can be two speakers and one researcher designated in each team. Teams shall identify the speakers and researcher during registration.

6.2 Anonymity and Team Codes Teams should not disclose their institution at any stage of the competition. Upon registration, each team will receive a unique code. This code must be displayed on all memorials.

6.3 Sanctions for improper use, sharing, or misuse of team codes:

1. First offence: forfeiture of the round.
2. Second offence: disqualification.

6.4 The Researcher may assist with both memorial drafting and in-court support. The Researcher may not address the bench or interact with judges unless explicitly permitted by the Presiding Officer.

6.5 Substitution Policy Emergency replacements are permitted only in cases of genuine medical or personal emergencies. A written request, supported by appropriate documentation, must be submitted to the Organizing Committee at least 24 hours before the scheduled round. The substitute must satisfy all eligibility criteria and complete registration formalities prior to participation.

7. REGISTRATION:

The registration fee for - Preliminary, Octa-final and Quarter-final Rounds (Online mode) is INR 1,500/- (Rupees One Thousand Five Hundred Only). Last date for the online Registration and Payment - 31/08/2026, 11.59 P.M.

The registration fee for - Semi-final and Final Rounds (Offline mode) is INR 2,500/- (Rupees Two Thousand Five Hundred Only). Registration fee is only be paid through given account details. Last date for the online Registration and Payment - 13/09/2026, 11.59 P.M.

Account Name: ERODE COLLEGE OF LAW

Bank Name: ICICI BANK

Account Number: 002505016599

IFSC code: ICIC0000025

MICR: 638229004

Email ID: eclmootcourtassociation@gmail.com



7.1. The procedure for registration for the competition, is as follows: Interested teams are requested to register themselves to participate in the Competition by filling the registration form through the QR CODE attached in cover page. The last date for receiving the soft copies of the Registration Form is at 31st August, 2026.

Note: Scanned copy of the Application Form should be sent to the aforementioned email address.

7.2. The window for online registrations opens from 11th August 2026. Each team shall register for the competition by filling the online registration form before 31st August, 2026 (by 11:59 P.M.), subject to extensions officially announced via email by the Organizing Committee only. The teams are strongly encouraged to complete the registration form at the earliest possible.

7.3. No temporary registration requests shall be entertained. Late registrations will not be entertained.

7.4. Registration is limited to 50 teams only and will be confirmed on a first-come, first-served basis.

7.5. Participants will receive approval as acceptance of their request for participation within the time of 24 hours of registration or earlier.

7.6. Participants will receive a unique team code as post registration confirmation. During the competition the participants shall be referred by the team code only. Team code will be communicated separately by email to all registered participants only, once the registration deadline expires.

7.7. Registration Process:

The participants are requested to upload the registration form with Bonafide Certificate from their respective institution and duly filled Application form which is attached in the brochure. The Bonafide Certificate has to be duly signed and sealed by your head of the institution of your university/ college.

7.8. Proof for Payment (payment receipt) must be attached with the registration form (google forms)

7.9. Once a team is registered after filling in the registration form, a team code shall be assigned to it by the Organizing Committee. This team code will serve as their unique identifier for Memorial submission. This code shall be communicated over mail by the organizing committee after the registration closed.

7.10. The organizing committee reserves the absolute discretion to refuse or cancel the registration of any team in case of violation of any rule is mentioned.

7.11. In any case, the refund for the registration will not be allowed.

8.DRESS CODE:

Inside the court room (for both Online & Offline Modes) the participants shall follow the below mentioned dress code.

Female: White Kurta set, Black waist coat or White Formal Shirt and Black formal Trousers along with the Black Blazer, tie (Optional) and Black Shoes.

Male: White Shirt, Black Trousers, Black Tie along with Black Blazer and Black Shoes.

9.ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD:

9.1. Accommodation and food to the participating teams will be provided by the Organizer only from 22nd September 2026 (6:00 P.M.) to 23rd September 2026 (6:00 P.M.). Accommodation (**separate rooms for boys & girls**) and food will be provided only to the participants. Any additional member shall not be entertained. The participants must abide by the rules and regulations observed in the campus, non-compliance with may lead to disqualification.

9.2. Participants wishing to extend their stay beyond the specified period shall bear the additional accommodation and related expenses.

Note: Intake/use/mere possession of any prohibited substance (e.g. Cigarette/ alcohol/narcotic substance) is strictly prohibited during the stay throughout the competition, non-compliance with which may lead to immediate disqualification.

