



Dr. M.G.R. EDUCATIONAL AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY WITH GRADED AUTONOMY STATUS

(An ISO 21001 : 2018 Certified Institution)



Faculty of Law

Dr. A.C.S

1ST NATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION

★ 2026 ★

Dr. M.G.R.
EDUCATIONAL & RESEARCH INSTITUTE
UNIVERSITY



DATE: 17TH - 19TH SEPTEMBER 2026

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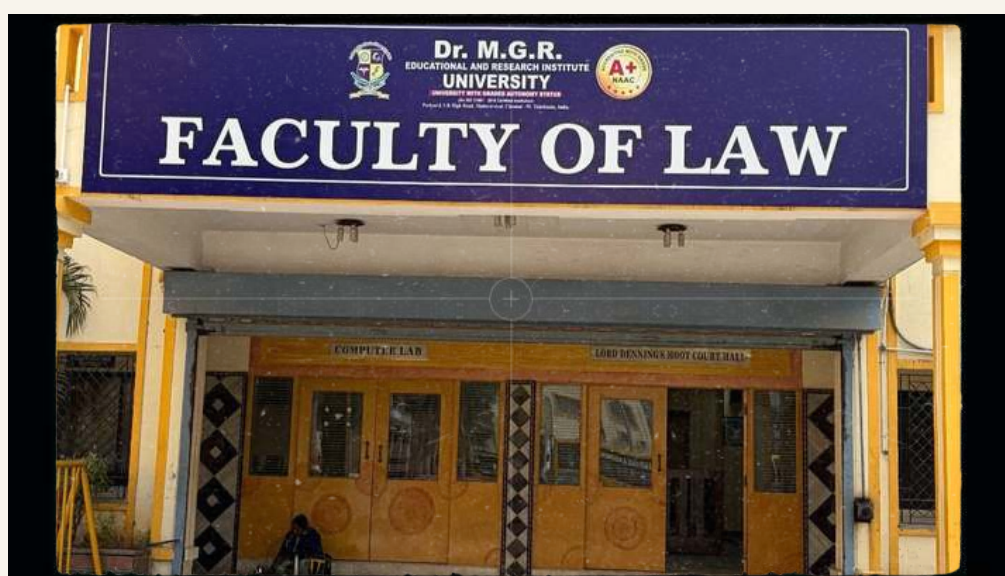
Dr. M.G.R. Educational and Research Institute is a prominent private deemed-to-be-university located on Periyar EVR High Road in Maduravoyal, Chennai. Established originally as an engineering college in 1988, the institution was granted university status in 2003 and currently holds a prestigious "A+" grade accreditation from the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC). It operates as a comprehensive, multidisciplinary institution offering a wide array of undergraduate, postgraduate, and research programmes across diverse fields including engineering, medicine, dentistry, nursing, law, management and humanities. The campus features robust infrastructure, highlighting a fully functional hospital for hands-on medical training, advanced innovation labs, active placement cells for career recruitment and international partnerships that facilitate global exchange opportunities for students. The institution focuses heavily on combining academic instruction with extensive clinical and practical training, operating its own functional medical college and hospital networks such as the ACS Medical College and Hospital which allow healthcare students to gain immediate, real-world experience. Beyond medical training, the university features robust, modern campus facilities including fully Wi-Fi-enabled departments, state-of-the-art research laboratories and an expansive Central Library equipped with a 230-seat reading hall alongside 24/7 e-resource access.





FACULTY OF LAW

The Faculty of Law at **Dr. M.G.R. Educational and Research Institute (Deemed to be University)** in Maduravoyal, Chennai, is a premier NAAC "A+" accredited legal institution approved by the Bar Council of India. The department focuses on bridging the gap between classroom theory and real-world application by deploying a highly practical curriculum that mandates extensive students participation in moot courts, legal document drafting, writing court orders, case reviews and professional legal internships. Academically, the department provides comprehensive full-time options including **5-year honors** programmes such as **B.A. LL.B (Hons.)**, **B.B.A. LL.B. (Hons.)**, and **B. Com. LL.B. (Hons.)** for students straight out of higher secondary schooling (+2). **3-year LL.B. (Hons.)**, **LL.M & Ph.D** programs for existing university graduates. Supported by an experienced team of legal academicians. The institute prioritizes industry interaction through recurring professional seminars, expert guest lectures and legal workshops. Located strategically within Chennai city to give students a closer proximity to major judicial centers like the Madras High Court, the campus features specialized infrastructure suitable for upcoming lawyers, including dedicated smart classrooms, a massive legal library, legal aid clinic, and state-of-the-art mock trial chambers.



