



HYDERABAD (SIND)
NATIONAL COLLEGIATE BOARD



HSNC BOARD'S

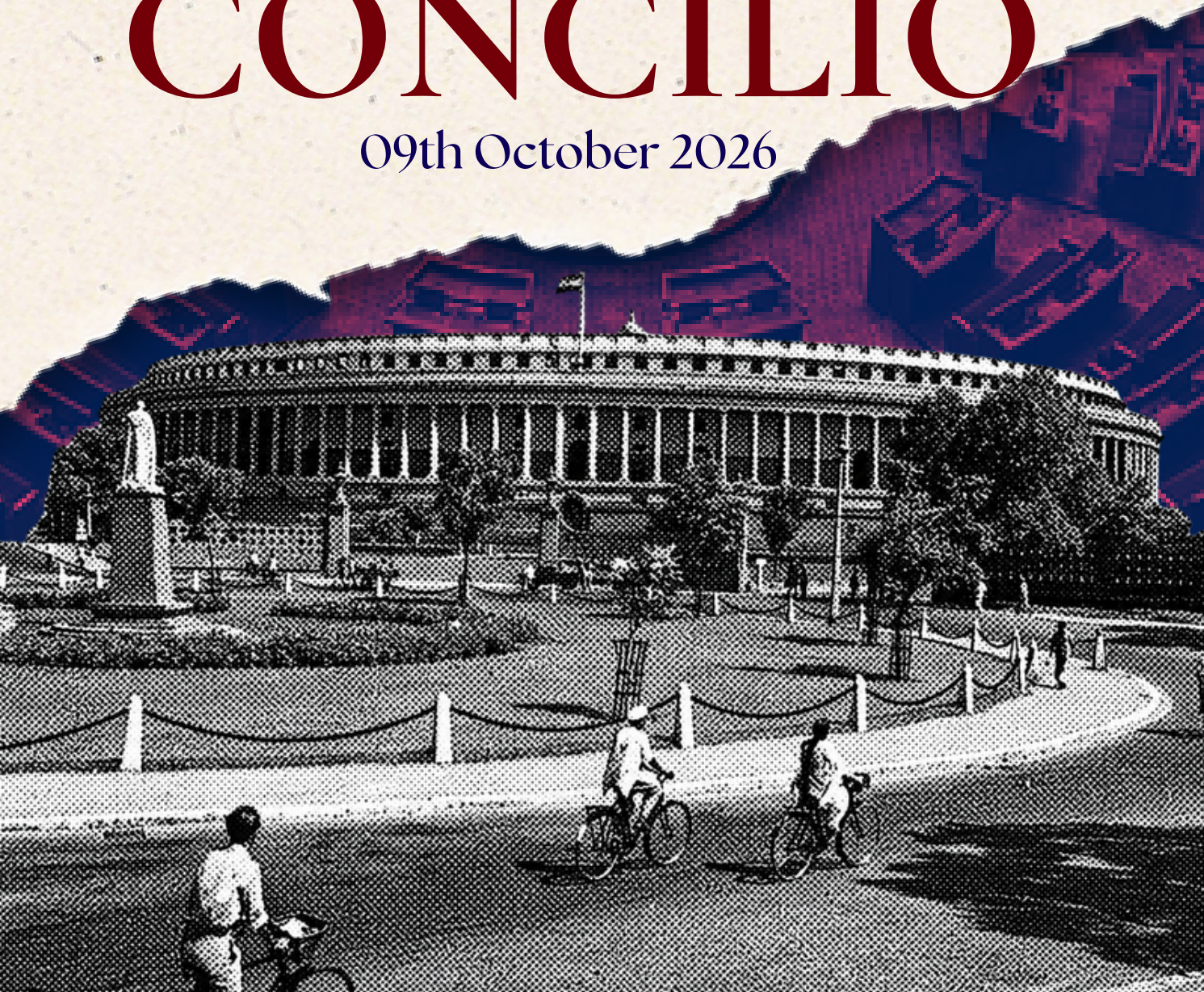
KISHINCHAND CHELLARAM LAW COLLEGE, MUMBAI

ACCREDITED with GRADE A (First Cycle)
(ISO 9001:2015 certified)

