



Remembering  
**PADMA BHUSHAN PROF. (DR.) N. R. MADHAVA MENON**



## **PROF. N. R. MADHAVA MENON ASIAN JURAL CONCLAVE 2021-2022**

- Mooting
- Students Conference
- Judicial Colloquium
- Research Paper Presentation

## **7<sup>th</sup> PROF. N. R. MADHAVA MENON ASIAN MOOTING COMPETITION (INDIA ROUND)**

**26<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> November, 2021**

- Round Table Conference 2021
- Best Student Award

## **RULES, PROPOSITION & PROGRAMME SCHEDULE**

Organized by :

**LLOYD LAW COLLEGE**

Greater Noida (U.P.)

with technical support from

**MILAT**

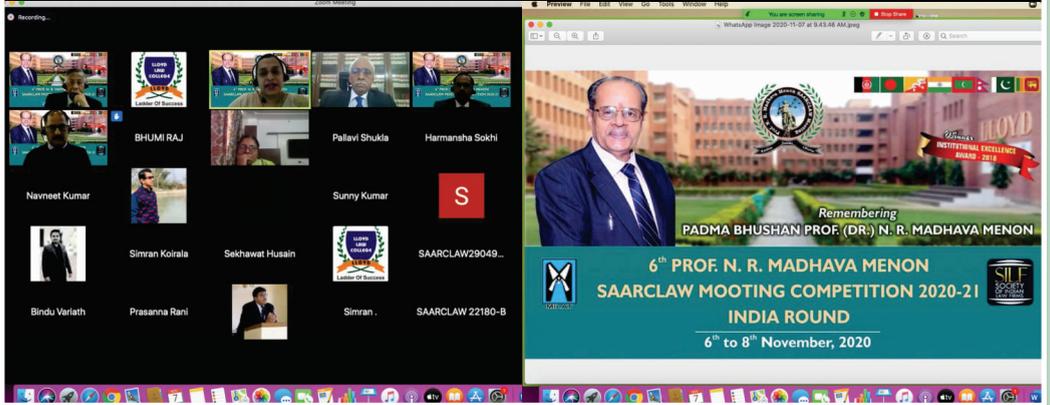
MENON INSTITUTE OF LEGAL ADVOCACY TRAINING

&

**SILF**

SOCIETY OF INDIAN LAW FIRMS





## **REMEMBERING OUR MENTOR- PROF. N.R. MADHAVA MENON**

Prof. N. R. Madhava Menon was an institute in himself. He was one of the pioneers of the legal education system in India who introduced innovative modifications in the classroom curriculum that included Five Year Integrated curriculum in Law. Prof. Menon was a visionary who bagged India's fourth highest civilian award *Padma Shri* in 2003 and *Padma Bhushan* was conferred on him posthumously in 2020. His revolution in the Indian legal education system attracted the youth of the country to take up law as a promising career option. He was also awarded the *Living Legend of Law* award by the International Bar Association (IBA) for restructuring the legal profession and Indian legal education. His vision brought the legal education in the country at par with the international benchmark.

Prof. Menon believed in the practical learning of 'law' rather than 'theoretical' aspect and he emphasized on being a learner of 'law' throughout one's life. His innovative ideas in legal education included moot courts, students' legal aid services, field/court visits, mock trials, debates, etc. Being a Fulbright scholar from American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS), Prof. Menon learnt about the uses of clinical methodology in legal skills and explored the interface between law and social science research. We are fortunate to have worked under the guidance of Prof. Menon. He was our mentor, guru and guiding star. When we proposed to embark on a SAARC level moot court competition in his name as a tribute to his contribution, with much reluctance he gave his consent. However, each edition organised at Lloyd Law College, gave him satisfaction as it helped in honing the professional skills of the students, moulding them into socially committed lawyers. I am happy that we - MILAT, LLOYD and SILF could transform Prof Menon's mission and vision into reality to certain extent. This year's competition is remarkable as we extend the reach of the competition to entire Asian countries. Consequently, we have changed the title of the event as 'Prof N R Madhava Menon Asian Jural Conclave'. This will be yet another event on online platform hoping that we can meet physically in the next competition to immortalize our Guru's unique vision.

**Prof (Dr.) S. Sivakumar**

Honorary Asian Jural Conclave Administrator

## MESSAGE FROM THE ASIAN JURAL CONCLAVE CO-CHAIR

Prof. Madhava Menon stood tall as an educationist. He thought and worked differently. He always dreamt of big goals and pursuits and never settled for small things. His vision of legal education was like the expanding universe. He took on his hands the clay of legal education then obtaining, and brought forth a form both of attraction and challenge. He desired to use legal education as a painting brush to creatively fill the canvas of administration of justice and to take it closer to fulfil the needs of all sections of the society. The ideas and discourses on radical reshaping of legal education set in motion by him have caught on the imagination of the next generation of law teachers. The emergence of law schools in the public and private sectors with a different look and vibrant atmosphere are milestones, yet to be fully measured. It can be said that the ideas of Prof. Menon have become infectious and gone global. Today at an international level we talk of justice education as the aim and content of legal education.

The thought that a modest attempt be first made at the SAARC Countries level to explore the deep connections between legal education and justice was an attractive proposition. Lloyd Law College, greater Noida passionately came forward to be the platform for the SAARC moot court competition in honour of Prof. Madhava Menon. As a natural course of this project, came ideas of judicial colloquium involving judges and academics from SAARC counties to debate on emerging issues of concern for justice and law making. These projects received encouraging participations and showed promising potential for a larger field of work. The course of seven years of SAARC competitions gave us strength and courage to leap forward under the invisible guiding hands of Prof. Menon.

Great movements in science, technology and global changes of complex magnitudes call for innovations and pursuits in all walks of life. The whole fabric of law, governance, rights and their managements, equality, ecology and its importance to reorganisation of human activities, gender regards, religious cohesions and coexistence, duties and responsibilities in economic, public and private relationships, cyber space and technology regulations are all in need of mature, wise and path breaking deliberations. It was felt that the platform generously offered by Lloyd Law College can be expanded to the Asian region to capture the multitude of experiments happening at the Asian level and hold a mirror for the next global move. The only persuasion is to be part of the transformations of law and legal education as tools closer to all human needs. The idea of a Asian jural conclave is the product of this gestation. We look forward to reaping rich dividends with the participation of newer and inclined minds from the historically well-endowed Asian countries.

**R Venkataramani**

Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of India  
Co-Chair, Prof N R Madhava Menon Asian Jural Conclave

### **From President's Desk**

It gives me immense pleasure to welcome you all to the Prof N R Madhava Menon Asian Jural Conclave, 2021-2022. I am delighted to share that Lloyd Law College, Greater Noida, has successfully created quality lawyers with cutting-edge skills and creative leadership, which makes them the most desirable candidates in the legal profession. It is a matter of pride that the college has stood as one of the premier legal education institutions in the country and is frequently ranked among the top tier law colleges in India. It is one of the first preferences for legal aspirants as the Institute has one of the finest faculty members who impart not only knowledge of legal principles but also great human values. Our students are our pride who have joined the profession by securing placement in reputed law firms in India and abroad and by their selection as judges by clearing various state judicial services examinations.