10.ANONYMITY

10.1. Teams shall maintain strict anonymity throughout the Competition and shall be identified only by the Team Code allotted by the Organising Committee.

10.2. Teams shall not disclose, directly or indirectly, their identity in the Written Submissions, Compendium, or during any Oral Pleading Session.

10.3. Any books, legal texts, Compendiums, or other reference materials used during the Oral Pleading Sessions shall also be devoid of any identifying marks. Where any such material contains identifying information, the Team shall ensure that it is completely concealed to the satisfaction of the Organising Committee before the commencement of the round.

10.4. Any violation of the anonymity requirements under this Rule may result in penalties, including disqualification from the Competition, as determined by the Organising Committee. The decision of the Organising Committee shall be final and binding.

10. CLARIFICATIONS:

10.1. All requests for clarifications with regard to the problem must be submitted to eclmootcourtassociation@gmail.com. The last date for accepting responses to the clarification shall be 2nd September 2026.

10.2. The request for clarifications should be clear and related to the facts of the case and not related to the substantive arguments maximum **Five (5)** questions per team.

10.3. The clarification as and when issued become a part of the Moot problem. These changes shall be compiled and communicated duly by the organizing committee to the participating teams.

11. WRITTEN SUBMISSION

11.1. Memorial Format

11.1.1. Each Team shall prepare Written Submissions for both the Petitioner and the Respondent.

11.1.2. The Written Submissions shall bear only the Team Code and shall not disclose the identity of the Team or its Institution in any manner.

11.1.3. The Team Code should be clearly mentioned on the top right corner of the Cover Page.

11.1.4. Teams shall ensure that all document metadata is removed before submission.

11.1.5. Each Written Submission shall not exceed 30 pages, exclusive of the Cover Page.

11.1.6. The Cover Page shall be: **Blue for the Petitioner** and **Red for the Respondent**.

11.1.7. Written Submissions shall not contain any annexures, photographs, diagrams, or similar representations.

11.1.8. The Written Submission (excluding the Cover Page) shall conform to the following specifications:

- Page Size: A4
- Font: Times New Roman
- Font Size: 12
- Heading Font Size: 14
- Line Spacing: 1.5
- Alignment: Justified
- Margins: 1 inch on all sides

11.1.9. Footnotes shall conform to the following specifications:

- Font: Times New Roman
- Font Size: 10
- Line Spacing: 1.0
- Paragraph Spacing: 0
- Alignment: Justified
- No additional spacing between footnotes.

11.1.10. All citations in the Written Submissions shall conform to the ILI (Indian Law Institute).

11.2. Memorial Content

7.2.1. Every Written Submission shall contain the following mandatory sections:

- Cover Page
- Table of Contents
- List of Abbreviations
- Index of Authorities
- Statement of Jurisdiction (not exceeding 1 page)
- Statement of Facts
- Issues Raised
- Summary of Arguments (not exceeding 2 pages)
- Arguments Advanced (not exceeding 20 pages)
- Prayer (not exceeding 1 page)

11.2.2. The Cover Page shall contain:

- Team Code (top right corner)
- Name and Year of the Competition
- Name of the Case Side represented (Petitioner/Respondent)
- Name of the Forum

11.2.3. The List of Abbreviations and Index of Authorities shall be arranged alphabetically. All authorities cited in the Written Submission shall be included in the Index of Authorities and vice versa. Failure to comply with this requirement shall constitute a formatting violation.

11.3. Penalties

S.No	Violation / Non-Compliance	Penalty
1	Formatting violations in the Main Body Text	1
2	Formatting violations in Citations and Footnotes	1
3	Substantive violations in Citations and Footnotes	2
4	Non-compliance with the prescribed Memorial Submission Format	2
5	Inclusion of Affidavits, Annexures, Photographs, Sketches, or similar material in the Memorial	2
6	Non-compliance with the prescribed Page Limit	3
7	Non-compliance with the mandatory Memorial Contents	2
8	Late Submission of the Memorial	3

11.4. Deadline for Submission of Memorials and Compendium

11.4.1. The soft copies of the Petitioner and Respondent Memorials along with the compendium (if any) shall be submitted through the prescribed online Form on or before 6th September, 2026, 11:59 P.M. (IST).

