



**Chennai Dr. Ambedkar Government Law College,  
Pudupakkam**

Under the aegis of

**Directorate of Legal Studies  
Tamil Nadu State Moot Committee**

organises

**NATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION, 2025**

**21<sup>st</sup>-23<sup>rd</sup> February, 2025**



**Venue**

**Chennai Dr. Ambedkar Government Law College,  
Pudupakkam, Tamil Nadu.**

## **Directorate of Legal Studies**

The Directorate of Legal Studies was established in the year 1953 with the primary objective of improving the standard of legal education in the State of Tamil Nadu. The creation of this Department paved the way for imparting an advanced Legal Education to poor and downtrodden people of the State of Tamil Nadu. Under the aegis of the Directorate of Legal Studies there are fifteen Government Law Colleges effectively functioning in the State. It has a vision to establish new Law Colleges in every district of the State of Tamil Nadu so as to cater to the evergrowing needs of the Bar, Bench and the society.

Prof. (Dr.) J. Vijayalakshmi, a distinguished academician and the first woman Director of the Department of Legal Studies is providing constant support and guidance to the legal academia to ensure excellent academic atmosphere in every Government Law College of Tamil Nadu.

### **Chennai Dr. Ambedkar Government Law College, Pudupakkam**

Dr. Ambedkar Government Law College, the 133 years prestigious institution was founded by the British in the year 1891, with the speciality of its location being in the High Court Campus. This institution had the privilege of being the 2nd oldest college in the country and the first law college started in south India. Originally named 'Madras Law College', later got renamed in the year 1991 as 'Dr. Ambedkar Government Law College' in commemoration of the Birth Centenary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the Father of Indian Constitution. The College has the high prestigious record of having many illustrious students – Former President of India Thiru R.Venkataraman (1987-92) , Former Supreme Court Chief Justices- Thiru Pathanchali Sastry ( 1951 – 54 ) , Thiru Koka Subba Rao ( 1958 – 1967 ) , Thiru P. Sadasivam ( 2013 ) , Former Supreme Court Judges- Thiru V. R. Krishna Aiyar, Thiru P.Satyanarayana Raju , Thiru. V Balakrishna Eradi, Tmt.Banumathi, innumerable Supreme Court Lawyers and High Court Judges including Thiru.M. Karpagavinayagam, Thiru. V. Periyakaruppiah, Thiru.P.D Dinakaran , Former Central Ministers including Thiru. P. Chidambaram, State Chief Ministers including Thiru. Kotla Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy, Thiru. C. Sankaran Nair, a former President of the Indian National Congress and many government officials. In pursuance of the direction of the Madras High Court and Tamil Nadu Government Order, the Dr. Ambedkar Government Law College located in the High Court campus was bifurcated and shifted to two different campuses, one of which is located at Pudupakkam, Tiruporur Taluk, Chengalpattu District, Tamil Nadu.

# INDEX

OFFICIAL INVITE	-1
MOOT PROPOSITION	-2
RULES	-12
SCHEDULE	-30
REGISTRATION FORM	-32
TRAVEL & ACCOMODATION DETAILS	-33

## **TAMILNADU STATE MOOT COMMITTEE**

### **PATRON**

**Prof. (Dr.) J. Vijayalakshmi**  
Director of Legal Studies, Chennai.

### **CO - ORDINATOR**

**Prof. (Dr.) N. Kayalvizhi**  
Principal,  
Government Law College, Tirunelveli.

### **ADDL. CO-ORDINATOR**

**Prof. Dr. G. Jaya Gowry**  
Principal,  
Chennai Dr. Ambedkar Government Law College, Pudupakkam.

### **MEMBERS**

**Dr. P. Kumaran,**  
Principal,  
Government Law College  
Madurai

**Selvi. S.C. Kerana Ranjitham,**  
Assistant Professor,  
Government Law college,  
Tirunelveli.

**Dr. C. Hepzibah Beulah,**  
Assistant Professor,  
Government Law College,  
Vellore.

**Dr. K. Indira.**  
Assistant Professor,  
Government Law College,  
Chengalpattu.

**Thiru. X. Inbasekaran,**  
Assistant Professor,  
Government Law College,  
Thiruchirapalli.

**Dr. S. Arockiam,**  
Assistant Professor,  
Chennai Dr. Ambedkar,  
Government Law College,  
Pudupakkam.

**Thiru. M. Pranov Vishnu Arjun,**  
Assistant Professor,  
Government Law College,  
Coimbatore.

**Tmt.D. Kiruthika,**  
Assistant Professor,  
Chennai Dr. Ambedkar Government  
Law College, Pudupakkam.

**Thiru. M. A. Aathichoodi,**  
Assistant Professor,  
Government Law College,  
Chengalpattu.

## **OFFICIAL INVITE**

Dear Sir/Madam,

Warm Greetings to all!

It is with great pleasure that I extend to you a warm invitation to the National Moot Court Competition 2025, organized under the aegis of the Directorate of Legal Studies and with guidance from the Tamil Nadu State Level Moot Court Committee. The Competition is scheduled to be held between 21<sup>st</sup> - 23<sup>rd</sup> February, 2025 at the Chennai Dr. Ambedkar Government Law College, Pudupakkam, Tamil Nadu.

The National Moot Court Competition is a prestigious event that brings together legal minds from across the country. It provides a platform for students to showcase their advocacy skills, legal acumen, and understanding of contemporary legal issues. We believe that your esteemed institution has a rich tradition of nurturing legal talent, and your participation in this competition will undoubtedly contribute to the success and vibrancy of the event. To confirm your participation, kindly provisionally register your team through the following Google Form Link- <https://shorturl.at/OPzu9>

We look forward to welcoming your institution to this exciting and intellectually stimulating competition. Your presence will undoubtedly enhance the overall experience for all participants.