At Lloyd, we believe in practical learning of the subject, which strengthens the fundamentals of our students. Their skills are developed through activities such as moot courts, debates, seminars etc. With faculties giving personal attention to each student, our students have been able to bring laurels to the college by winning many prestigious competitions both in India and abroad. Lloyd Law College, with Menon Institute of Legal Advocacy Training (MILAT) and Society of Indian Law Firms (SILF) has been organizing the Prof. N. R. Madhava Menon South Asian Mooting Competition, Law Students' Conference and South Asian Judicial Colloquium, since 2014 and the competition is entering its Seventh edition in 2021-22. From this year, the event is renamed as Prof. N. R. Madhava Menon Asian Jural Conclave, the India round of which will be held virtually between 26-28 November, 2021. The Asian Round and Law Students Conference of this year will witness participation from Asian countries.

This is not just a competition but a lifetime learning experience for students that provide an excellent platform for law students from the Asian region to exchange ideas, learn from experts and hone their skills. I wish the best of success to all the participants on both professional and personal fronts. Our faculty, students and staff have put in the best of their efforts in making all editions of the event a grand success.

**Manohar Thairani**

President, Lloyd Law College /Secretary, MILAT  
Co-Chair, Prof. N. R. Madhava Menon Asian Jural Conclave

## **Naming the Competition and the Conference**

The reform brought about in Indian legal education by the pioneering efforts of Prof. N. R. Madhava Menon during the last three decades through the Five-Year Integrated B.A. LL.B programme under the National Law School experiment is the inspiration for Lloyd Law College in sponsoring the mooted competition and conference in his name. Even after his retirement from active service, Prof. Menon continued to contribute to legal education and professional development through Menon Institute of Legal Advocacy Training (MILAT) and M.K. Nambyar Academy for Continuing Legal Education. Lloyd Law College is proud to be associated with MILAT and SILF in launching the mooted event for the benefit of law students from South Asian countries.

## **About Lloyd Law College**

Lloyd Law College was established under the aegis of Satlila Charitable Society (SCS) in the year 2003. The college is affiliated to Chaudhary Charan Singh University, Meerut and is approved by the Bar Council of India. It imparts two professional degree programmes, namely, five year integrated B.A.LL.B and the three year LL.B. The college is located in Knowledge Park-II, Greater Noida, India. The campus is spread over five acres of lush green area, with excellent infrastructure, moot court rooms, fully-air conditioned classrooms with smart-boards and a state of the art library. Highly qualified, dedicated and experienced faculty is one of the strengths of Lloyd Law College. Lloyd Law College has been engaged in many international and national collaborations and organizes various curricular activities like international and national mooted competitions, seminars, workshops *etc.* The recent educational institutions surveys have placed the college in top league of institutional rankings. The college was awarded the SILF-MILAT Institutional Excellence Award 2018.

**Report of the Sixth Prof. N. R. Madhava Menon SOUTH ASIAN Mooting  
Competition & Law Students Conference, 2020-21**

**India Round – 2020**

The India round of the Sixth Prof. N. R. Madhava Menon South Asian Mooting Competition and Law Students Conference, 2020-21 was held from 06th to 8th of November 2020 to select qualifying teams from India to participate in the South Asian round. It saw an overwhelming participation from 48 teams across India representing national law universities, central & state universities, and other leading law colleges. The competition was inaugurated by the gracious hands of Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. Ramasubramanian, Judge, Supreme Court of India and Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra, Judge, High Court of Judicature Allahabad was the chief guest at the valedictory ceremony. The top colleges that qualified for the South Asian round were: -

1. School of Law, Christ (Deemed to be university)
2. Tamil Nadu National Law University
3. University School of Law and Legal Studies, GGSIPU
4. Sikkim Govt. Law College
5. School of Law, Sastra (Deemed to be university)
6. School of Law, University of Petroleum and Energy Studies
7. Army Institute of Law, Mohali
8. Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law.

**SOUTH ASIAN Round 2020-21**

The SOUTH ASIAN round of the Sixth Prof. N. R. Madhava Menon South Asian LAW Mooting Competition and Law Students Conference, 2020-21 was held from 19th to 21st March, 2021. A national administrator representing each South Asian country was present to witness the conduct of the competition. 18 teams from leading universities from South Asian nations participated in the competition. The final round was judged by five sitting judges of higher courts from South Asian nations. The bench comprised of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shiran Gooneratne, Judge, Supreme Court of Sri Lanka, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Bindal, Judge, High Court of Calcutta; Hon'ble Mr. Justice Siddharth Mridul, Judge, High Court of Delhi; Hon'ble Mr. Justice Piyush Agrawal, Judge, High Court of Judicature at Allahabad and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinesh Pathak, Judge, High Court of Judicature at Allahabad. The winners of the South Asian round after stimulating and robust rounds were:

- \* School of Law, Sastra Deemed University, Tamil Nadu, India (Winner)
- \* Faculty of Law, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka (Runner-up).

**SOUTH ASIAN Law Students Conference 2020-21**

The SOUTH ASIAN Law Students Conference was held from 19th to 21st March 2021 at Lloyd Law College. It was an exercise aimed at promoting research, writing and presentation skills of the law students from South Asian countries. The conference witnessed participation from 18 teams from India, Afghanistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka. Research papers were submitted by the presenters on the theme "Covid 19 Pandemic: Ethical, Social and legal Issues." The Best Presenters were:

- \* Hari Narayanan K, Tamil Nadu National Law University, Tamil Nadu, India
- \* Neha Vikrani, The University of Petroleum and Energy Studies, Dehradun, India

**RULES AND REGULATIONS  
OF  
PROF. N. R.  
MADHAVA MENON ASIAN JURAL CONCLAVE, 2021-22**

**(7<sup>th</sup> PROF. N. R.  
MADHAVA MENON MOOTING, STUDENTS' CONFERENCE  
AND JUDICIAL COLLOQUIUM)**

**INDIA ROUND**

ARTICLE 1: Objective of the competition

1. The Seventh Prof. N. R. Madhava Menon Asian Mooting, Students' Conference and Judicial Colloquium - India Round aims at honing legal advocacy skills among law students of Asian countries.
2. The Seventh Prof. N. R. Madhava Menon Asian Mooting, Students' Conference and Judicial Colloquium - India Round shall consist of two stages: - the India round and the Asian round; both to be held via Online video Conferencing medium, ZOOM cloud meetings. \*
3. The India round will be held from 26th November, 2021 to 28th November, 2021.
4. Only seven teams from the India round shall qualify to represent India in the Asian round.