CONSTITUTION CLUB
PRESENTS

LEX CONCILIO

09th October 2026



ABOUT K.C LAW COLLEGE

H.S.N.C Board's Kishinchand Chellaram Law College, popularly known as K.C. Law College, established in 1955 is one of the premier Law institutions in the city of Mumbai, recognized by the Government of Maharashtra, Bar Council of India and recognized under Sections 2(f) and 12 (B) of UGC Act. In the first cycle of accreditation process the college has been awarded the prestigious 'A' grade by National Assessment Accreditation Council (NAAC).

The College has developed in nurturing the young minds through legal education and the success of it can be seen through the ranking received.

This year K. C. Law College is ranked:

Competition Success Review Law Schools Survey - 2026

- 3rd – Top Leading Law Schools of Super Excellence in India
- 3rd – Top Law Colleges in Maharashtra

India Today – 2026

- 27th – All India Ranking among Law Colleges
- 2nd – Top 10 Law Colleges with Lowest Fees

The Week – 2026

- 41st – All India Ranking
- 32nd – Among Private Law Colleges (All India)
- 11th – Among Private Law Colleges (West Zone)

Outlook Magazine - 2026

- 15th - Among Top 30 Private Law Colleges in India

ABOUT K.C CONSTITUTION CLUB

The Constitution Club, guided by teachers and driven by students aims to achieve a thorough understanding of our Constitution. The Club also aims to instill a great sense of pride and reverence towards the Constitution, amongst the lawyers-in-making through various activities conducted periodically by the Club. At a time when Dr.Ambedkar's ideologies and ethos behind putting together our Constitution are fast being forgotten, it had become the need of the hour to come together and find a way to propagate his vision of an ideal India effectively. The Constitution Club is our answer to this, a simple yet thoughtful way to organize and educate ourselves about Dr. Ambedkar's dream, a perfect India standing tall with its Constitution being the foundation.

ABOUT LEX CONCILIO

Lex Concilio is a modern Indian Parliamentary Style Debate Competition. It is a holistic parliamentary environment set up for students to understand "The Law Making Process" and debate on the current issues faced by our country.

ABOUT INDIAN PARLIAMENT

The Parliament of India is the supreme legislative body in India. The President and the two houses constitute the Parliament. It has an upper house called Rajya Sabha, and a lower house called Lok Sabha. The Members of Lok Sabha are elected by direct election and the Members of Rajya Sabha are elected by the members of the State Legislative Assemblies with proportional voting. Lok Sabha, the "House of the People" or the lower house, has members that are directly elected by citizens of India who are over 18 years of age, irrespective of gender, caste, religion or race, who are otherwise not disqualified.

BILLS TO BE LAID DOWN

1.

One India One Nation Election Bill, 2026

2.