Thank you for considering our invitation. Should you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Looking forward to your positive response.

Warm regards,

**Prof. (Dr.) G. JAYA GOWRY**

Principal,

Chennai Dr. Ambedkar Government Law College,

Pudupakkam, Tamil Nadu

## **MOOT PROPOSITION**

### **The Delton Smog Crisis**

#### **1. Indus: A Biodiversity Hotspot with Growing Economic Might**

The ancient land of Indus, a vast and diverse country, is renowned for its rich flora and fauna. Being one of the world's 17 mega-diverse nations, Indus boasts a staggering array of plant and animal species, many of which are endemic. From the snow-capped Himalas to the lush Sahyadri Ghats, Indus's diverse landscapes provide habitats for a wide range of species, including tigers, elephants, leopards and countless others.

2. The economic landscape of the Republic of Indus has undergone a remarkable transformation in recent decades. The country has experienced rapid economic growth, driven by sectors such as information technology, pharmaceuticals and manufacturing. Indus's large and skilled workforce coupled with a favorable demographic dividend, has contributed to its economic rise. Although Indus continues to face challenges such as poverty, inequality unemployment, low infrastructure development amongst others, it has yet been persistently striving to elevate its economic standing on the global stage.

3. Despite its achieved economic growth, the Republic of Indus remains a developing country with a significant portion of its population living below the poverty line. However, the country's economic potential is immense and its growing mid income population presents a remarkable market opportunity for both domestic and international businesses.

#### **4. Uduistan: A Biodiversity Haven with Economic Challenges**

Uduistan, a country of diverse landscapes, a biodiversity hotspot. It houses a wide range of flora and fauna. From the snow-capped Himalas to the arid Thar Desert, Uduistan offers habitats for numerous species, including the endangered snow leopard, the elusive Indus River dolphin and a variety of bird species. The country's diverse ecosystems also support a rich tapestry of plant life, including rare and endemic species.

5. Despite its natural beauty and biodiversity, Uduistan faces major economic challenges. The country has a history of political instability and economic volatility, which has hindered its development. Poverty, unemployment and infrastructure deficiencies are among the major issues concerning Uduistan. While the country has made strides in certain sectors such as agriculture and

textiles, it continues to grapple with economic disparities and consequential dependence on foreign aid.

6. In comparison to Indus, Uduistan is a smaller economy and faces greater economic challenges. Uduistan is struggling to make a mark globally among world nations on account of the country's stability issues, both socially and financially. The relationship between Indus and Uduistan has always been hostile ever since the independence of the nations in the year 1950 from the Western Colonization. The hostility arose as both nations fought amongst each other to mark their territory owing to disputes originating from religious intolerances. Despite, the never-ending cold war, both countries share a rich biodiversity heritage and are striving to address their respective economic and environmental issues.

### **7. Background of the Dispute**

Indus, once a cradle of civilization, is now facing an unprecedented environmental threat. The capital city of Indus, Delton, a bustling metropolis, has been grappling with a severe air pollution crisis for decades. The toxic smog that blankets Delton has been traveling hundreds of kilometers, crossing the border and infiltrating Uduistan, especially its capital city, Isbaadh, which is only 150 kilometers away from Delton, causing significant environmental harm and health impacts.

8. The Prime Minister of Indus, Mr. Sandron, is focused on holding a place for Indus among the developed nations in the world arena and has been focusing in inviting various foreign industrial establishments to Delton for the past decade. As a result, Delton has a major rise in the GDP and economic growth from the industrial sector thus promising a status for Indus as a developed nation within the next few years. Mr. Sandron has been focusing on establishing Indus as a Developed Nation to secure a spot for Indus as a permanent member of United Nation's Security Council which has been a long-time desire. Mr. Sandron is highly motivated on achieving this during his third term as the Prime Minister of Indus.

9. The People of Delton have been battling with severe air pollution for decades. In early 2019, the city's rapid urbanization, industrialization and increasing vehicular traffic have contributed to a toxic air quality that poses a significant threat to public health and the environment. The problem has reached alarming proportions, with air pollution levels often exceeding prescribed limits leading to respiratory diseases, heart ailments and premature deaths.

10. **Green Space of Indus (GPI)**, a distinguished NGO dealing with environmental issues has raised concerns about the Air pollution and had filed a Public Interest Litigation in the Supreme Court of Indus located at Delton in the year 2020. The Supreme Court after thorough analysis of the issue for two years, on 21.01.2022 directed the Government of Delton to abide by the Rules framed by the Court. (Rules enclosed as Annexure 1)

11. The Supreme Court of Indus, further directed the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MOEF&CC) to file a Comprehensive Environmental Report (CER) on or before 20.01.2023 (within one year) from the date of the order to ensure compliance of the said order.

12. Meanwhile, as the news channels in Indus started reporting about the alarming air pollution in Delton, people of Isbaadh associated that most of the health issues faced by them are due to the air pollution emanating from Delton. Consequently, protest by the people of Isbaadh began and they raised slogans against the Government of Uduistan to take immediate action. Following the protest in Isbaadh, the Uduistan Environmental Protection Agency (UEPA), an NGO that is partially owned and funded by the Government of Uduistan conducted a comprehensive study on the transboundary harm caused to the people of Isbaadh by the harmful effluents from Delton. (Report is enclosed as Annexure 2)

13. Following the report of UEPA, the Prime Minister of Uduistan, Aabaaz Sharif addressed issues of transboundary harm as a global concern in his public appearance on 15.07.2022. The Mr. Sharif made open threats to Indus that if Indus failed to initiate immediate action, Uduistan would resort to military action on entire foreign industrial sector in Delton. In his statement Mr. Sharif gave two months to Indus to remedy the entire issue and adopt international standards of clear air and sustainable development. Mr. Sharif further stated that they were ready and prepared to take on Indus if they did not attend to this issue on immediate basis, Mr. Sharif infact stated that “this irresponsibility of Indus is the most intolerable act over the years”.