ARTICLE 2: The India Round

1. The India round will be held via Online video Conferencing medium, ZOOM cloud meetings\* from 26th November, 2021 to 28th November, 2021 among student teams from the top law schools/colleges/universities imparting legal education in India.
2. The India round will comprise of two stages, i.e., arguments from both sides (petitioner and respondent).
3. The top seven scoring teams in the India round will qualify for the Asian round to represent India.
4. Each participating team in the India round shall argue the case from

both the petitioner and the respondent sides in two stages respectively and in one round only. No derogation from this rule is permissible.

5. There shall be a committee of judges for each court selected from a panel of judges constituted for that purpose.

#### ARTICLE 3: Team Composition and Eligibility

1. Each team shall consist of two counsels and one researcher in the India round.

Each of whom: -

- i) Must be born on or after 1st January, 1991; and
  - ii) As on 5th September 2021 is a bona-fide undergraduate law student (for the year 2021-2022 till June 2022) of the Three-Year Program or Five-Year Program from an institution duly recognized by the Bar Council of India; and
  - iii) Has not been admitted to the practice of law in any jurisdiction.
2. In no case any team shall consist of more than three participants, that is, two (2) counsels and one (1) researcher. Their number cannot be increased under any circumstances.
  3. Each college or institution shall send only one team of such eligible participants.

#### ARTICLE 4: Registration

1. Online registration for the Seventh Prof. N. R. Madhava Menon Asian Mooting, Students' Conference and Judicial Colloquium - India Round shall be done at <https://saarcmooting.lloydlawcollege.edu.in/registration.html>
2. The registration fee for the India round is Rs. 3,000 (for 3 participants). Registration fee once paid shall be non-refundable. \*
3. All teams participating in the India round shall register themselves through payment of the registration fee either by credit card or debit card or e-transfer (NEFT) and subsequent e-mail of soft copy of registration form and proof of payment, to be sent to - [profmenonmooting@lloydlawcollege.edu.in](mailto:profmenonmooting@lloydlawcollege.edu.in) & cc to

account@lloydlawcollege.edu.in and akhilesh@lloydlawcollege.edu.in

4. No subsequent change in the team composition shall be permitted.
5. E-transfer of the registration fee can be done using payment gateway/ NEFT, in favor of-"LLOYD LAW COLLEGE", Account number 3976002100005500, Bank- Punjab National Bank Branch Sarita Vihar, New Delhi, IFSC Code- PUNB0397600.
6. After completion of the registration process, the team shall receive a confirmation mail containing with User ID and password using which they can login into their moot accounts. \*

#### ARTICLE 5: The Moot Proposition

1. The moot proposition for the India round can be downloaded from [www.lloydlawcollege.edu.in](http://www.lloydlawcollege.edu.in)
2. All queries and clarifications for the moot problem shall be sent via e-mail to [profmenonmooting@lloydlawcollege.edu.in](mailto:profmenonmooting@lloydlawcollege.edu.in)
3. No queries and clarifications for the moot problem shall be entertained after 23<sup>rd</sup> October, 2021.
4. The clarifications on the moot problem will be declared at <https://saarcmooting.lloydlawcollege.edu.in> by notification on the moot account for everyone's perusal without disclosure of the identity of the teams. \*

#### ARTICLE 6: Memorials

1. Each team shall submit soft copies of the memorials (in PDF only) to the organizing committee, Seventh Prof. N. R. Madhava Menon Asian Mooting, Students' Conference and Judicial Colloquium - India Round, Lloyd Law College, on or before by 10<sup>th</sup> November, 2021, 11:59 P.M. IST via uploading them into the specific columns created for this purpose on their moot accounts. \*
2. The team shall also submit the same through email to [profmenonmooting@lloydlawcollege.edu.in](mailto:profmenonmooting@lloydlawcollege.edu.in). The title of the mail must be "MEMORIAL - TEAM CODE". For example, in case team code 01 submits its memorial; the subject of the mail shall be "MEMORIAL-01".

3. The memorials shall be named as "TEAM CODE - SIDE". For example, the name of the petitioner memorial of team code 01 must be as "01-P" and similarly the one from respondent must be named as "01-R". \*
4. Memorials must be submitted on the standard international A/4 size page in font type: Times New Roman, font size: 12, double spacing. The font style of the footnote should also be Times New Roman, font size: 10 and should be single spaced. Quotations from sources outside of the memorial of fifty (50) words or more in any part of the memorial shall be block quoted (i.e., right and left indented) and must be single spaced.
5. The citation should be in compliance with the Bluebook 20th edition. Speaking footnotes or endnotes are not allowed.
6. No indication shall be made for identifying the Institution/College/University of the participant. Each team will be awarded a TEAM CODE which shall be the identity of the team during the competition. This TEAM CODE shall be marked on the title page of memorials.
7. The petitioner and respondent memorials must be differentiated by 'blue cover' and 'red cover' respectively.
8. Memorials for both sides should contain the following:
  - a) Title page
  - b) Table of contents
  - c) Index of authorities
  - d) Statement of jurisdiction
  - e) Statement of facts
  - f) Summary of arguments/ pleadings
  - g) Arguments supported by authorities
  - h) Conclusion/Prayer
9. The Title Page shall include:
  - a) The name of the court
  - b) The year of the competition
  - c) The name of the case
  - d) The title of the document (i.e., "Memorial for the Respondent" or "Memorial for the Petitioner")

- e) Team code
10. The memorial shall not be more than thirty (30) pages. The following contents are inclusive within the stipulated page limit:
- a) Pleadings
  - b) Conclusions
  - c) Annexure, if any
  - d) Appendices and footnotes
- Any issue or pleading, not discussed within the above-mentioned contents of the memorial shall not be included in any other section of the memorial.
11. The following shall not be included in the limit of thirty (30) pages set out for the memorial:
- a) Title of page
  - b) Table of contents
  - c) Index of authorities
  - d) Statement of jurisdiction
  - e) Statement of facts
  - f) Issues presented
  - g) Summary of pleadings
12. Statement of Facts: The statement of the facts shall be limited to the facts as stipulated as well as the necessary inferences drawn from the proposition. The statement of facts must not include unsupported facts, distortions of stated facts, argumentative statements, or legal conclusions. An excessive statement of facts shall be a 'nondiscretionary memorial penalty', and such violation may be taken into account by the judges while evaluating the written submission.
13. Summary of Pleadings: The summary of the pleadings shall consist of a substantive summary of the 'Pleadings', rather than a simple reproduction of the headings contained in the pleadings section. An excessive summary of pleadings shall be a 'non- discretionary memorial penalty', while a summary of pleadings which is otherwise improper shall not be subjected to a memorial penalty, but such violation may be taken into account by the judges while

evaluating the written submission.