11.4.2. The **ONE (1)** hard copy of the Petitioner and Respondent Memorials along with the compendium (if any) shall be submitted on or before 9th Sep 2026, 11:59 P.M. (IST) to the address attached at pg.32.

11.4.2. The file shall be named, in case of Petitioner's Memorial, using the Team Code followed by an underscore () and the letter 'P'. In case of Respondent's Memorial, the file shall be named using the Team Code followed by an underscore () and the letter 'R'.

11.4.3. Once submitted, no revision, supplement, or addition to the Memorials shall be permitted till final rounds.

11.4.4. Teams selected for semi-final rounds should submit **FIVE (5)** hard copies each of the Petitioner and Respondent Memorials along with the compendium (if any) should be submitted on or before 19th Sep 2026, 11:59 P.M. (IST) to the address attached at pg.32.

12. STRUCTURE OF THE COMPETITION

12.1. General Rules

12.1.1. The Competition shall be conducted in a Hybrid Mode, comprising Virtual Rounds on 11th & 12th September, 2026, and Physical Rounds on 23rd September, 2026.

12.1.2. The Competition shall consist of the following rounds:

- Preliminary Rounds
- Octa-Final Round
- Quarter-Final Round
- Semi-Final Round
- Final Round

12.1.3. The Preliminary Rounds, Octa-Final and Quarter-Final shall be conducted online through Google Meet on 11th & 12th September, 2026.

12.1.4 Semi-Final and Final Rounds shall be conducted physically at ECL Moot Court Hall, Erode College of Law on 23rd September, 2026.

12.1.5. A Draw of Lots, as may be determined by the Organising Committee, shall be conducted by the Organising Committee before every Oral Pleading Session to determine the match-ups between Teams and the side (Petitioner or Respondent) to be represented by each Team.

12.1.6. Each Team shall receive the Memorial of its opposing Team prior to the Oral Pleading Session. The identity of the opposing Team or any other participating Team shall not be disclosed.

12.1.7. Questions posed by the Bench shall form part of the Oral Pleading Session. The timer **shall not remain paused** while the Bench is questioning a Speaker.

12.1.8. In the event of a tie between two or more Teams, the Team with the higher Memorial Score shall proceed to the next round. If the tie persists, it shall be resolved by a draw of lots conducted by the Organising Committee.

13.2. Preliminary Rounds

13.2.1. The Preliminary Rounds shall be conducted online on 12th September, 2026 through Google Meet.

13.2.2. Each Team shall participate in two Preliminary Rounds, arguing once as the Petitioner and once as the Respondent.

13.2.3. On 11th September, 2026, the Organising Committee shall conduct the inaugural session, following which the Draw of Lots for the preliminary rounds & researchers interview shall be held. Attendance at the Inaugural Session shall be mandatory for all registered teams.

13.2.4. Each Team shall argue on behalf of both the Petitioner and the Respondent during the course of the Preliminary Rounds.

13.2.5. Each Team shall compete against a different Team in each Preliminary Round.

13.2.6. Each Team shall, as far as possible, appear before a different Panel of Judges in each Preliminary Round.

13.2.7. Each Team shall be allotted twenty (20) minutes to present its case, inclusive of rebuttal and sur-rebuttal.

13.2.8. The division of time between the Speakers shall be at the discretion of the Team, subject to a minimum of five (5) minutes and a maximum of ten (10) minutes per Speaker (excluding rebuttal and sur-rebuttal). The time allocation shall be communicated to the Court Masters before the commencement of the round.

13.2.9. Oral arguments need not be confined to the Written Submissions, provided they remain within the scope of the Moot Proposition.

13.2.10. The Researcher (if any) may pass notes to the Speakers during the Oral Pleading Session, subject to the discretion of the Bench.

13.2.11. The presence of the Researcher (if any) during the Oral Pleading Session is mandatory.

13.2.12. Each Team shall have twenty (20) minutes for oral arguments. Out of this time, a maximum of five (5) minutes may be reserved for Rebuttals and Sur-rebuttals.

13.2.13. Qualification to Octa-Final Rounds

The **sixteen (16) Teams** with the highest combined score from both Preliminary Rounds shall advance to the Octa-Final Round of the competition.

13.3. Octa-Final Round

13.3.1. The Octa-Final Round shall be conducted online on 12th September, 2026 through Google Meet.

13.3.2. The Octa-Final Round shall be conducted on a **knockout basis**, whereby the winning Team in each match shall advance to the subsequent round, and the losing Team shall be eliminated from the Competition.