Space Tourism Bill, 2026

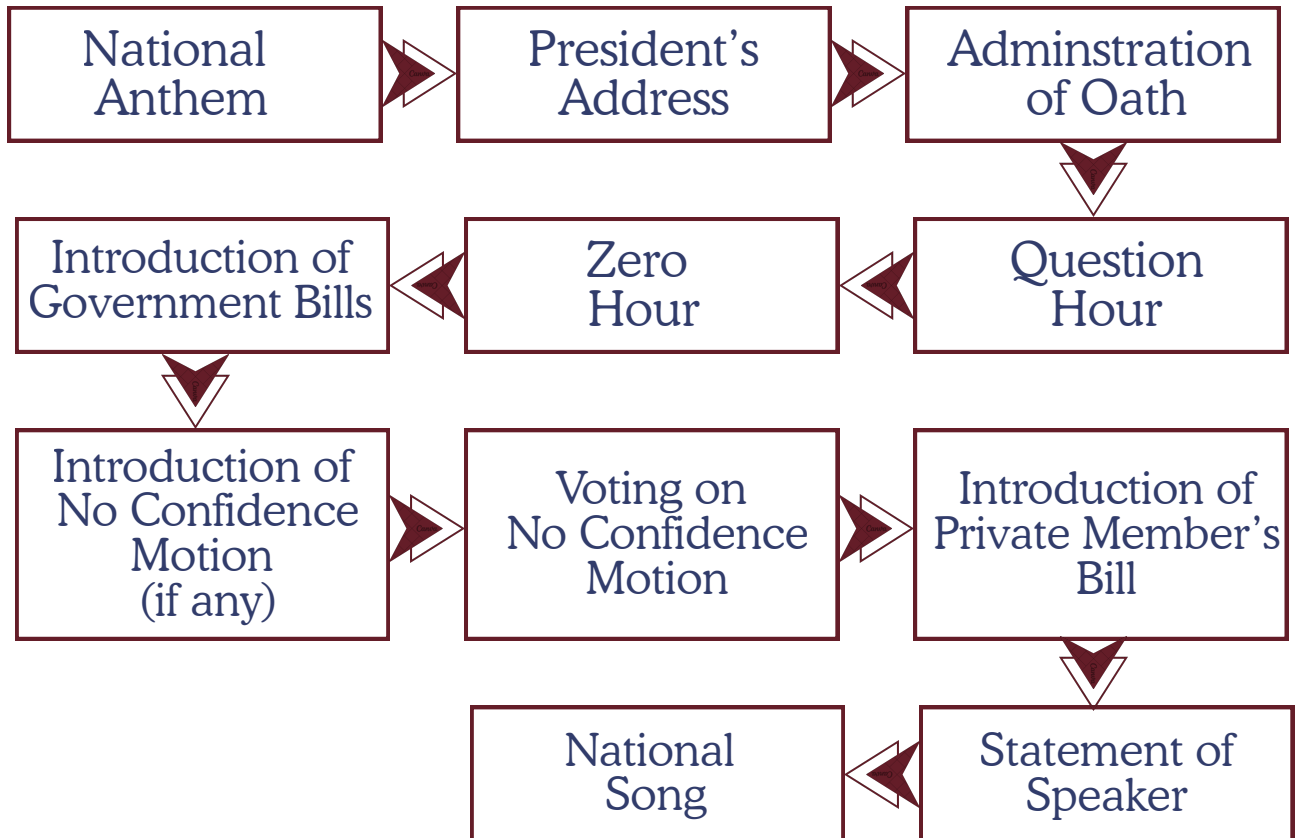
Bills will be provided by the Organizing Committee.

LANGUAGES ALLOWED

Languages Permitted :

- English
- Hindi
- Marathi

SEQUENCE



STATEMENTS FROM THE HOUSE

- 1) The leader of the house is the default first speaker and the leader of the opposition is the default last speaker. They may pass their chance to speak to someone else.
- 2) The other speakers are chosen at the discretion of the chair when the MPs are asked for statements.

QUESTION HOUR

The members of the house are free to ask questions to each other on matters about the agenda or any other National issue. The question is to be asked orally to the said member via the speaker and with his due approval before the commencement of the question hour. This is an instrument by which a member can elicit information on any matter of public importance. The sender MP is allowed to ask a supplementary question, with the permission of the Speaker, after the reply is obtained from the Minister concerned for questions. Any question may be refused at the discretion of the chair.

THE RIGHT TO ASK A QUESTION

- a) It shall be clearly and precisely expressed and shall call for a specific answer. Rhetoric questions will not be entertained.
- b) If it contains a statement, the member shall be responsible for its accuracy.
- c) It shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations, epithets or defamatory statements.
- d) It shall not ask for an expression of opinion or the solution of an abstract legal question or a hypothetical proposition.
- e) It shall not ask as to the character or conduct of any person except in his official or public capacity.
- f) It shall not relate to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government of India.
- g) It shall not reflect on the character or conduct of any person whose conduct can only be challenged on a substantive motion.
- h) It shall not repeat in substance, questions already answered or refused. i) It shall not ordinarily ask for information on matters of history.

j) It shall not raise matters under the control of bodies or persons not primarily responsible to the Government of India.

k) It shall not ask for any information on matters which are under adjudication by any court of law in India.