14. On 15.08.2022, on the Independence Day of Indus, the Prime Minister, Mr. Sandron, addressed the people of his nation and the global audience. One of the major concerns addressed by Mr. Sandron was the air pollution crisis of Delton. Mr. Sandron put it on record and clarified to the people of Indus that the industries established in Delton are in 100% adherence to and in compliance with all the environmental guidelines issued by the Supreme Court and that the same is reflecting in a better environment in Delton. Mr. Sandron even clarified that there is no

transboundary harm caused by the Air pollution issues in Delton, fact that the neighboring cities around Delton in Indus which are located within 50 kms radius remained unaffected and there are no reports of air pollution. Therefore, it was stated that the question of Delton affecting Isbaadh which is 150 kms away from Delton is farfetched and has no basis.

15. It was further explained that no foreign body can access the information regarding Delton's air pollution especially, UEPA (which is partially funded by the Government of Uduistan) has zero sources to do ground research in Delton, as Indus has permitted only restricted access to people of Uduistan. Mr. Sandron reiterated that Mr. Sharif is just hunting for reasons to attack the innocent people of Delton under the guise of transboundary harm. Mr. Sandron stated that:

*“According to the Security Force Department of Indus (SFDI): The real reason for air pollution in Isbaadh is because of their illegal nuclear testing in their own land. Uduistan has for years been preparing for armed attack against Indus, their nuclear testing has resulted in polluting their own air. Uduistan has taken up “transboundary harm” and “air pollution from Delton” only with a motive to establish an imaginary international violation by Indus as a reason to attack innocent lives in Indus. We have not committed any international violation and there is no requirement for Indus to repair any of its actions regarding the transboundary harm that Indus has not caused in the first place”.*

16. On 01.02.2023, the MOEF & CC filed the CER before the Supreme Court. The voluminous report stated that the measures taken by the Government of Delton was successful. Most importantly the report had a finding that air pollution in Delton was 400 Average AQI in 2019. After significant improvement made by the MOEF & CC in implementing the order, the air pollution in Delton as on date, is recorded to be 280 Average AQI, thus the average AQI levels in 2023 is lower than in 2019 indicating an improvement in the air quality.

17. After the said report, the Supreme Court was convinced and ordered the MOEF & CC to monitor the same on regular basis. The Supreme Court disposed the matter on 01.02.2023.

18. Since there were no further action on this regard by Indus, Uduistan's Border Security Force (UBSF) on 19.05.2023, attacked the SFDI in Delton by structuring an armed attack, which resulted in death of more the 60 soldiers. Mr. Sandron and people of Indus were deeply saddened by the armed attack and on 02.06.2023, took the matter to the knowledge of the UN Security Council. While the matter was pending, on 25.11.2023, Mr. Sandron came to know that an armed fleet from

Uduistan was in the borders of Delton, preparing for the next attack. In order to prevent the next attack, the SFDI destroyed the camps of UBSF which resulted in death of few soldiers from Uduistan.

19. On 24.12.2023, the People's News Channel in Indus, GPN published concrete evidence including images of nuclear testing from the past two years in Isbaadh by the UBSF. The prime time covered the undiscovered sparks and infact raised the question if Delton's smog crisis were in fact because of the nuclear testing in Isbaadh from late 2019. This created a great unrest among the people of both states.

20. Since the attacks occurred on regular basis, without any conclusion to the people of Isbaadh or Delton suffering from severe Air Pollution issues, Uduistan filed an application before the International Court of Justice (ICJ) on 06.06.2024 against Indus, alleging that Indus's failure to adequately address the air pollution crisis in Delton constitutes a violation of its rights under International Environmental Law. **Both parties are members to the Statute of International Court of Justice.** Uduistan claim is based on the following grounds:

(i)**Violation of the Principle of Sustainable Development:** Uduistan contends that Indus's actions or inaction in relation to air pollution caused in Delton are inconsistent with the principle of sustainable development, which requires balancing economic growth with environmental protection. It claims that Indus's pursuit of economic development has come at the expense of the environment, resulting in severe air pollution that has negative consequences for both countries.

(ii)**Breach of International Environmental Treaties:** Uduistan points breach to several international environmental treaties to which both countries are parties, including:

**a. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC):** Uduistan argues that Indus's failure to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions is a major contributor to air pollution and violates its obligations under the UNFCCC.

**b. Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP):** Uduistan asserts that Indus's emissions of air pollutants in Delton have crossed international boundaries, causing harm to its environment and population, in violation of the LRTAP.

**c. Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and Montreal Protocol:**

Uduistan claims that Indus's actions or inaction may indirectly contribute to ozone depletion, which can exacerbate air pollution.

**d. Reparations for Environmental Harm:** Uduistan seeks reparations from Indus for the environmental harm caused by air pollution in Delton, including the costs of remediation, health care and lost economic opportunities. It argues that Indus has a legal obligation to compensate Uduistan for the damages suffered due to its failure to address the air pollution problem.

Both states are also party to the **Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)**.

21. Applicant requests the Court to adjudge and declare:

- A. Uduistan has standing to bring the dispute concerning the air pollution in Delton affecting its capital Isbaadh, before the Court
- B. The actions of the Republic of Indus are in clear violation of the International Environmental Law and entails objective responsibility for breach of its obligation to prevent transboundary harm.
- C. Uduistan is not liable for reparation to the Republic of Indus for the transboundary harm caused in Delton.
- D. The Republic of Indus has breached the International Environmental Treaties by giving economic development more importance in the growth-versus-environment dichotomy.