13.3.3. Each Team shall be allotted 25 minutes to present its case, inclusive of rebuttal and surrebuttal.

13.3.4. The division of time between the Speakers shall be at the discretion of the Team, subject to a minimum of 05 minutes and a maximum of 10 minutes per Speaker (excluding rebuttal and surrebuttal). The division of time shall be communicated to the Court Masters before the commencement of the round.

13.3.5. Oral arguments need not be confined to the Written Submissions, provided they remain within the scope of the Moot Proposition. The Researcher (if any) may pass notes to the Speakers during the Oral Pleading Session, subject to the discretion of the Bench, and shall remain present throughout the round.

13.3.6. Each Team shall have twenty (20) minutes for oral arguments. Out of this time, a maximum of five (5) minutes may be reserved for Rebuttals and Sur-rebuttals.

13.4. Quarter-Final Round

13.4.1. The Quarter-Final Round shall be conducted shall be conducted online on 12th September, 2026 through Google Meet.

13.4.2. The Quarter-Final Round shall be conducted on a **knockout basis**, whereby the winning Team in each match shall advance to the subsequent round, and the losing Team shall be eliminated from the Competition.

13.4.3 Each Team shall be allotted 30 minutes to present its case, inclusive of rebuttal and surrebuttal.

13.4.4. The division of time between the Speakers shall be at the discretion of the Team, subject to a minimum of 10 minutes and a maximum of 15 minutes per Speaker (excluding rebuttal and surrebuttal). The division of time shall be communicated to the Court Masters before the commencement of the round.

13.4.5. Oral arguments need not be confined to the Written Submissions, provided they remain within the scope of the Moot Proposition. The Researcher (if any) may pass notes to the Speakers during . The Oral Pleading Session, subject to the discretion of the Bench, and shall remain present throughout the round.

13.4.6. Each Team shall have twenty-five (25) minutes for oral arguments. Out of this time, a maximum of five (5) minutes may be reserved for Rebuttals and Sur-rebuttals.

13.5. Semi-Final Round

13.5.1. The Semi-Final Round shall be conducted physically on 23rd September, 2026.

13.5.2. The Semi-Final Round shall be conducted on a knockout basis, whereby the winning Team in each match shall advance to the Final Round, and the losing Team shall be eliminated from the Competition.

13.5.3. Each Team shall be allotted 35 minutes to present its case, inclusive of rebuttal and surrebuttal.

13.5.4. The division of time between the Speakers shall be at the discretion of the Team, subject to a minimum of 10 minutes and a maximum of 15 minutes per speaker. The division of time shall be communicated to the Court Masters before the commencement of the round.

13.5.5. Oral arguments need not be confined to the Written Submissions, provided they remain within the scope of the Moot Proposition. The Researcher (if any) may pass notes to the Speakers during the Oral Pleading Session, subject to the discretion of the Bench, and shall remain present throughout the round.

13.5.6. Each Team shall have thirty five (35) minutes for oral arguments. Out of this time, a maximum of five (5) minutes may be reserved for Rebuttals and Sur-rebuttals.

13.6. Final Round

13.6.1. The Final Round shall be conducted physically on 23rd September, 2026.

13.6.2. The Final Round shall be conducted on a knockout basis, whereby the winning Team shall be declared the Winner of the Competition and the losing Team shall be declared the RunnersUp. Each Team shall be allotted 40 minutes to present its case, exclusive of rebuttal and surrebuttal.

13.6.3. The division of time between the Speakers shall be at the discretion of the Team, subject to a minimum of 15 minutes and a maximum of 25 minutes per Speaker. The division of time shall be communicated to the Court Masters before the commencement of the round.

13.6.4. Oral arguments need not be confined to the Written Submissions, provided they remain within the scope of the Moot Proposition. The Researcher (if any) may pass notes to the Speakers during the Oral Pleading Session, subject to the discretion of the Bench, and shall remain present throughout the round.

13.6.5. Each Team shall have forty (40) minutes for oral arguments. An additional ten (10) minutes may be provided for Rebuttals and Sur-rebuttals.