NOTE: The Speaker shall decide whether a question or a part thereof, is or is not admissible under these rules and may disallow any question, or a part thereof, when in their opinion it is an abuse of the right questioning or is calculated to obstruct or prejudicially affect the procedure of the House or is in contravention of these rules.

ZERO HOUR

a) During the Zero Hour, any question persisting to the agenda or national emergency can be raised by the member.

b) The Zero Hour can extend to any period of time at the Speaker's discretion. The Government is not obliged, but expected to answer any of the questions raised in the Zero Hour.

c) The speakers shall choose the MPs at their own discretion.

NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION

a).The Council of Ministers will be responsible to the Lok Sabha

b).In a Parliamentary democracy, it means that the Ministers hold their offices so long as they enjoy the confidence of the Lok Sabha. The moment the Lok Sabha expresses its no- confidence in the Ministry, the Prime Minister and his/her Ministers have to leave. Thus, the Prime Minister and his/her Council of ministers are collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.

- c).The Members who wish to raise this particular motion shall take proper permission before doing so. The Member has to give, before the commencement of the session, a written notice of his motion to the Secretary- General. If the Speaker thinks that the motion is in order, he calls upon the member to seek leave of the House.
- d).The Speaker then puts the motion before the House and obtains the decision of the House by a voice vote.
- e).On receiving the agenda, the Speaker will ask for support. An affirmative vote of 1/10th members are required.
- f).The Speaker, for the adoption of the motion, shall allow every question necessary to determine the decision of the House on the motion.
- g).The Speaker will allot a specific time period for speeches and will allow as many speakers as possible in this particular motion.
- h).After the members have spoken on the motion, the Prime Minister gives a reply to the charges labeled against his/her government. The mover of the motion has the right to reply.
- i).When the Speaker feels there has been sufficient debate on the question, they shall put forward the motion to vote.

ANTI- DEFECTION LAW / ANTI- DEFECTION MOTION

If a Member of the Parliament votes or abstains against the directives issued by his/her party, without the written permission of the said party, the Member stands to be disqualified on grounds of defection, if such a request is made to the Speaker by the leader of the party in the house, or in case of the leader standing on defection- any other member of the house belonging to that party can make the request. In the case of single-seat parties, the defection is to be decided at the discretion of the Speaker.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

Since Law- making is a major function of the Parliament, the legislative business forms an important part. All legislative proposals are brought in the form of Bills before the Parliament. No Bill can become a law unless it has been passed by the Parliament and has received assent of the President. Bills are either Government Bills which are sponsored by Ministers, or private members' bills which are sponsored by individual Members other than Ministers.

Each Bill undergoes Three Readings

FIRST READING

A motion for permission to introduce a Bill. On the adoption of the motion, the Bill is introduced.

SECOND READING

There are two stages.

- a). In the first stage, the motion that the Bill be taken into consideration is adopted. This is followed by a discussion on the principles of the bill.
- b). In the second stage, clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill is taken up. Notices of the amendment are given any time after the introduction of a Bill. An amendment is admissible if it is within the scope of the Bill. This is followed by a discussion in which all the members can take part. The discussion should be held on the general principles and provisions of the Bill, after which, the Member concerned makes a closing speech. The motion for consideration is then put to the House. After it has been adopted, a clause-by- clause discussion of the bill takes place. Amendments, if any, are permitted and voted upon.

THIRD READING

In the Third Reading, the Member concerned moves that the bill is passed. It may be noted that for passing an ordinary Bill, a simple majority is required, and for Bills about Constitutional Amendments, a two-third majority is necessary.