14. The teams may submit authorities supporting their contentions referred to in the memorials at the time of oral presentation at the discretion of Bench/judges. For the sake of clarity, it is further explained that this is not a matter of right of the oralists but purely at the discretion of Bench/judges. No dispute shall be entertained on this clause.

#### ARTICLE 7: Assessment of the Memorials

The memorials shall be assessed by a committee of judges and every memorial will be marked out of total hundred (100) marks and the team memorial will have the average total of both the sides (petitioner/respondent). The marking criteria and the marks allocated to each category are listed below:

<b>Evaluation Criteria</b>		
1	Knowledge of facts and law	Maximum: 20 marks
2	Proper and articulate analysis	Maximum: 20 marks
3	Extent and use of research	Maximum: 20 marks
4	Clarity and Organization	Maximum: 20 marks
5	Citation of sources	Maximum: 10 marks
6	Grammar and Style	Maximum: 10 marks

#### ARTICLE 8: Oral Presentations

1. Each oral round shall consist of sixty (60) minutes of oral pleadings. Each team petitioner/respondent shall be allotted thirty (30) minutes.
2. Two (2) members from each team shall make oral presentations during the round. Prior to the beginning of the oral round, each team shall indicate to the bailiff as to how the team wishes to allocate its 30 minutes among:
  - a) Its first oralist,
  - b) Its second oralist, and

- c) Rebuttal (for the petitioner) or sur-rebuttal (for the respondent).
3. No single oralist shall plead for more than twenty (20) minutes, including rebuttal or sur-rebuttal. Any team member may act as an oralist during any round of the competition. In exceptional circumstances, the Bench shall have the discretion to permit a single oralist to argue beyond twenty (20) minutes limit.
  4. The order of the pleadings in each round at all levels of the competition shall be:

**Petitioner 1 → Petitioner 2 → Respondent 1 → Respondent 2 →  
Rebuttal (Petitioner 1 or 2) → Surrebuttal (Respondent 1 or 2)**

5. Each team may reserve up to five (5) minutes of rebuttal or sur-rebuttal. As a gesture of courtesy to the Bench, the participating teams should announce whether they intend to reserve any time for rebuttal or sur-rebuttal at the beginning of their oral arguments and how much time they intend to reserve. Failure to announce it will not waive the right to rebuttal or sur-rebuttal. Only one team member may deliver the rebuttal or Sur-rebuttal. Although the team member delivering rebuttal or sur-rebuttal must be one of the two team members who argued during the team's main argument, the team need not indicate prior to rebuttal or sur-rebuttal which of its two eligible members will offer rebuttal or sur-rebuttal.
6. A team's oral pleadings shall not in any way be limited to the scope of the team's memorial. The scope of the petitioner's rebuttal shall be limited to responding to the respondent's primary oral pleadings, and the scope of the respondent's sur-rebuttal shall be limited to responding to the petitioner's rebuttal. If the petitioner waives the rebuttal, there shall be no sur-rebuttal. No legal issues which were not addressed in the primary pleadings may be raised in the rebuttal or sur-rebuttal.

#### ARTICLE 9: Marking Criteria for the Oral Presentations

1. The judges would assign marks to each individual speaker out of hundred (100) marks. The team score would be the aggregate of the

total marks for oral presentations of the 2 speakers. The following shall be the marking criteria and the marks allocated to each category:

### **Oral Presentation Evaluation Criteria**

		<b>Excellent</b>	<b>Very Good</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Adequate</b>	<b>Poor</b>
1	Knowledge of Law (30)	27-30 marks	24-27 marks	21-24 marks	19-21 marks	15-19 marks
2	Application of Law to Facts(25)	23-25 marks	21-23 marks	19-21 marks	16-19 marks	15-16 marks
3	Ingenuity and Ability to Answer Questions(30)	27-30 marks	24-27 marks	21-24 marks	19-21 marks	15-19 marks
4	Style Poise, Courtesy and Demeanour (10)	09-10 marks	08-09 marks	07-08 marks	05-07 marks	04-05 marks
5	Time	05 marks	04 marks	03 marks	02 marks	01 marks

#### **ARTICLE 10: Dispute**

1. Any dispute about the moot court competition shall be referred to the dispute resolution committee, comprising of the chairperson, member secretary, and the two members before the end of the competition. In all matters of complaints or disputes, the decision of the dispute resolution committee shall be final.

#### **ARTICLE 11: Code of Conduct**

1. The language for the moot court competition shall be English.
2. All participants are expected to maintain the decorum in the court during the competition and are expected to conduct themselves in a manner befitting the legal profession.
3. Scouting: Oralists and researchers, will not be permitted to hear the arguments in any court room in which the team is not one of the contesting teams whilst the team is still in the competition.

#### **ARTICLE 12: Awards for India Round**

1. The top seven teams in the India round shall qualify for participation in the Asian round of the Seventh Prof. N. R. Madhava Menon Asian Mooting, Students' Conference and Judicial Colloquium - India Round
2. The top seven teams shall be awarded with Rs. 15000 cash prize along with E- certificates of qualification to the Asian round. \*

3. There will be separate E-certificates for Best Memorial and a Second-Best Memorial.
4. The two best law student awardees (one female and one male) will be chosen from the selected students in their final years who are participants in the India round of the Seventh Prof. N. R. Madhava Menon Asian Mooting, by the jury (constituted under an MOU between SILF-MILAT and Penn State University, USA). The law schools participating are to note that though they are free to choose their teams from any of the LL.B classes, only those who are completing Law degree in 2022 and finding a place in the top ten (10) teams in the India round of the Seventh Prof. N. R. Madhava Menon Asian Mooting, Students' Conference and Judicial Colloquium - India Round will be shortlisted for the consideration by the Jury to select the Best Law Student of the Year Awardee to receive a fellowship of \$ 50000 USD from Penn State University, School of Law, USA to pursue LLM. (For the purpose of clarification, it is to be noted that both the oralists and the researcher will be considered for the selection of the Best Law students Award and Fellowship. However, the qualifying teams' oralists should remain as oralists; and the researcher should remain as participants in the Students Conference, 2022 to present papers in the Asian round. No deviation from this rule shall be permitted).

\*In case the minimum number of final year students is not met through top ten teams, the selection committee reserves the right to call upon final year students from other teams.

#### ARTICLE 13: General Section

1. The duration of each court shall not exceed one hour.
2. Depending upon the number of participating teams, the competition may be held in two or more stages - however it shall comprise only one round, i.e., Elimination round.
3. The number of qualifying teams for the Asian round may be increased or decreased (not less than five (5) in any case) subject to the number

of participating teams.