13.7. Compliance with Rules

All Teams shall strictly adhere to the time allotted to them for each round of the Competition and shall comply with the time limits, procedures, and other requirements prescribed under Rules. Additionally, each Team shall argue only the side assigned to it by the Organising Committee through draw of lots for the respective rounds. Any failure to adhere to the prescribed time allocation or any violation of the provisions contained in Rule 8 shall constitute a breach of the Rules and may attract such penalties as may be determined by the Organising Committee, as the case may be.

14. RULES FOR VIRTUAL ROUNDS

14.1. The Virtual Rounds shall be conducted through Google Meet.

14.2. Each Team shall ensure a stable internet connection, clear audio and video, and a professional background throughout the Oral Pleading Session. The Organising Committee shall not be responsible for providing any technical or infrastructural support.

14.3. The meeting link shall be communicated to all participating Teams prior to the commencement of the Virtual Rounds.

14.4. Teams shall join the meeting at least 10 minutes before their scheduled Oral Pleading Session.

14.5. Participants shall keep their cameras switched on throughout the proceedings, and their microphones shall remain muted except when addressing the Bench.

14.6. Any participant causing unnecessary disturbance or interruption during the proceedings may attract penalties, including disqualification, at the discretion of the Bench.

14.7. Each Team shall participate from a quiet and professional location with adequate internet connectivity. Participation from public places, open spaces, hallways, cybercafés, or similar locations shall not be permitted.

14.8. Teams shall ensure that their electronic devices are fully charged and have sufficient power backup for the duration of the Oral Pleading Session.

14.9. In the event of technical or internet connectivity issues, teams shall be given a reasonable opportunity to reconnect. If the issue persists, the decision of the Organising Committee shall be final and binding.

14.10. If one or both Speakers are unable to join the Oral Pleading Session due to connectivity issues, the Team may be disqualified. No substitution of Speakers shall be permitted.

14.11. If any team fails to join the platform within the allotted time of 5 minutes then such team(s) shall be considered to have withdrawn from the competition and shall not be allowed to re-join, except with the permission of the Bench.

14.12. During the Oral Pleading Session, Teams shall not use mobile phones, external internet sources, or any electronic device for purposes other than participating in the Competition.

14.13. Participants shall join the virtual platform using only their Team Code to preserve anonymity.

14.14. The sharing of screens during the Oral Pleading Session shall be permitted only at the discretion of the Bench.

15. SCOUTING

15.1. Scouting in any form is strictly prohibited throughout the Competition.

15.2. Any Team found engaging in scouting may attract penalties, including disqualification, as determined by the Organising Committee. Complaints regarding scouting may be made to the Organising Committee or the Redressal Committee. The decision of the Organising Committee on all matters relating to scouting shall be final and binding.

16. EVALUATION CRITERIA

16.1. Evaluation of Memorials

16.1.1. The Memorials shall be evaluated by a separate Panel of Judges who shall not adjudicate the Oral Rounds.

16.1.2. Each Memorial shall be evaluated out of 100 marks on the basis of the following criteria given under the table below:

S.No	Evaluation Criteria	Marks
1	Knowledge of Law and Depth of Research	20
2	Use of Authorities/Precedents	20
3	Clarity of Thought and Organisation of Arguments	15
4	Interpretation of Applicable Law	10
5	Incorporation of Facts into Arguments	10
6	Originality	10
7	Style of Presentation	10
8	Relief Sought	5
9	Total	100

16.2. Evaluation of Oral Rounds

16.2.1 Oral Rounds shall be evaluated on the criteria given in the following table:

S.No	Evaluation Criteria	Marks
1	Knowledge of Law	20
2	Use of Authorities/Precedents	20
3	Persuasiveness and Advocacy	10
4	Incorporation of Facts into Arguments	10
5	Clarity of Thought and Expression	10
6	Response to Questions	10
7	Relief Sought	10
8	Courtroom Etiquette and Mannerisms	10
9	Total	100

12.2.2. The decision of the Judges Panel regarding the allocation of marks shall be final.

12.2.3. All Panellists shall be briefed on the evaluation criteria before the commencement of the Competition to ensure uniformity in marking.

13. RULES RELATING TO ORAL ROUNDS

13.1. General Rules

13.1.1. The order of oral pleadings shall be as follows:

Petitioner – Speaker 1

Petitioner – Speaker 2

Respondent – Speaker 1

Respondent – Speaker 2

Rebuttal by either Petitioner Speaker Sur-Rebuttal by either Respondent Speaker

13.1.2. Researchers (if any) shall not address the Bench during the Oral Pleading Session.

13.1.3. Rebuttals shall be confined to responding to the arguments advanced by the Respondent, and Sur-Rebuttals shall be confined to responding to the Rebuttals.