22. Respondent requests the Court to adjudge and declare:

- A. Uduistan lacks standing to bring the dispute concerning the air pollution in Delton before the Court
- B. The Republic of Indus did not violate International Environmental Law nor breach of its obligation to prevent transboundary harm.
- C. Uduistan is liable for reparation to the Republic of Indus for the transboundary harm caused in Delton.

D. The Republic of Indus did not breach the International Environmental Treaties by giving economic development more importance in the growth-versus-environment dichotomy.

The parties are free to submit their respective methods on how the environmental damage was assessed, the reasonableness of which the ICJ will take into consideration

## Annexure 1

### Rules framed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of Indus

- (a) **Odd-Even Scheme:** This scheme restricts vehicle movement in turns based on the last digit of the license plate.
- (b) **Public Transportation:** The government has invested in expanding public transportation modes, such as metro trains and number of buses.
- (c) **Electric Vehicles:** The government has provided incentives for the usage of electric vehicles
- (d) **Emission Controls:** Stricter emission standards have been imposed on industries.
- (e) **Relocation of Industries:** Some polluting industries have been relocated outside Delton.
- (f) **Shift to Cleaner Technologies:** Industries have been encouraged to adopt cleaner technologies.
- (g) **Dust Control Measures:** Construction sites are required to implement dust control measures, such as water sprinkling and tarpaulin covers.
- (h) **Demolition Waste Management:** Proper management of demolition waste is enforced.
- (i) **Alternative Farming Practices:** The government has promoted alternative farming practices that reduce the need for stubble burning.
- (j) **Financial Incentives:** Farmers are provided with financial incentives to adopt alternative methods.
- (k) **Green Spaces:** The government has undertaken initiatives to increase green cover in Delhi.
- (l) **Awareness Campaigns:** Public awareness campaigns have been conducted to educate people about the harmful effects of air pollution.
- (m) **Real-time Monitoring:** Air quality is monitored in real-time and alerts are issued to the public.

## Annexure 2

### REPORT OF THE UEPA

18.06.2022

*The Indus's Chokehold: Delton's Air Pollution Crisis and its Impact on Isbaadh, Uduistan*

#### Executive Summary

The UEPA has conducted a comprehensive study on the devastating effects of Delton's air pollution crisis. The report highlights the urgent need for Delton to take immediate and effective measures to address the air pollution crisis and mitigate its adverse consequences on Uduistan.

#### Key Findings:

- (a) **Health Impacts:** The study found that Delton's air pollution has led to a significant increase in respiratory diseases, cardiovascular problems and premature mortality in Isbaadh. Children and the elderly, particularly vulnerable population, are seriously affected.
- (b) **Environmental Degradation:** The transboundary movement of air pollutants from Delton has resulted in the degradation of Isbaadh ecosystem, including agricultural lands and water bodies. The pollution has also impacted biodiversity and caused damage to the historical monuments.
- (c) **Economic Losses:** The health impacts and environmental damage caused by Delton's air pollution have resulted in substantial economic losses for Uduistan, including increased healthcare costs, reduced agricultural productivity and loss in tourism revenue .
- (d) **Violation of International Law:** The report suggests that Indus's failure to adequately address the air pollution crisis in Delton constitutes a violation of its obligations under International Environmental Law, including the principle of sustainable development and the right to a healthy environment.

#### Recommendations

The UEPA urges Indus to take the following actions in Delton:

- (a) **Implement stringent air quality standards:** Indus should adopt and enforce stricter air quality standards that align with international best practices.

- (b) **Transition to cleaner energy sources:** Indus should accelerate its transition to renewable energy sources and reduce its reliance on fossil fuels in Delton.
- (c) **Promote sustainable transportation:** Indus should invest in public transportation, promote cycling and walking, and implement policies to reduce vehicular emissions in Delton.
- (d) **Strengthen environmental governance:** Indus should strengthen its environmental governance institutions and ensure effective enforcement of environmental laws.
- (e) **Cooperate with Indus:** Indus should engage in bilateral cooperation with Uduistan to address the transboundary impacts of air pollution and develop joint solutions. The UEPA calls upon the international community to support Uduistan in its efforts to address the negative consequences of Delton's air pollution crisis.

*\*The moot proposition has been drafted by Advocate Anu Narendran, any attempts to approach the drafter will result in disqualification of the teams. All doubts shall be written to **Chennai Dr. Ambedkar Government Law College, Pudupakkam, Tamil Nadu** via email [cdraglcpknnationalmoot@gmail.com](mailto:cdraglcpknnationalmoot@gmail.com)\* This moot proposition has been formulated solely for the purpose of this competition furthering the academic exercise.*