OUR VISION & MISSION

VISION

- To provide holistic legal education in the theory and Practice of law, so as to nurture and transform students into the best equipped next-generation legal Professionals, who can provide the right legal Perspectives and responses to the opportunities.

MISSION

- To train student using teaching and learning methodologies that foster research, discovery and application, in an environment of academic excellence that is relished, cherished, and an experience of a life time.
- To equip students to deal with the legal dimensions of classical paradigms and evolving trends and technologies, so as to render superlative legal services, not just in the legislature, executive and judiciary, but also in business and industry, both at home and abroad.
- To enable students to reinforce and sustain the framework of our democracy, in the service of the nation.
- To bring forth legal professionals who can speak up for those who cannot speak, and speak for those whose voices are not being heard, in the service of humanity.
- As individuals and as an institution, to contribute our legal

“OUR STUDENTS ARE TO BE JOB CREATORS AND NOT JOB SEEKERS”

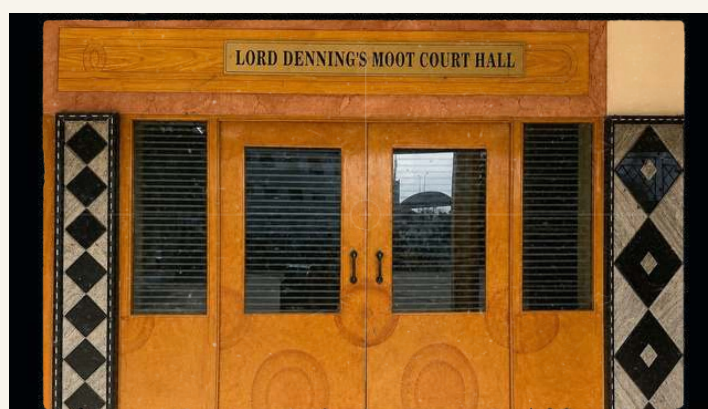
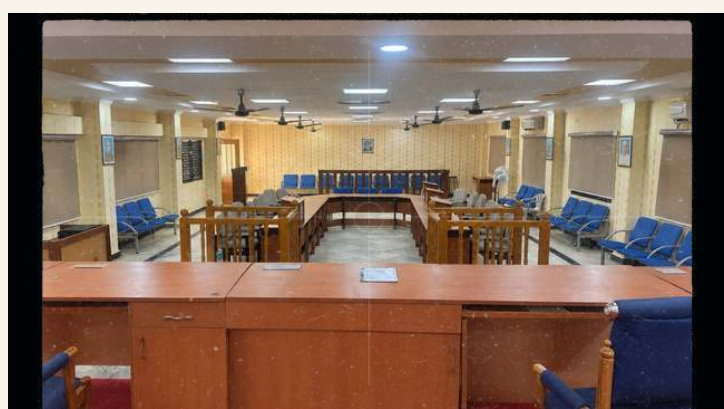
ABOUT THE COMPETITION

The Moot Court Society, Faculty of Law, Dr. M.G.R. Educational and Research Institute, Chennai, proudly presents the **Dr. A.C.S 1st National Moot Court Competition, 2026**, a prestigious platform designed to foster excellence in legal research, advocacy, and constitutional discourse among the aspiring legal professionals across the country.

The Competition seeks to provide the law students with an opportunity to engage with contemporary constitutional and socio-legal issues through rigorous legal analysis, memorial drafting and oral advocacy. It aims to bridge the gap between theoretical legal education and practical courtroom experience by encouraging participants to develop critical thinking, persuasive argumentation and professional ethics. The Moot Proposition is centered on significant questions of Constitutional Law, encompassing themes such as fundamental rights, constitutional morality, judicial review, public policy, medical ethics, human dignity and the evolving role of the State in a democratic society.