4. Team numbers and the side to be represented (petitioner/respondent) shall be decided by draw of lots at different stages during the competition. The scheme of competition, thus drawn out shall be notified to the participating teams.
5. The organizers reserve the right to make any necessary alterations in respect to the side to be taken by the competing teams, in case it becomes absolutely necessary due to withdrawal of any team/teams at the last minute, or if the competing teams had no opportunity to argue the other side of the problem.
6. Each team is expected to be ready with written briefs and oral arguments to argue from either side of the case. The court will follow its own procedure within the accepted norms and judicial practice, and in case of doubt or dispute in the matter of procedure or facts, the decision of the presiding member of the committee of judges of each court shall be final.

#### ARTICLE 14: Rules for Oral Participation

1. A buffer time of 10 minutes shall be granted to each team in case of any issues faced due to internet connectivity. \*
2. It would be the responsibility of every team to ensure stable internet connection. The audio and video of every member of the team shall be clear. In a situation where a team fails to secure stable connection in the buffer time of 10 minutes allocated to them, they may be disqualified.\*
3. Every member of a team shall be provided with a separate code and they must join the meeting only with that name. No member of the team shall join the meeting from any other name except the one allocated to them. Joining the meeting from any other name would be considered as disclosure of identity and may lead to disqualification.\*
4. The organizers shall not be responsible for any internet connectivity issues faced.

## **ANNEXURE ON DISQUALIFICATION AND PENALTY**

### **ARTICLE A1: Aims**

1. The present Annexure on Disqualifications and Penalties forms an integral part of the Official Rules of the Seventh Prof. N. R. Madhava Menon Asian Mooting, Students' Conference and Judicial Colloquium - India Round
2. The aim of the Annexure on Disqualifications and Penalties is to ensure a fair and objective contest in the Seventh Prof. N. R. Madhava Menon Asian Mooting, Students' Conference and Judicial Colloquium - India Round, 2021-22 by providing guidelines for ensuring compliance with the relevant provisions of the Official Rules.

### **ARTICLE A2: Unfair Means, Intimidation and Misconduct**

1. Cheating or using of unfair means of any kind is strictly prohibited and if indulged in, shall result in disqualification of the team.
2. Intimidation in any form is prohibited and if indulged in, shall result in disqualification of the team.
3. Misconduct, whether behavioral or otherwise, is not allowed and if indulged in, shall result in disqualification of the team.

### **ARTICLE A3: Court Manners (Oral Arguments)**

1. Any form of communication between the Bar Table and any person other than those on the Bench is prohibited, and if indulged in, will result in a penalty point.
2. Failure to deliver an oral argument shall be considered in entirety, a disqualification.
3. It shall be the discretion of the organizing committee to decide on any violation of the provisions of Articles 6, 7 or 8 of the Rules and Regulations during the round and whether that violation entails a penalty point. If a participating team, member of the Bench or the time keeper wishes to claim a violation of Articles 6, 7 or 8, the Bench

shall inform the organizing committee of the claim made and shall not consider it as a part of their deliberations unless directed to do so by the organizing committee.

#### ARTICLE A4: Submission and Formatting of the Memorials

1. Delay in the submission of the memorials, use of incorrect font or font size, use of font of inconsistent size, or improper line spacing, failure to include all parts of the memorial, or inclusion of an unremunerated part, substantive legal argument outside of approved sections of memorial, improperly formatted index of authorities, excessive length, failure to include necessary information on the memorial cover, inclusion of any identifying mark, character or text in the memorial shall result in imposition of penalties.

#### ARTICLE A5: Dress Code

1. Strict adherence to the dress code is required. The teams are required to be properly attired for the round. The participants are required to wear black trousers / skirts and white shirt, black blazers and black neck tie. In situation where a participant cannot make these available, he/she shall wear a formal dress. \*

#### ARTICLE A6: Non-compliance with the Rules of the Organizing Committee

1. The participants are required to comply with the rules formulated by the organizing committee at all times during the Seventh Prof. N. R. Madhava Menon Asian Mooting, Students' Conference and Judicial Colloquium, 2021-22 India Round
2. Total points collected by a team shall be reduced by the penalty points imposed for the violation of rules specified by the organizing committee for each round in which the violation took place.
3. One penalty point shall be imposed for each violation. One penalty point imposed shall reduce one mark from the score of the team. However, the total number of penalty points awarded against one

team shall not surpass 10 points.

4. If the number of penalties increases from ten (10) in numbers, the team can be debarred from the competition. An opportunity of being heard by the organizing committee can be offered to the team on request. The committee reserves the right to decide whether to debar that particular team from further participation in the competition or reduce the marks from the total score obtained by that team.

\*This provision shall be operative only for virtual mode of competition and shall stand dismissed instantaneously on the completion of virtual mode competition.

### IMPORTANT DATES FOR INDIA ROUND

Release of Pre-invite to universities/institutions		30 <sup>th</sup> August 2021
Release of Registration Form		15 <sup>th</sup> September 2021
Release of India Round Moot Proposition		15 <sup>th</sup> September 2021
Last date of registration		20 <sup>th</sup> October 2021
Last date to entertain clarifications		23 <sup>rd</sup> October 2021
Release of clarification of Moot Problem		25 <sup>th</sup> October 2021
Submission of Memorial		10 <sup>th</sup> November 2021
Briefing of the Teams		26 <sup>th</sup> November 2021
India Rounds	Rounds I	27 <sup>th</sup> November 2021
	Rounds II	28 <sup>th</sup> November 2021

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Shubham Kumar  
Ashish Kumar Rai

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Om Singhanian	Atul Kumar
Priya Bhowmik	

## MOOT PROPOSITION FOR INDIA ROUND

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*This moot proposition has been authored by Dr. Anant Vijay Maria, Advocate, Supreme Court of India and settled by Mr. R. Venkataramani, Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of India for the INDIA Round of 7th Prof. N. R. Madhava Menon Mooting Competition - Asian Jural Conclave 2021-22. This moot proposition has been formulated solely for the purpose of this competition furthering the academic exercise.*

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1. Thorland is a State in Staple, a Federal Country with a constitution providing for clear distribution of legislative and administrative powers between the Federal Government and the states. Staple took pride in being a model Federal Country, with unique distribution of powers among its constituent units. In the years 2010 – 2015, the National Democratic Party formed the Federal Government. In order to showcase its model Federal structure seminal constitutional amendments were made. One among them was rearrangement of the concurrent legislative list. Entry 31 in the Federal list was partially deleted and a separate entry No. 39A was added in the concurrent list. The said entry 39A reads as follows: Public Security, Economic Security, Information Technology, Data Protection, Privacy subject to entry 31 A in the Federal list. The New Entry 31A in the Federal list reads as under:  
Entry 31A: National Security, Cyber Crimes, Social Media, Indigenous Technology including design and public outreach.  
Article 19 (2) was also amended to include the following heads of restrictions viz “technology subversions, subterfuges, or frauds and cyber space integrity and responsibility”.
2. Staple is endowed with rich resources and minerals. Staple is a developing economy and it maintains a fairly good GDP at 6.2%. Staples has Iron and Copper ore in abundance which are of increasing importance since the use of chips and steel products had increased manifold times in the world. This was of utmost interest to various domestic and global commercial ventures as public auction of various mines began to take place in various parts of the country and the same generated a lot of interest in the world market. The current set of public auctions of minerals started happening after a 5-year hiatus due to various proceedings pending before the Apex Court of Staple which finally allowed the auctions and mining operations to take place in terms of the

amendments brought to the Federal Law relating to Mines and Minerals.