**THE DIRECTORATE OF LEGAL STUDIES**

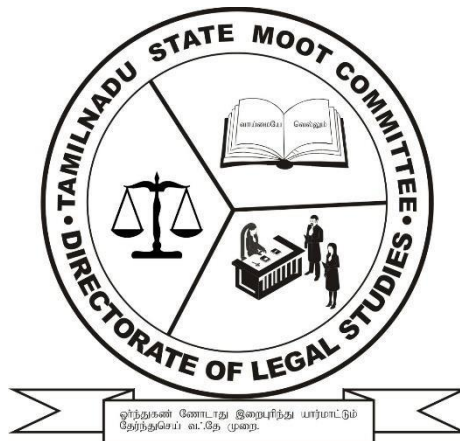
**CHENNAI**

**OFFICIAL RULES OF**

**THE NATIONAL MOOT COURT  
COMPETITION**

**Prepared by**

**TAMIL NADU STATE MOOT COMMITTEE**



## 1. DEFINITIONS

- a) **Advanced Round** refers to the Quarter-finals, Semi-finals and Final rounds of the Competition.
- b) **Clarifications** refer to the clarifications and corrections to the Moot Problem/Rules issued by the Host College/Organizing Committee.
- c) **Competition** refers to the National Moot Court Competition to be conducted by the Directorate of Legal Studies.
- d) **Memorial** refers to the written arguments (Hard / Soft Copies) submitted, on behalf of both the Parties, in accordance with the Rules by each team. Memorials may also be referred as “Written Submissions”.
- e) **Official Website** refers to the website **www.tndls.ac.in**.
- f) **Oral Rounds** refer to a team’s pleadings submitted orally by both Speakers before the Judge(s) on behalf of either one of the Parties, allotted by the Organizing Committee through lot and / or Fixture system.
- g) **Organising Committee** (“OC”) means the State Moot Committee for the purpose of supervision of conducting National Moot Court Competition and for the other purpose Host College shall be the organising committee.
- h) **Plagiarism** means and includes,
  - 1. Representation of someone else’s ideas or words mentioned in books, articles or any other sources as one’s own;
  - 2. To present the content as new and original, which is derived substantially from an existing source;
  - 3. Copying words or ideas from someone else without giving due credit or acknowledgment;

4. Changing words but copying the sentence structure of a source without giving credit;
  5. Copying so many words or ideas from a source that it makes up the majority of a Memorial;
  6. Taking printout of another's memorials and submitting it as one's memorial.
- i) **Rebuttal** refers to the counter/arguments presented by the Petitioner in response to the Respondent's submissions, at the end of the main pleadings of all the Speakers.
  - j) **Researcher** refers to that member of a Team specifically mentioned at the time of registration, if it necessitates the researcher will be given a chance to be a speaker at the discretion of the Organizing Committee.
  - k) **Researcher's Test** refers to the written test conducted during the Competition.
  - l) **Rules** refer to the rules postulated in this document and any other Regulations, Instructions, Guidelines that the Organizing Committee may from time to time issue.
  - m) **Speaker** refers to that member of the team who will make oral pleadings before the Judge in the Oral Rounds.
  - n) **Sur-rebuttal** refers to counter argument presented by the Respondent to the rebuttal.
  - o) **Team Code** refers to the unique code allotted to each participating team for the purpose of this Competition by the Organizing Committee.

## **2. INTERPRETATION CLAUSE**

The State Moot Committee shall have exclusive authority to interpret the Rules in the interest of fairness and equality. The interpretation placed upon these Rules by the State Moot Committee shall be conclusive and

the decision of the State Moot Committee regarding the application of these Rules shall be final and binding.

### **3. LANGUAGE**

The National Moot Court Competitions will be held in English Language only.

### **4. ORGANISATION OF THE COMPETITION**

The National Moot Court Competitions will be held under the aegis of the Directorate of Legal Studies and the State Moot Committee between all the educational institutions imparting legal education in India. The proposition for National Moot Court Competition (NMCC) may be prepared either by the State Moot Committee or by the host college. In case the host college prepares the proposition for the NMCC, the same has to be send to [tmsmc2022@gmail.com](mailto:tmsmc2022@gmail.com) and approved by the State Moot Committee before it is released to the participants.

The State Committee will upload the proposition in the official website of Directorate of Legal Studies. Any changes in the rules will be uploaded as an addendum in the official website of the Directorate of Legal Studies [www.tndls.ac.in](http://www.tndls.ac.in). All the materials pertaining to the moot court and the memorials become the sole property of the Directorate of Legal Studies.

### **5. STATE MOOT COMMITTEE**

The State Moot Committee shall be nominated by the Director of Legal Studies from time to time. There shall be Chairman, Co-Chairman, Member Secretary, Members not exceeding five shall be appointed by the Director of Legal Studies. The State Moot Court Committee shall supervise the conduct of the National Moot Court Competition.

### **6. STRUCTURE OF THE MOOT**

- i. All the educational institutions imparting legal education in

India will be officially invited to participate in the National Moot Court Competition.

- ii. The preliminary rounds, the quarter final round, the semi-final round and the final round will be conducted by one of the Government Law Colleges that is selected for the purpose of conducting the National Moot Court Competition.
- iii. The moot will be held through **offline** mode, only in extraordinary circumstance warranting, holding of Moot through virtual mode will be conducted at the discretion of the State Moot Committee. The rules and regulations for the virtual mode will be issued at the time of the event.
- iv. It is the discretion of the **Host College** to decide upon taking part in the same competition to be conducted by them.
- v. Apart from the Government Law Colleges of State of Tamil Nadu, on a “first come first serve” basis maximum 10 educational institutions imparting legal education in India shall be allowed to take part in the National Moot Competition.

## **7. RESEARCHER’S TEST**

- i. Participation in the **Researcher’s Test is mandatory** for all teams and failure to participate may result in disqualification of the team.
- ii. The researcher nominated by the institution through the registration form will be allowed to write the researcher’s test.
- iii. The duration of the Researcher’s Test shall be **ONE hour** and may include both multiple choice as well as subjective questions. The number of questions, type, etc., shall be at the discretion of the Organizing Committee/Host College.

- iv. The objective of the Researcher's Test is to test the knowledge of the laws involved as well as the factual details of the Moot Problem and the application of the relevant laws to the circumstances in the Moot Problem.
- v. Researcher's Test shall not be conducted in the open book format i.e., notes, bare acts, books or any other material or electronic aid shall not be permitted during the test.
- vi. On the basis of the score in the researcher's test the best researcher will be selected.

## **8. PRELIMINARY ROUND**

- i. The procedure of the preliminary rounds begins with the draw of lots on the day fixed by the Organizing Committee/Host College.
- ii. Each team will be given 30 minutes to present their oral pleadings and no additional time shall be provided. The teams can reserve 2 minutes for Rebuttal and Sur-rebuttal each from their allotted 30 minutes. The time reservation shall be made before the commencement of each round. The same must be notified to the court officials nominated by the organizing committee.
- iii. In the preliminary rounds there shall be two rounds fixed on the basis of the lot picked by each team.
- iv. Fixture will be in such a way that in the preliminary rounds each team will argue on both the sides against different teams.
- v. Each Speaker in the team shall be assessed separately and the consolidated score with the marks of the memorial shall be the score of the team for preliminary rounds.
- vi. The individual scores of the speakers in both the preliminary rounds excluding the memorial marks shall be the deciding marks

for selecting the Best Speakers of the Moot Competition.