The Competition is structured to enhance participants' skills in legal research, drafting, teamwork, and courtroom advocacy while promoting intellectual engagement with contemporary legal challenges. Through this initiative, the Moot Court Society aims to cultivate a culture of academic excellence, legal scholarship, and advocacy, preparing future legal professionals to contribute meaningfully to the administration of justice and the development of constitutional jurisprudence in India.

Dr. A.C.S 1st National Moot Court Competition, 2026 aspires to serve as a forum for the exchange of ideas, encouragement of legal innovation and celebration of advocacy excellence, bringing together the talented law students from institutions across the nation in the spirit of learning, professionalism and justice.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Aligning with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Constitutional Values

The Dr. A.C.S. 1st National Moot Court Competition, 2026 is an academic initiative dedicated to fostering the constitutional governance, advancing the Rule of Law, and promoting excellence in legal advocacy. By engaging participants in contemporary constitutional and medico-legal issues, the Competition seeks to encourage critical legal analysis, ethical decision-making and informed constitutional discourses.

In furtherance of this objective, the Competition aligns with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by promoting:

SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-being: Encouraging informed legal discourse on end-of-life healthcare, patient autonomy, ethical medical practice and the protection of the human dignity.

SDG 4 – Quality Education: Advancing experiential legal education through constitutional advocacy, legal research, critical analysis and professional ethics.

SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities: Reinforcing equality before the law, non-discrimination and equitable access to constitutional remedies for all the individuals.

SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions: Strengthening constitutional governance, judicial review, institutional accountability and the Rule of Law through rigorous legal adjudication.

SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals: Promoting collaboration among the judiciary, legal academia, the Bar, the healthcare professionals, policymakers and civil society to address the emerging constitutional and medico-legal challenges.

Inspired by the ideals enshrined in the Preamble to the Constitution of India, the Competition upholds the constitutional values of Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, while promoting constitutional morality, respect for human dignity, institutional accountability and the protection of fundamental rights. Through rigorous legal research and persuasive advocacy, the Competition aims to nurture legally competent, ethically responsible, and socially conscious future members of the legal profession.





OUR MOOT COURT SOCIETY

The Moot Court Society (MCS), Faculty of Law, Dr. M.G.R. Educational and Research Institute, Chennai, is committed to promoting legal research, advocacy, and mooting excellence among students. The Society organizes moot court competitions, advocacy programs, and skill-development activities to enhance practical legal learning. Through training and mentorship, MCS Fosters analytical thinking, courtroom skills, and professional growth, preparing future legal professionals to uphold the principles of justice and excellence.



MOOT PROPOSITION

1. The Union of Suryadesh is a sovereign, democratic and constitutional republic founded upon the ideals of justice, liberty, equality, fraternity and the rule of law. The Constitution of Suryadesh guarantees fundamental rights that protect human dignity, personal liberty, and the welfare of every individual. Article 21 of the Constitution provides that no person shall be deprived of life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. Over the years, constitutional courts have interpreted Article 21 to encompass various rights intrinsic to a life of dignity, including bodily integrity, privacy, decisional autonomy, and access to healthcare. At the same time, the Constitution recognises the State's obligation to preserve human life, protect vulnerable persons and ensure that individual freedoms are exercised in a manner consistent with constitutional values. The delicate balance between individual autonomy and the State's duty to protect life has emerged as one of the most significant constitutional questions in Suryadesh. In furtherance of its constitutional commitments, Suryadesh has consistently sought to harmonise its domestic legal framework with internationally recognised human rights principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and other relevant international instruments.
2. In 2018, Mr. Ishaan Verma, a fifty-eight-year-old patient suffering from an irreversible neurological disorder resulting in permanent loss of bodily functions, approached the Constitutional Court of Suryadesh seeking permission to discontinue life-sustaining treatment and to enforce an Advance Medical Directive executed during his period of complete mental competence. He contended that the involuntary continuation of invasive medical treatment violated his dignity, bodily integrity and decisional autonomy guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution. Considering the exceptional facts and medical evidence placed before it, the Constitutional Court permitted withdrawal of life-sustaining treatment subject to strict judicial supervision and procedural safeguards. However, the Court expressly clarified that the relief granted was confined to the peculiar facts of that case and declined to conclusively determine whether Article 21 recognised a general constitutional right to refuse life-sustaining treatment or a broader right to die with dignity. Observing that the issue involved complex constitutional, ethical, medical and human rights considerations, the Court recommended that Parliament enact an appropriate legislative framework governing end-of-life decision-making.