3. Blueberry is a company in Staple and a leading industrial company in the steel sector. It has captured sizeable international market as well. In the year of 2019 they successfully bid for Iron ore mining in the State of Thorland, one of the states with rich mineral resources. They were granted a license for the same at a fairly huge price. Blueberry started its mining operations in the hilly parts of State of Thorland for use in the production of steel. Due to the scarcity of steel in the market as the Apex Court of Staple had earlier banned all mining operations, Blueberry was interested in the opportunities it could reap in future as the metal market showed promising increase in prices. Factoring this into account, Blueberry went overdrive to increase its industrial output in the mining sector in order to be the market leader in the steel and related sectors and control the market forces. This was aimed towards consolidating their position in the world market as well.
4. Trizag was an upcoming social media company, which was a micro blogging site for people to interact and connect. It has its registered office in the State of Pilot a neighbouring State of Thorland and became a buzz amongst the youth. People loved expressing themselves through this platform and were happy to re-share memes, posts, thoughts or jokes on the app. Many people joined Trizag as a platform to connect and follow their peers on this app. Trizag as a platform gathered enormous interest and several public personalities, as well as media, and film world celebrities, joined too. This became a rage as the number of users was ever-increasing all over the country. Trizag was especially popular in the State of Thorland and was even used by various Government Agencies/Institutions to communicate information in special sectors. Trizag hailed itself as a value sensitive design movement, which seeks to provide theory and method to account for human values like fairness, dignity, justice, equal participation in social communications. It claimed that unlike facebook, it has no commercial or socio-political agendas.
5. Mr. Penn and Mr. Fernandes are two journalists with high qualifications in the fields of Mass Communication, Law, Public Policy and International Affairs. They have authored several independent pieces on critical issues of concern for the country. They became well-known journalists, as well as policy lobbyists. Their book “Markets without Misery” became an international best seller. They were awarded several distinctions, medals and honours and were known as the

“Dissenter Brothers”. They were called for several lectures and also earned Professor Emeritus positions in several leading liberal Arts Universities as well as Advisors in research and think tanks. They have written certain acclaimed pieces on public and economic policies of the Federal Government. Some of them generated strong public responses, both for and against the ruling parties at that Federal and State level. FIR's against them for inciting public unrest, defamation etc., used to be lodged unsuccessfully. Some cases are pending against them.

6. Blueberry started its mining operation in the State of Thorland in the district of Fuchsia Field which has expensive Iron ores. Along with the mining operations, they also set up a manufacturing plant near the foothills, to manufacture steel for export and domestic use in 2020. They acquire huge tracts of land for setting up this plant. It was generally stated that Blueberry used illegal methods in the process.
7. The operations however got in full swing despite protest by the farmers and tribal people and even in the first year of operations the company reported to have earned huge profits as they began covering domestic as well as international demand for steel. The projections that the financial reports showcased were ambitious and encouraging. They kept steadily increasing their production with the advent of higher raw material input from the mines and had plans of further expansions. The Board of Blueberry considered in their meeting in 2020 to float an Initial Public offer to capture this robust supply as well as the huge popularity it was gaining amongst the investors. This led to the filing of a red herring prospectus and the IPO was to be listed on FSR (Federal Stock Exchange) and also in Grow Well Stock Exchange (GWSE) which was Thorland's primary Stock Exchange.
8. There was a huge / buzz for Blueberry prospectus as many leading portfolio managers, as well as finance gurus, gave their nod for the stock and termed it as a must-have stock. The creation of this Stock Exchange buzz lead to several hostile responses from the public and also media debates. They all centred around alleged misconduct and fudging of accounts by Blueberry. Residents of Fuchsia Field alleged that people are being threatened and some were allegedly manhandled by Blueberry agents and henchmen. This made the “Dissenter Brothers” to take up the entire issue and they launched a full fledged investigation into the affairs of Blueberry. They further received an anonymous

tip disclosing several malpractices committed by Blueberry. The Brothers seem to have assured whistle blower protection to the source of information. They met the local people and were appalled to hear their disturbing stories and narratives with respect to their treatment in the Fuchsia Field and in the course of Blueberry operations. Upon further enquiry, they found out that in November 2018 Blueberry had a record of systematic pattern of human rights abuse in their other commercial ventures as well as they were running 'sweatshops' in order to increase the scope of manufacturing and achieving their ambitious production goals.

9. The Dissenting Brothers posted their entire evaluation and commenced a series of posts on Trizag from 28th September 2020. They narrated the human rights abuse, exploitation, lack of dignity, land grabbing and extortion in the areas surrounding the manufacturing unit of Blueberry. In the post, they also imputed that goons were performing directly under the direction of the CEO of Blueberry and majority shareholder Ms Kat An. They alleged further that elimination of family members of protesting people were even suggested by the Company if they did not comply with the land acquisition and other such plans of the company in general. This led to immense media splash by Media Groups which were critical to the current government of the State of Thorland governed by “Clean Hand Party” under the Chief Minister Ms. Mai Zing.
10. All this created a huge up swell of public opinion followed by protests scheduled around Fuchsia Field demanding a comprehensive judicial probe into the matter. The protesters began their do or die protest at Fuchsia Field. The security in the area was amped up. The protesters were demanding a proper and impartial judicial enquiry along with prosecution by the Criminal Bureau of Staples, the highest law agency in the country on the conduct of state agencies of Thorland and Blueberry. The State government only made a mild attempt to pacify which led to the protestors firm on their demands.
11. On November, 8th 2020, The Dissenting Brothers further posted a provocative post on Trizag, titled “power to the people, online is our weapon.” The post further read: “let's burn the fields and factory of these stee(a)lers. They are corrupt, thugs and goons and have made a profit illegally at public expenses. Let's teach the power that we possess and take back what is rightfully ours.”
12. The Dissenting Brothers continued their posts with reference to the judgements

of the Apex Court of Staple, on Tribal rights and ban on mining operations in scheduled Areas of the country. These judgments were being cited in other countries with indigenous tribal population.