## **9. QUARTER FINAL ROUNDS**

- i. Top 8 teams on the basis of the marks obtained in both the preliminary rounds together with the memorial marks shall qualify for the Quarter final rounds.
- ii. The Quarter final shall be a knock out round, where the side for pleading shall be determined on the basis of draw of lots and / or Fixtures.
- iii. Each team will get a minimum of 40 minutes to argue from the allotted side, including 3 minutes' time that shall be reserved for Rebuttal and Sur-rebuttal each.
- iv. The time reservation reserved for Rebuttal and Sur-rebuttal shall be before the commencement of the round. The same must be notified to the court officials nominated by the organizing committee.
- v. Time-extension for a maximum of 2 minutes may be granted to each team at the discretion of the Judges.

## **10. SEMI- FINAL ROUNDS**

- i. The winning teams of the quarter finals will qualify for the semi-final rounds.
- ii. The semi-final shall be a knock out round, where the side for pleadings shall be determined on the basis of draw of lots and / or Fixtures.
- iii. Each team will get a minimum of 40 minutes to argue from the allotted side, including 3 minutes' time that shall be reserved for Rebuttal and Sur-rebuttal each.
- iv. Time-extension for a maximum of 3 minutes may be granted to each

team at the discretion of the Judge.

## **11. FINAL ROUND**

- i. The winning teams of the Semi Final Round shall qualify for the Final round.
- ii. The side for pleading shall be determined on the basis of draw of lots and / or Fixtures.
- iii. Each team will get a minimum of 40 minutes to argue, with an additional 5 minutes for Rebuttal and Sur-rebuttal each.
- iv. Time-extension for a maximum of 5 minutes may be granted to each team at the discretion of the Judge.
- v. In case of tie the memorial marks shall be considered.

**12. PROHIBITION OF SCOUTING / ELECTRONIC GADGETS** Scouting in any form and the use of electronic gadgets during the oral pleadings are strictly prohibited and if any team indulge in such act shall be terminated from the competition.

## **13. PARTICIPATION AND ELIGIBILITY**

- i. All the educational institutions imparting legal education in India are eligible to nominate their Under graduate students for participation in the National Moot Court Competition.
- ii. **No Registration Fee** for a team to participate in the National Moot Court Competition.
- iii. The team from the educational institutions imparting legal education in India other than Government Law Colleges of the State of Tamil Nadu can participate on their own expenses.
- iv. All the team members have to be students pursuing their 3 years / 5 years Bachelor's degree in law. The year of study has to be mentioned while registering for the competition along with the copy of the college

ID card and a Bonafide certificate signed and sealed by the Head of the Institution.

- v. Only one team is eligible to participate representing the institutions. Soliciting in any form with regard to team allotment will strictly lead to disqualification from the competition.
- vi. A team code will be allotted to each team by the moot organisers. Thesame shall be the identity for all the correspondence.
- vii. Provisional registration is permitted from the date of the announcementof the competition till the subsequent 10 days.
- viii. The Registration shall be done by sending Hard and Soft Copies of the Registration forms to the Host College.
- ix. Once the Registration form submitted the acknowledge mail will be sent within two working days by the Host College to the respective teams.
- x. The team comprising of 3 members is mandatory. While registering for the competition, it is mandatory to nominate two speakers and one researcher. The host will not entertain any change in the nomenclature of Speaker-1, Speaker-2 and Researcher as nomination by the Participatingteam at the time of Provisional Registration, except under extraordinary circumstances at the discretion of the Organizing Committee/Host College.
- xi. All Team members and Faculty-in-charge are advised to regularly check the official website / E-mails of the organizing committee/hostcollege for any updates on the competition.

#### **14. DRESS CODE**

The participants shall adhere to the following dress code while in the court rooms:

- **Gentlewomen:** White salwar and waist coat with black bottoms or white shirt and black trousers along with a black blazer and black shoes.
- **Gentlemen:** White shirt, black trousers, a black tie, a black blazer / coat and black shoes.

### **15. NON-DISCLOSURE CLAUSES**

- i. The Name of the institution shall not be revealed and the team has to refer themselves with the team code throughout the competition.
- ii. Team must not reveal the identity of their institution to the Judges at any time during any round. All instances of such disclosure shall be treated as Disqualification of the team.
- iii. The host college should not reveal the name of the participating institution.

### **16. CLARIFICATIONS**

Teams may request for corrections and clarifications in the moot problem by submitting a written request to the email ID provided by the Organising Committee/Host College on or before the date mentioned in the official notification. All the clarifications will be collated and the response will be provided vide a mail on the date as specified by the Organising committee/Host College to all the participating Colleges. No further clarifications shall be entertained after the said date.

### **17. DECLARATION OF RESULTS**

The declaration of results for each round will be declared within a

maximum time limit of One hour. The results declared by the organizing committee shall be final and binding.