IMPORTANT POINTS

- a). Attire should be Indian/Western formals.
- b). The participants should show utmost respect to the chair.
- c). They should abide by the decisions of the chair and should have faith in his impartiality and judgement. The participants are encouraged to tap desks when in agreement.
- d). One may not argue on points that are unrelated to the debate, this may fetch negative marks.
- e). One may not use any un-parliamentary word while the House is in session. An apology or suspension may be due, at the discretion of the Chair.
- f). One subject should be discussed at a time.
- g). Personal attacks are to be avoided during discussions in the session.
- h). Debate must be limited to the merits of the question.
- i). The Speaker of the House shall be addressed as: Mr. Hon'ble Speaker.
- j). Any Member of the House shall be addressed as: My friend, our colleague, Sir, Madam.
- k). Any kind of insinuations or innuendos towards the Speaker of the House would not be tolerated and will amount to direct expunging of remarks as well as disqualification of that member.

l). Art. 105 of the Constitution of India, "Powers, Privileges and Immunities of Parliament and its Members" prescribe for powers, privileges and immunities, which a member of the House enjoys. Likewise, the participants will enjoy the following immunities and privileges:

- Absolute and unrestrained Freedom of Speech.
- No member shall be held liable for anything said during the course of the proceedings.

m). Participants who arrive late in the virtual meet shall not be permitted to take part in LexConcilio.

n). The Participant, who leaves the event midway, won't be given the Certificate of Participation.

o). All rules are subject to change at the discretion of the organizing committee.

PRIZES

- **Winners** – Trophy & Cash Prize
- **Runners Up** – Trophy and Cash Prize
- **1st & 2nd Best Speaker** – Trophy & Cash Prize

ELIGIBILITY

Students who are pursuing Degree/Post graduate course from any stream are eligible to participate.

GUIDELINES

- a). The event will be held offline on 9th October 2026, Friday.
- b). Participants are required to be present physically on the day of event.
- c). Reporting time for the event is 08.30 am. sharp.
- d). The College with the maximum number of participants will have the option of forming the government.
- e). A coalition government will be formed by the Constitution Club of KC Law College from the Colleges with the highest registration.
- f). In the event that a College does not want to be a part of the Coalition Government, they will be made the opposition party.
- g). Each College has to pick one team leader. The team leader would have to submit the list of parliamentarians (participants) who will speak in the session. The said list is to be submitted during the team leader meet.
- h). Only the selected parliamentarians whose list is submitted to the organiser will be allowed to speak and will be awarded points by the judges.
- i). However, during the Zero Hour and the Question Hour, any and every participant can participate.
- j). Two days after the registration is closed, i.e on 30th September 2026, a meeting will be called with all the Team Leaders to brief them about the rules and format of the event.
- k). The organisers reserve the right to amend the rules at any point of time. Participants who are registering for Lex Concilio should join the WhatsApp group link given in the brochure as all communication to the Colleges will be through the WhatsApp group only.
- l). No accommodation for participants will be provided but assistance for the same will be provided.

IMPORTANT DATES

28 Sept 2026	Last day for Registration
01 Oct 2026	Team Leaders Meet
04 Oct 2026	Questions to be Made & Submitted
09 Oct 2026	Lex Concilio 2026-27

IMPORTANT LINKS

REGISTRATION LINK	https://forms.gle/LhUw8gMX1n62uYGBA
PAYMENT LINK	https://pgbiz.omniware.in/kclaw_clg/event/lex_concilio
WHATSAPP GROUP LINK	https://chat.whatsapp.com/FVICKKifkr49MDau9n88OT?s=cl&p=i&mlu=4

CONSTITUTION CLUB



PRESIDENT

Dr. Kavita Lalchandani, Principal
K. C. Law College, Mumbai



VICE PRESIDENT

Dr. Kiran Sharma, Vice-Principal
K. C. Law College, Mumbai



FACULTY IN CHARGE

Dr. Sandhya Balakrishnan, Faculty,
K. C. Law College, Mumbai

STUDENT CO-ORDINATORS

For any queries please contact student Co-ordinators :



Sharon Jacob
Student Co-ordinator
+91 9321839924



Ria Joseph
Student Co-ordinator
+91 9820057542



Darshan Deshpande
Student Coordinator
+91 99874 81633



Disha Narwani
Student Co-ordinator
+91 91122 42246