13. Subsequently, on 2nd December 2020, the protesters said to have assembled from the different parts of the country, burned some parts of the Iron ore field and a portion of the factory. Protesters used stones, lathis and traditional indigenous weapons against the police as well as the private security forces of Blueberry. This led to retaliation by the State police force clamping several bans on protesters. Public unrest thus escalated which led to huge riots on a Sunday called “Black Sunday”. In the course, several people sustained injuries both grave and minor. The situation became grim and volatile.
14. Considering such backlash, the Board of Blueberry felt that situation like this is not an apt time to take out an IPO and called for an Extraordinary General Meeting and passed a resolution of withdrawing its draft of Red Herring Prospectus from the Securities Regulator in the State of Thorland. This was a big economic loss for it and also considerably injured its reputation internationally.
15. The State level Ministry of Electronics and Technology was directed by the Chief Minister, of Thorland to order immediate internet shutdown of the area in order to prevent the spreading of false and libellous information in the state. Under Section 144 A, Staples Procedure Code, 1973, Section 5(2), Staples Telegraph Act, 1885, Temporary Suspension of Telecom Services (Public Emergency and Public Safety) Rules, 2017, the Ministry of Information of the state of Thorland issued shut down status until further orders. The legislature of the State of Thorland convened an extraordinary sitting and invoking entry 39 A of the newly added entry in the concurrent list, added a provision in the Information Technology Act of 2015 namely section 68 B, providing for shutdown of all forms of information technology driven communications including social and online communications. Soon thereafter the above said shut down orders were issued. The state also sent advisories to international social media platforms to assist the state in dealing with the issues of law and order. Section 68 B (3) provided for punishment of persons acting in violation of shutdown orders issued under the Act.
16. On 9th December 2020, an FIR was registered by the State Police U/s 147, 148,

149, 109, 114, 124A, 186, 307, 341, 353, 452, 34 of the Federal penal code. Sections 3 and 4 of the Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act, 1984 ('PDPP Act', for short), Sections 13, 16, 17, 18 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 ('UAPA', for short) and the newly added provision of section 68 B in the Information Technology Act, 2015, were subsequently added to the subject of FIR against the Dissenting Brothers along with other protesters. Soon thereafter, the CEO of Blueberry also filed a Criminal Complaint of Defamation against the Dissenting Brothers for their slanderous attacks on the company.

17. The State Police Investigation Team filed an application to the Ministry of Electronics and Technology seeking a track down of mails and correspondences of Mr. Penn and Mr. Fernandes and sought such tracking information via Trizag. Trizag denied compliance with the same, holding that it is against the rights and privacy of its users and they are not supposed to comply with such requests without authority of law. They contended that the social media is a concept distinct from other means of communication, owned by private or public entities. Social media is an open play ground with no rules for entry or use; It has no property or similar connotation and no law can seek to deal with it on par with other media.
18. On the basis of some complaints received by them the State Police soon registered FIRs against the Dissent Brothers. Mr. Penn was arrested under one of the said FIR's on the basis of the provision of S.66A and S.66 B of the IT Act. Mr. Penn's laptop was also seized during investigation. On 28th January, 2021 the forensic investigation revealed that Mr. Fernandes was in Germany, while he was sighted two days back in a public event in the State of Thorland. Finding this suspicious the State Police on further investigation found out that Mr Fernandes was using VPN and asked the Ministry of Electronics and Technology permission and the procedure for investigation in the matter. The state police called upon Trizag to comply with the shut down orders and to provide the information sought for, failing which its registration would be cancelled. A citizen, Mr. Logi filed a PIL in the Supreme Court of Thorland on 8th February 2021 stating that the offence of online defamation and prosecution needs to be thereof regulated as a Police Arrest or even investigation without any reasonable cause violates the fundamental and inalienable right to personal liberty and free speech of citizens.

19. Another NGO called 'Save Internet Organization' consisting of software experts filed a PIL on 23rd March 2021 in the Supreme Court of Staple stating that the internet shutdown and its subsequent tracking are violative of Articles 14, 19 and 21 of the Constitution of Staple. They challenged that the insertion of S.68 B is unconstitutional and impinges on the Federal structure. Further, they claimed use of VPN as a privacy design parameter should not be prohibited as it protects free speech and avoids unnecessary internet censorship. The State of Thorland filed an application against Trizag on April 24th, 2021 wherein it prayed to the Court to order the release of private data of Mr Fernandes and not limit it to metadata only. Trizag contested this on the ground that that they are protected by safe harbour provisions and since they are not a significant social media company they are not obliged to comply with the Intermediary liability.
20. Several people were arrested in above said incitement of violence and the Trial of Mr Penn is yet to commence. Mr. Fernandes was also arrested in the meantime. Internet Shutdown continues till date, in order to prevent public unrest and to ensure public safety in the State of Thorland. The Federal Government ruled by another national party namely National People's party began talking about imposition of federal rule in the State of Thorland. It also questioned the amendment to the Information Technology Act, 2015. The President of Staple was requested to refer the entire set of issues to the Supreme Court for its Advisory opinion.
21. Few months past the entire incident, Blueberry Company began to improve its relationship with the farmers after several joint talks and meetings. They further strengthened their position with other workers in their operations and the conditions began to improve according to formal and informal reports. Considering the same, Blueberry filed a petition in the High Court of Thorland stating that all defamatory and unsubstantiated material against the company should be struck down under Right to be forgiven limb of the law of Defamation specifically enacted by the State of Thorland. It argued that, it inherently affects the share price of the Company when listed as well as in the future when it may file an IPO again. Considering this the High Court issued notice in the said petition. The NGO and Trizag filed applications in the Supreme Court for Transfer of the said proceedings. Blueberry has opposed the transfer.

The supreme court of Staple consolidated the petitions and on completion of pleadings has let them for hearing after framing the following issues:

- a) Whether Constitution permits the state to impose an Internet Shutdown? Is it constitutionally valid to clamp down Internet services merely on account of the social media posts which are critical of State Conduct?
- b) Whether section 68B the Information Technology Act 2015 is not unconstitutional?
- c) If so, whether the actions taken there under affecting the rights of parties being illegal, are they not entitled to be compensated?
- d) Whether such shut down would not amount to pre-censorship and disabling free speech right of a particular target viz., Trizag? Whether newly added provisions of restrictions under Article 19 (2) are not vague and arbitrary and liable to be struck down?
- e) Whether the Ministry of Electronics and Technology can issue an order for tracing the data relating to an accused to an intermediary? Whether the use of VPN is not a constitutional protection of free speech and a gift of technology?
- f) Whether the Dissenting Brothers can be tried u/ss. 147,148,149,109,114,124A, 186 307,341,353,452,500/34. Sections 3 / 4 of the Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act, 1984, sections 13 / 16 / 17 / 18 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 and Section 68A of the IT Act and whether these offences would not mutata against Free Speech Right?
- g) Whether a Private limited company can seek to enforce the right to be forgiven through judicial process?
- h) Whether social media managers and users do not have personal and social responsibility for airing views and opinions which may be unverified, hearsay and defamatory? If so whether the State of Thorland does not have the authority in the interests of Public Order and other restrictions under Article 19 (2) to initiate legal proceedings in this regard?
- i) Whether people promoting or using social media can at all claim the right to Privacy, as against superior concerns of Social and National importance?