13.1.4. Before the commencement of each round, every Team shall inform the Court Master of: the Order of Speakers; the Speaker who shall deliver the Rebuttal or Sur-Rebuttal; and the division of time between the Speakers. Once communicated, these details shall not be altered except with the permission of the Bench.

13.1.5. Any extension of time shall be granted solely at the discretion of the Bench. Unauthorised extension of time may attract appropriate penalties.

13.2. Time Division

13.2.1. Teams shall communicate the division of time to the Court Master at least 10 minutes before the commencement of the round.

13.2.2. Any time exceeded by a Speaker shall be deducted from the time allotted to the succeeding Speaker or from the time reserved for Rebuttal or Sur-Rebuttal, as applicable.

13.2.3. The decision of the Bench regarding the division of time, Rebuttals, Sur-Rebuttals, and extension of time shall be final.

14. RESEARCHERS' INTERVIEW

14.1. The Researchers' Interview shall be conducted through google meet on the 11th September, 2026. Only the designated Researchers of Teams shall be eligible to appear for the Test.

14.2. The Interview shall assess the Researcher's knowledge of the applicable law, the Moot Proposition, and the application of law to the facts of the case.

14.3. No books, notes, legal materials, electronic devices, or any other reference material shall be permitted during the Interview.

14.4. In the event of a tie, preference shall be given to the Researcher securing the higher number of correct Star Questions. If the tie persists, the Researcher who has answered the greatest number of questions correctly in chronological order shall be ranked higher. If the tie still remains unresolved, the Team with the higher Memorial Score shall be declared the winner.

14.5. Any violation of these Rules may attract appropriate penalties, as determined by the Organising Committee.

15. PRIZES AND AWARDS

15.1. The Team securing the highest score in the Final Round shall be declared the Winning Team and shall receive a Cash Prize of **INR 18,000/-**.

15.2. The Runner-Up Team shall receive a Cash Prize of **INR 10,000/-**.

15.3. The Speaker securing the highest aggregate individual Oral Score in the Preliminary Rounds shall be declared the Best Male Speaker, Best Female Speaker and shall receive a Cash Prize of **INR 5,000/- each**.

15.4. The Team securing the highest combined score in the Written Submissions shall be declared the Best Memorial and shall receive a Cash Prize of **INR 5,000/-**.

15.5. The Researcher securing the highest score in the Researchers' Test shall be declared the Best Researcher and shall receive a Cash Prize of **INR 5,000/-**.

15.6. All participants shall be awarded E-Certificates of Participation, while the recipients of the awards under Rules 15.1 to 15.5 shall be awarded Certificates of Merit.

16. TROPHIES

In addition to the respective cash prizes and certificates, trophies shall be awarded to the following:

- Winning Team
- Runners-Up Team
- Best Male Speaker
- Best Female Speaker
- Best Memorial
- Best Researcher

17. MISCELLANEOUS / INTERPRETATION OF THE RULES

17.1. The copyright in all Written Submissions shall vest with the Organising Committee. The Organising Committee shall not be liable for any claims arising out of the contents of the Written Submissions.

17.2. No audio or video recording of any Oral Pleading Session shall be made without the prior permission of the Organising Committee, the Bench, and the opposing Team. The Organising Committee reserves the right to record or reproduce any round of the Competition.

17.3. Any grievance regarding a violation of these Rules shall be reported to the Organising Committee or the Redressal Committee immediately after the conclusion of the concerned round. Teams shall not approach the Bench directly with any complaint.

18. CODE OF CONDUCT

18.1. A violation of the prescribed Code of Conduct will invite sanctions which will be decided by the Faculty Convenor.

18.2. Teams are expected to behave with other team members and the Judges / Organisers / Volunteers in a dignified manner.

18.3. Teams should not attempt to influence Judges / Organisers in any manner.

18.4. Participants are expected to maintain decorum in the court during the Competition and to conduct themselves in a manner befitting the legal profession

18.5. The teams should not engage in any form of unethical, unprofessional, or wrongful conduct during the entire period of the Competition.

18.6. Participants should not indulge in the consumption/carrying of drugs and alcohol/arms or ammunition / immoral/illegal activity or any other form(s) of taste/addiction during the course of the Competition.