## **18. SUBMISSION OF MEMORIALS**

- i. Each team participating in the event must prepare memorials on behalf of the Petitioner / Appellant / Applicant / Plaintiff side and Respondent / Opposite Party / Defendant / Other side.
- ii. The cover page of the memorials shall be **blue colour** in the case of Petitioner / Appellant / Applicant / Plaintiff side and **pink colour** in the case of Respondent / Opposite Party / Defendant / Other side memorial.
- iii. Team code shall be printed in the Top Right corner of the coverpage.
- iv. And the team code shall not be reflected anywhere other than the cover page of the respective memorials.
- v. The soft copy of the memorials in PDF format shall be submitted to the Email ID of the organizing committee.
- vi. The soft copy of the memorial forwarded within the dead line to the email of the organizing committee shall be **final and binding**. The same shall not be altered, changed for any reason at any point of time.
- vii. The **five hard copies** of the memorials for each side shall be soft bounded & submitted in person to the organizing committee on the date specified by the organizing committee. The extra hand copies for the team has to be kept by themselves. In event the hard copies submitted to the Organizing Committee shall not be returned to the teams concerned.

- viii. The Soft copy and the Hard copy of the memorial submitted shall be the same and identical in all aspects. If any change is found, then the memorial shall be rejected and no marks shall be awarded.
- ix. After the deadline for memorial submission, the memorials that are forwarded to the email ID will be subject to a **penalty of 2 marks for each day of delay.**

## **19. MEMORIAL FORMATTING**

- i. All parts of each Memorial must be contained in a single file.
- ii. Memorials shall be submitted only in PDF format. Memorials that do not confirm to this Rule shall not be accepted.
- iii. All pages of the Memorial must be A4 size, with margins of at least one inch on all four sides.
- iv. The Memorial shall be in typewritten. The following content specifications shall be strictly adhered to:
  - 1. Language: English
  - 2. Body Font & Size: Times New Roman, 12
  - 3. Line Spacing: 1.5 [The spacing need not be followed for the Cover Page, Tabular Column, Header or Footer]
  - 4. Footnotes Font & Size: Times New Roman, 10
  - 5. Line Spacing: 1.0
  - 6. Paragraph Spacing: None
  - 7. No additional space between footnotes
  - 8. Substantive Footnoting is strictly prohibited
  - 9. Alignment (Body & Footnotes): Justified Margin: 1 inch on all 4 sides
  - 10. Citation Method: The Bluebook / Harvard Law Review, 20th edition. / ILI / A Uniform System of Citation.

- v. Memorials submitted for the competition will be subject to plagiarism check.
- vi. The Memorandums shall not contain any Annexure / Appendices, Photographs, Sketches, Exhibits, Affidavits, etc.

## **20. MEMORIAL STRUCTURE**

Each Memorial shall not exceed 35 pages (A4 size), inclusive of cover page, and shall contain the following sections:

- i. Cover Page (shall include, Cause Title, Forum / Court, designation as Petitioner or Respondent Memorial).
- ii. Table of Contents.
- iii. Index of Authorities.
- iv. Statement of Jurisdiction (strictly restrict to 1 page).
- v. Summary / Statement of Facts (strictly restrict to 1 page; argumentative Statement of Facts shall be penalized).
- vi. Issues Raised.
- vii. Summary of Arguments / Pleadings.
- viii. Arguments Advanced / Written Pleadings.
- ix. Prayer.

## **21. COMPENDIUM**

- i. All relevant case laws and statutory material to be passed on to the Judges during the Oral Rounds may be submitted in the form of a Compendium to the organizing committee during the submission of the hard copies of the memorial.
- ii. The teams have to keep a hand copy of the compendium for their reference during argument before the judges. In event the compendium submitted to the Organizing Committee shall not be returned to the teams concerned.

iii. Participants shall ensure that anonymity is not violated in the compendium.

iv. If any mark, name, seal, symbol or logo of the institution / college is present, participants must ensure that the same is properly shaded to maintain anonymity. Violation of anonymity shall result in immediate disqualification.

## **22. ASSESSMENT OF MEMORIALS**

The memorials shall be assessed out of 100 marks, by a team of experts nominated by the organizing committee on the predetermined criterion, as specified here under:

<b>Content</b>	<b>Marks</b>
Clarity of Facts	<b>15</b>
Incorporation of Facts into the arguments	<b>20</b>
Use of Authorities / Precedents	<b>20</b>
Knowledge and Interpretation of Applicable laws	<b>20</b>
Grammar and Style of Presentation	<b>10</b>
Originality	<b>10</b>
Appropriate Relief Prayed	<b>05</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

### 23. ASSESSMENT OF ORAL SUBMISSIONS

Team performance of the orators shall be judged in all rounds on the basis of following criterion

Content	Marks
Knowledge of the Facts	10
Knowledge of the Applicable Law	10
Interpretation of facts and Law	20
Argumentative Skills	15
Clarity of Thoughts and Expression	15
Courtroom Conduct	10
Ability to response to the questions	10
Overall presentation style, poise and demeanor	10
Total	100

### 24. AWARDS AND HONOURS

- a) **Certificate of Merit:** The winner of the Final Round shall be declared as the “Winner” of the competition and shall be awarded a certificate of merit and winner trophy.
- b) **Runner’s Up:** The other team that made it to the Final Round shall be declared “Runners up” and shall be awarded a certificate of merit and runner trophy.
- c) **Best Speaker:** Best Speaker (separately for Boys and Girls) shall be determined on the basis of the highest average marks obtained individually in the preliminary rounds excluding the memorial marks and shall be awarded a certificate of merit and a best speaker trophy.
- d) **Best Memorial:** Best Memorial shall be determined on the basis of

the highest marks obtained in the memorial, and shall be awarded a certificate of merit and trophy.

- e) **Best Researcher:** Best Researcher shall be determined on the basis of the highest marks obtained in the in the Researcher Test, and shall be awarded a certificate of merit and trophy.
- f) **Certificate of Participation:** Every participating team shall be awarded a “Certificate of Participation”. “No Certificate of Participation” shall be granted to those teams who failed to submit the memorials in accordance to the rules.

## **25. Accommodation, Food and Travel Allowance**

Accommodation will be provided only to the teams of Government Law Colleges of the State of Tamil Nadu. The other teams can participate on their own expenses.