3. Following the decision in Ishaan Verma, numerous petitions involving end-of-life decision-making were instituted before various High Courts across the Federation. While certain High Courts interpreted the judgment as recognising an evolving constitutional protection for decisional autonomy under Article 21, others held that the decision was confined to its exceptional facts and did not establish a general constitutional principle. The resulting divergence in judicial opinion created considerable uncertainty regarding the legal status of Advance Medical Directives and the withdrawal of life-sustaining treatment. Medical institutions, healthcare professionals and public authorities expressed concern regarding the absence of a uniform legal framework. At the same time, constitutional scholars, human rights organisations, medical associations and civil society groups advanced competing interpretations of Article 21. One school of thought asserted that dignity and autonomy necessarily included an individual's right to refuse life-sustaining treatment, whereas the opposing view maintained that the Constitution imposed a positive obligation upon the State to preserve life and protect vulnerable persons from abuse, coercion and irreversible harm. Consequently, the constitutional position remained uncertain and continued to generate extensive public and academic debate.
4. In 2026, Ms. Aadhya Nair, a thirty-four-year-old patient suffering from an advanced and irreversible neurodegenerative disorder, approached the Constitutional Court seeking permission to discontinue life-sustaining treatment and to enforce an Advance Medical Directive executed during her period of complete mental competence. In view of the substantial constitutional importance of the issues involved, the matter was referred to a Constitution Bench comprising five Judges. By a majority of three to two, the Constitution Bench held that the guarantees of dignity, bodily integrity and decisional autonomy under Article 21 could, in exceptional circumstances, extend to an individual's decision to refuse life-sustaining treatment. However, the majority simultaneously held that such autonomy was not absolute and that the State retained a compelling constitutional interest in preserving life, preventing abuse and protecting vulnerable persons through appropriate legislative safeguards. Accordingly, the Court observed that Parliament was constitutionally competent to regulate end-of-life decision-making by prescribing reasonable procedural safeguards consistent with Articles 14 and 21 of the Constitution. The minority, however, held that Article 21 guarantees the protection of life and personal liberty and does not encompass a corresponding constitutional right to refuse life-preserving medical treatment except in accordance with legislation enacted by Parliament. Although Ms. Aadhya Nair was granted relief based on the exceptional medical evidence presented before the Court, the Constitution Bench did not formulate an exhaustive constitutional framework governing all future cases. Consequently, significant questions concerning the scope of Article 21, the extent of individual autonomy and the permissible limits of legislative regulation remained unresolved.

5. To address the growing legal uncertainty surrounding end-of-life decision-making and to establish a uniform regulatory framework, Parliament enacted the End-of-Life Dignity and Medical Safeguards Act, 2027. The Act sought to regulate the execution of Advance Medical Directives, withdrawal of life-sustaining treatment and other end-of-life decisions through a comprehensive statutory framework founded upon the principles of dignity, informed consent, medical accountability and protection of vulnerable persons. The Act established District Medical Review Boards and the National End-of-Life Authority to examine applications, assess medical evidence and ensure compliance with the statutory safeguards. While the legislation was welcomed as a significant step towards legal certainty, it also attracted criticism from various stakeholders who contended that several of its provisions imposed onerous procedural requirements and conferred broad discretionary powers upon statutory authorities, thereby rendering the exercise of end-of-life autonomy uncertain in practice.
6. In 2028, Mr. Arjun Malhotra, a thirty-two-year-old software engineer, was diagnosed with Progressive Neural Degeneration Syndrome (PNDS), a rare and incurable neurological disorder characterised by the gradual and irreversible loss of voluntary motor functions while preserving cognitive awareness. Despite receiving continuous medical treatment from leading public and private healthcare institutions, his condition progressively deteriorated over the following two years, leaving him completely dependent upon mechanical ventilation, artificial nutrition and constant medical assistance. Throughout the course of his illness, Mr. Malhotra remained mentally competent and repeatedly expressed his unwillingness to undergo prolonged life-sustaining treatment in circumstances where no established curative treatment existed. In 2029, while fully competent, he executed an Advance Medical Directive in accordance with the provisions of the End-of-Life Dignity and Medical Safeguards Act, 2027. In 2030, relying upon the said Directive, he submitted an application before the District Medical Review Board seeking permission to withdraw life-sustaining treatment. His application was supported by independent opinions of two neurologists, a psychiatrist and a palliative care specialist, all of whom certified that he possessed the mental capacity to make an informed decision, that his consent was voluntary and free from coercion and that his medical condition was irreversible under the presently accepted standards of medical science.