19. ACCESSIBILITY AND VIRTUAL MODE ASSISTANCE

19.1. The Organising Committee is committed to ensuring an accessible and inclusive Competition for all participants.

19.2. Teams requiring accessible versions of the Competition documents may contact the Organising Committee at eclmootcourtassociation@gmail.com, and the required materials shall be provided in a screen-reader-compatible format, wherever feasible.

19.3. If the virtual platform used for the Preliminary Rounds is inaccessible to any participant, the Organising Committee shall make reasonable efforts to provide appropriate assistance or a suitable alternative.

20. POWERS OF THE ORGANISING COMMITTEE

20.1. The Organising Committee reserves the right to amend, modify, or repeal any of the rules of the Competition. The Committee may adopt any other additional measures for the orderly and smooth conduct of the Competition.

20.2. The Organising Committee shall be responsible for informing all the registered participants within 24 hours about any such amendment, modification, repeal or additional measures. After such information, such decision shall immediately come into effect.

20.3. Any communication made by the Organising Committee to any one member of a Team shall be deemed to have been communicated to the Team as a whole.

IMPORTANT DATES

Events	Dates
Registration Open Date	11 th Aug 2026
Last date for Registration	31 st Aug 2026
Last date for seek Clarification	2 nd Sep 2026
Release of Clarification	3 rd Sep 2026
Last date for submission of soft copy of the memorial	6 th Sep 2026
Last date for submission of hard copies of the memorial	9 th Sep 2026
Inauguration, Draw of Lots & Researchers' Interview	11 th Sep 2026
Preliminary, Octa-Final & Quarter-Final Rounds	12 th Sep 2026
Last date for submission of hard copies of the memorial for the teams selected for Semi-Final rounds	19 th Sep 2026
Semi-Final and Final Rounds	23 rd Sep 2026
Valedictory	23 rd Sep 2026

POSTAL ADDRESS

To,
The Principal,
Erode College of Law,
No.17, Erode road, Perundurai,
Erode District - 638052
Mobile No: 8838288458 (only for postal address)

PATRONS



Thiru. SINDHU RAVICHANDRAN
FOUNDER & CHAIRMAN
ERODE COLLEGE OF LAW



Mrs. GAYATHRI RAVICHANDRAN
VICE CHAIRMAN
ERODE COLLEGE OF LAW



Mr. ARUN BALAJI V G
JOINT SECRETARY
ERODE COLLEGE OF LAW

CONVENOR



Dr. S. GAJENDRARAJ
PRINCIPAL
ERODE COLLEGE OF LAW

CO - CONVENORS

Dr. N. Md. AKBAR ALI BAIG
VICE PRINCIPAL

Prof. S.N. PARAMASIVAM
ACADEMIC ADVISOR

Dr. M. VADIVEL
HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

Dr. C. NARAYANAN
ACADEMIC ADVISOR

FACULTY COORDINATORS

Mr. MUTHUKUMAR C
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF LAW

Mrs. T. POOJASHRI
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF LAW

Mr. SRIRAM PRADEEP VENKATESAN
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF LAW

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Dr. D. SENDHIL KUMAR
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Mrs. VIDHULLA BHARANI D
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF LAW

Ms. M. HARI PRIYAA
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF LAW

Mr. N. SATHISH KUMAR
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH

Ms. U. KAVISHRIYAZHINI
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF LAW

Mr. M.PRASANTH
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF LAW

Mr. MANOVAH JAYANTH M
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF SOCIOLOGY

Ms. KANAGA PRABHA B
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF LAW

Ms. ISWARIYA V
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF LAW

Mr. M. MANIKANDAN
PHYSICAL DIRECTOR

Mr. M. KUMARESAN
PHYSICAL DIRECTOR

CONTACT PARTICULARS

FACULTY COORDINATORS

1. Mr. MUTHUKUMAR C - 9688624039
2. Mr. SRIRAM PRADEEP VENKATESAN - 8610901060
3. Mrs. T. POOJASHRI - 9750126181

STUDENTS COORDINATORS

1. ABDUL AHADH F - 7200524114
2. KARTHIKA J - 9952206195
3. ROHITH S - 9894372100

E-mail ID : eclmootcourtassociation@gmail.com

SAI SINDHU INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH

ABOUT THE JOURNAL

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