- i. Accommodation (on sharing basis) to the participating team members of Government Law Colleges of the State of Tamil Nadu will be provided by the Organizing Committee/Host College on the request of the teams.
- ii. No additional member shall be accommodated under any circumstances.
- iii. The accommodation shall be subject to the conditions imposed by the Organizing committee/Host college.
- iv. Food and snacks shall be provided for the participating team members at the venue of the competition.
- v. The registered team members of Government Law Colleges of the State of Tamil Nadu alone will be provided with travel allowance on

the basis of actuals by submitting travel tickets of the bus or train from the studying institution to the venue of the Moot competition.

- vi. In case of train travel the maximum permissible limit for travel allowance is second class sleeper.
- vii. In case of the bus travel the maximum permissible limit for travel allowance is Tamil Nadu State Transport Corporation sleeper coach.
- viii. The travel allowance for the return journey is as that of the onward journey.
- ix. The local transit from the place of accommodation to the venue of the Moot competition may be arranged if necessary, by the Host college on the timing fixed by them. The teams shall adhere to the timings of the organizing committee, failure on which, teams have to make their own arrangements.

#### **26.CODE OF CONDUCT:**

- i. No team members shall indulge themselves in any act of misconduct which is unbecoming of a student.
- ii. No team members shall indulge in any misconduct in or outside the premises and precincts of the venue including the place of accommodation and transits.
- iii. The acts or omissions of any team members undermining the credibility of judges or that of the competition is also misconduct.
- iv. Any behavior of indiscipline with the organizing committee/Host college or any other staff member or student volunteer of the venue, damage to the property or goodwill of the institution shall

be dealt with strictly.

- v. No team shall ask for feedback immediately on completion of any round. Any attempt to approach the framer of the moot problem or judges of the competition, prior to the competition shall lead to appropriate action by the Organizing Committee/Host college.
- vi. Any form of scouting during the Competition is strictly prohibited and shall entail disqualification of the team.
- vii. Committing of any misconduct by any of the team members shall lead to immediate disqualification of the team. The organizing committee/Host college shall recommend to the appropriate authority for disciplinary action.

## **27.MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS**

- i. In case of any dispute arising out of the interpretation of the Rules, or otherwise, the decision of the Organizing Committee shall be final and binding.
- ii. The National Moot Court Competition shall be conducted as per the above mentioned Rules. However, the Organizing Committee has powers to amend, vary, alter, modify, the Rules in the event of any exigencies. The same shall be Final and binding upon the Participating Teams. Further, the decision of the Organizing Committee of concerning the conduct of the Competition is final and the same shall be binding upon the Participating Teams.

# SCHEDULE & DEADLINE

Release of Moot Proposition and Commencement of Registration	02.01.2025
Provisional Registration (through Google Form)	09.01.2025
Any Clarification on Moot Proposition	09.01.2025
Release of Clarification	10.01.2025
Final Registration (Submission of Soft Copy of the Registration Form)	20.01.2025
Submission of Soft Copy of the Memorials	03.02.2025
Submission of Hard Copy of the Memorials ( <b>6 COPIES</b> ) & Registration Form with Travel & Accommodation Details	06.02.2025
Inaugural Ceremony and Researcher's Test	21.02.2025
Preliminary Round, Quarter Final Round & Semi Final Round	22.02.2025
Final Round	23.02.2025
Valedictory Ceremony	23.02.2025

## **MOOT COURT COMMITTEE CO-ORDINATORS**

Tmt.V.Rekha

Selvi.V.Madhumitha

Tmt.D.Kiruthika

Dr.V.Shyam Sundar

(Assistant Professors)

## **CO-ORDINATORS**

Tmt.E.Ramya

Dr.S.Arockiam

Tmt.N.Aeahini

Dr.M.Birunthadevi

Tmt.K.Janu

Dr.V.Vijayashri

Thiru.S.Ashok Kumar

Dr.G.Ganesh Kumar

Dr. B. Siva prasad

(Assistant Professors)

## **Contact Details**

Mobile No.: 9444348576

[cdraglcpkmnationalmoot@gmail.com](mailto:cdraglcpkmnationalmoot@gmail.com)



**Chennai Dr. Ambedkar Government Law College, Pudupakkam**  
**Under the aegis of**  
**Directorate of Legal Studies**

**NATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION- 2025**  
**21<sup>st</sup>-23<sup>rd</sup> February, 2025**

**REGISTRATION FORM**

	<b>SPEAKER 1</b>	<b>SPEAKER 2</b>	<b>RESEARCHER</b>
<b>NAME</b>			
<b>COURSE &amp; YEAR</b>			
<b>MOBILE</b>			
<b>E-MAIL ID</b>			
<b>PASSPORT SIZE PHOTO</b>			
<b><u>DECLARATION</u></b> <b>We, affirm that all the information provided are true and we declare that the members shall abide by all the rules and regulations as notified by the organisers throughout the competition.</b>			
<b>SIGNATURE</b>			

<b>NAME OF THE INSTITUTION</b>	
<b>E-MAIL ID OF THE INSTITUTION</b>	
<b>NAME OF THE FACULTY IN-CHARGE</b>	
<b>MOBILE NO. OF THE FACULTY</b>	

**Signature of the Faculty in-charge**

**Signature of the Head of the Institution with Seal**



**Chennai Dr. Ambedkar Government Law College, Pudupakkam  
Under the aegis of  
Directorate of Legal Studies**

**NATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION- 2025  
21<sup>st</sup>-23<sup>rd</sup> February, 2025**

**TRAVEL & ACCOMODATION DETAILS**

**TRAVEL MODE : Bus / Train**

**TRAVEL DETAILS :**

---

---

---

---

**ACCOMODATION REQUIRED : YES / NO**