7. During the proceedings before the District Medical Review Board, the petitioner relied upon the opinions of two neurologists, a psychiatrist and a palliative care specialist, all of whom certified that he suffered from an irreversible neurological disorder, possessed full mental capacity and had voluntarily executed an Advance Medical Directive in accordance with the Act. They further opined that no approved medical treatment capable of materially improving his condition was presently available. The Board, however, sought an independent opinion from a Government Medical Officer, who concurred with the diagnosis but observed that internationally recognised Phase III clinical trials for gene-based therapies had shown encouraging preliminary results and that regulatory approval could reasonably be anticipated in the foreseeable future. Although the Officer acknowledged that such therapies remained experimental and offered no certainty of benefit to the petitioner, the District Medical Review Board, by a majority of three to one, rejected the application under Section 12(a) of the End-of-Life Dignity and Medical Safeguards Act, 2027. The majority held that Parliament intended authorities to adopt a precautionary approach where credible medical advancements capable of materially improving the applicant's condition were reasonably foreseeable. The dissenting member held that reliance upon unapproved and experimental therapies defeated the object of the Act and unjustifiably restricted the petitioner's autonomy under Article 21.
8. Pursuant to the rejection of his application by the District Medical Review Board, Mr. Malhotra preferred a statutory review before the National End-of-Life Authority under Section 14 of the End-of-Life Dignity and Medical Safeguards Act, 2027. After examining the medical records, expert opinions and the reasons recorded by the District Medical Review Board, the Authority affirmed the rejection. It held that there existed a credible and medically supported possibility that an approved medical treatment or a reasonably foreseeable scientific advancement could materially improve the applicant's condition within the meaning of Section 12(a) of the Act. The Authority further observed that the restrictions imposed under Sections 12(a) and 12(b) constituted proportionate safeguards enacted to protect vulnerable persons and to preserve the State's compelling constitutional interest in protecting human life.
9. Thereafter, Mr. Malhotra invoked the writ jurisdiction of the High Court of Suryadesh, challenging the decisions of the District Medical Review Board and the National End-of-Life Authority. He contended that the rejection of his application was arbitrary, disproportionate and violative of Articles 14 and 21 of the Constitution. He further challenged the constitutional validity of Sections 3(3), 12(a) and 12(b) of the End-of-Life Dignity and Medical Safeguards Act, 2027, arguing that the provisions conferred excessive discretionary powers upon the medical authorities, enabling them to reject applications based on an alleged credible and medically supported possibility of future medical treatment or scientific advancement, thereby rendering the constitutionally recognised right to die with dignity illusory. The High Court dismissed the petition, holding that the impugned provisions constituted reasonable and proportionate safeguards enacted to protect vulnerable persons and to preserve the State's compelling constitutional interest in protecting human life.