NOTE: For the purpose of the Moot Proposition, few important clarifications:

- Participants can further come up with additional issues.
- The Constitution laws of Staple are parimateria to that of the Union of India.
- No COVID related exemptions and orders are applicable to this problem.

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**Report of Previous Editions of**  
**Prof. N. R. Madhava Menon SaarcLaw Mooting Competition**

**REPORT OF THE FIFTH PROF. N. R. MADHAVA MENON SAARCLAW MOOTING COMPETITION, 2019-20 INDIAROUND**

The India round of the Fifth Prof. N. R. Madhava Menon SAARCLAW Mooting Competition, 2019-20 was held from 18th to 20th October, 2019 to select qualifying teams from India to participate in the SAARC round. 46 teams across India representing national law universities, central & state universities and other leading law colleges participated in the event. Hon'ble Mrs. Justice R. Banumathi, Judge, Supreme Court of India inaugurated the India Round and the valedictory address was delivered by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Kumar Tripathi, Former Chief Justice of Chhattisgarh/Member-Judicial Lokpal.

The India round witnessed the participants being challenged and tested on various aspects of “Tools of Criminal Investigation, Fundamental Rights and Privacy Concerns”. The seven teams qualified to the SAARC round were:-

1. National University of Study and Research in Law, Ranchi
2. Nirma University, Ahmedabad, Gujarat
3. School of Excellence in Law, Tamil Nadu, Dr. Ambedkar Law University
4. VIT School of Law, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
5. National Law University and Judicial Academy, Assam
6. ICFAI Law School, The ICFAI University, Jaipur
7. School of Law, SASTRA (Deemed University),  
Thanjavur, Tirumalaisamudram, Tamil Nadu

**THE FOURTH PROF. N. R. MADHAVA MENON SAARCLAW MOOTING COMPETITION, LAW STUDENTS CONFERENCE AND COLLOQUIUM 2018-19**

The India round of the Fourth Prof. N. R. Madhava Menon SAARCLAW Mooting Competition and South Asian Colloquium 2018-19, was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajendra Menon, Chief Justice, High Court of Delhi, in the presence of Prof. (Dr) N. R. Madhava Menon on 27th October, 2018. Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.K. Agrawal, President, National Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission was the Chief Guest in the Valedictory ceremony. Fifty-two law schools across the country, competed to qualify as seven best teams and to represent India in the SAARC round. In the SAARC round, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Mishra, Judge, Supreme Court of India, graced the inaugural session as the Chief Guest and Hon'ble Ms. Justice Indira Banerjee, Judge, Supreme Court of India graced the Valedictory session as the Chief Guest. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Priyantha Jayawardena, Judge, Supreme Court of Sri

Lanka, Hon'ble Ms. Justice Sapana Pradhan Malla, Judge, Supreme Court of Nepal and Hon'ble (Dr.) Justice Syed Refaat Ahmed, Judge, High Court Division, Supreme Court of Bangladesh judged the final round along with Indian High Court Judges. The event also witnessed the active participation from various SAARCLAW officials and dignitaries from the SAARC countries and was personally guided and monitored by Prof. (Dr.) N.R. Madhava Menon.

### **THIRD PROF. N. R. MADHAVA MENON SAARCLAW MOOTING COMPETITION, LAW STUDENTS CONFERENCE AND SOUTH-ASIAN COLLOQUIUM 2017-18**

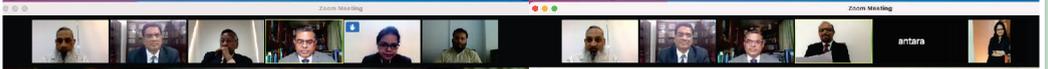
The India round of the Third Prof. N.R. Madhava Menon SAARC Mooting Competition and Law Students Conference, was inaugurated at the gracious hands of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Gupta, Judge, Supreme Court of India, in the presence of Prof. N. R. Madhava Menon on 28th October, 2017. Thereafter, Forty law schools from India competed to find a place in the five qualifying teams and to represent India in SAARC Rounds, which was held from 16th to 18th February, 2018. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kurian Joseph, Judge Supreme Court of India, inaugurated the SAARC round of the competition and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil Kumar Sinha, Judge, Supreme Court of Nepal was the Guest of Honour at the event on February 17th at Lloyd Law College, Greater Noida. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Buwaneka Aluwihare, Judge Supreme Court of Sri Lanka, also graced the occasion. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Adarsh Kumar Goel, Judge, Supreme Court of India was the Chief Guest at the valedictory ceremony. School of Excellence in Law, Chennai, India won the competition, while University of Colombo, Sri Lanka emerged as the runner-up.

### **THE SECOND PROF. N. R. MADHAVA MENON SAARCLAW MOOTING COMPETITION & LAW STUDENTS CONFERENCE, 2016-17**

The India Round of the Second Prof. N. R. Madhava Menon SAARC Mooting Competition and Law Students Conference, 2016-17 was held from 3rd to 4th December, 2016 to select five qualifying teams from India to participate in the SAARC Round. It saw participation from twenty eight teams from almost all states in India representing National Law Universities, Central & State Universities and other leading law colleges. The competition was inaugurated by the gracious hands of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan Bhimarao Lokur, Judge, Supreme Court of India in presence of Prof. N. R. Madhava Menon. Second Prof. N. R. Madhava Menon SAARC Mooting Competition & Law Students Conference 2016-17 was held from 10th to 12th February 2017, we received an overwhelming response from law schools in SAARC countries with 16 teams' registrations. SASTRA University from India won the competition, while Kathmandu Law School, Nepal emerged as the runner-up.

## **THE FIRST PROF. N. R. MADHAVA MENON SAARCLAW MOOTING COMPETITION & LAW STUDENTS CONFERENCE, 2015-16**

The India round of the first Prof. N. R. Madhava Menon SAARCLAW Mooting Competition and Law Students Conference, 2015-16 was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil R. Dave, Judge, Supreme Court of India, in the presence of Prof. (Dr) N. R. Madhava Menon on 9th January, 2016. Twenty-eight law schools across the country competed to qualify as five best teams and to represent India in the SAARC round. The SAARC round of the competition was judged by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jayant Nath, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Najmi Waziri, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vibhu Bakhru, Hon'ble Mr. Justice I. S. Mehta and Hon'ble Ms. Justice Sangita Dhingra Sehgal. The winner & runner-up team of the SAARC Round were Gujarat National Law University and Kerala Law Academy, Trivandrum respectively.





## SILF MILAT Institutional Excellence Award 2018



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