10. Dissatisfied with the judgment of the High Court, Mr. Malhotra preferred a Constitutional Appeal before the Constitutional Court of Suryadesh, raising substantial questions concerning the interpretation of Article 21 of the Constitution and the constitutional validity of Sections 3(3), 12(a) and 12(b) of the End-of-Life Dignity and Medical Safeguards Act, 2027. Considering the significance of the issues involved, including the scope of the right to die with dignity and the competing constitutional interests of personal autonomy, human dignity and the State's duty to protect life, the Constitutional Court admitted the appeal. The Union of Suryadesh, the National End-of-Life Authority and the Life First Foundation were impleaded as respondents.
11. Having regard to the wider constitutional and human rights implications of the matter, the Constitutional Court granted leave to the Human Rights Commission to intervene in the proceedings. The Commission did not support either party but assisted the Court on the scope of the State's constitutional and international human rights obligations relating to human dignity, personal autonomy and the protection of vulnerable persons. The Constitutional Appeal has now come up for final hearing before the Constitutional Court of Suryadesh on this date.
12. The Constitutional Court observed that the appeal raised issues of far-reaching constitutional significance extending beyond the individual grievance of the appellant. The Court noted that the matter required an authoritative determination of the relationship between individual autonomy and the constitutional obligation of the State to preserve life, the permissible scope of legislative regulation governing end-of-life decision-making, the constitutional validity of statutory safeguards enacted by Parliament and the relevance of international human rights principles in interpreting Article 21 of the Constitution. Since the determination of these questions was likely to have a profound impact upon constitutional jurisprudence, medical ethics and public policy in Suryadesh, the Constitution Bench directed that the appeal be heard on the following issues.

ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION

I. WHETHER ARTICLE 21 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF SURYADESH ENCOMPASSES A CONSTITUTIONALLY ENFORCEABLE RIGHT TO REFUSE LIFE-SUSTAINING TREATMENT AS AN INTEGRAL FACET OF HUMAN DIGNITY, BODILY INTEGRITY AND DECISIONAL AUTONOMY.

II. WHETHER SECTIONS 3(3), 12(A) AND 12(B) OF THE END-OF-LIFE DIGNITY AND MEDICAL SAFEGUARDS ACT, 2027 VIOLATE ARTICLES 14 AND 21 OF THE CONSTITUTION BY CONFERRING EXCESSIVE DISCRETIONARY POWERS AND IMPOSING DISPROPORTIONATE RESTRICTIONS UPON THE EXERCISE OF END-OF-LIFE AUTONOMY.

III. WHETHER THE REJECTION OF THE APPELLANT'S APPLICATION BY THE DISTRICT MEDICAL REVIEW BOARD AND ITS AFFIRMATION BY THE NATIONAL END-OF-LIFE AUTHORITY ARE LEGALLY SUSTAINABLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ACT AND THE CONSTITUTION.

IV. WHETHER THE STATE'S CONSTITUTIONAL OBLIGATION TO PRESERVE LIFE AND PROTECT VULNERABLE PERSONS JUSTIFIES PROPORTIONATE RESTRICTIONS UPON AN INDIVIDUAL'S END-OF-LIFE AUTONOMY UNDER ARTICLE 21 OF THE CONSTITUTION.

V. WHETHER INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS PRINCIPLES AND COMPARATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL JURISPRUDENCE MAY BE RELIED UPON WHILE INTERPRETING THE SCOPE AND CONTENT OF ARTICLE 21 IN MATTERS CONCERNING END-OF-LIFE DECISION-MAKING.

NOTE

- For this Moot Proposition, the constitutional and legal framework of the Union of Suryadesh shall be deemed to be *Pari-Materia* with that of the Republic of India, except where expressly provided otherwise.
- Participants may therefore rely upon relevant Indian constitutional provisions, statutes, judicial precedents and international legal principles while advancing their arguments.

ANNEXURE-I

THE END-OF-LIFE DIGNITY AND MEDICAL SAFEGUARDS ACT, 2027

An Act to regulate Advance Medical Directives, withdrawal or withholding of life-sustaining treatment, end-of-life decision-making and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto while safeguarding human dignity, individual autonomy and the protection of vulnerable persons.

Be it enacted by the Parliament of the Union of Suryadesh in the Seventy-Eighth Year of the Republic as follows:

CHAPTER I -PRELIMINARY

Section 1. Short Title, Extent and Commencement

- (1) This Act may be called the End-of-Life Dignity and Medical Safeguards Act, 2027.
- (2) It extends to the whole of the Federation of Suryadesh.
- (3) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification, appoint.

Section 2. Definitions

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

- (a) "Advance Medical Directive" means a written declaration executed by a competent adult specifying preferences concerning medical treatment in circumstances where such person is unable to communicate informed consent;
- (b) "Competent Adult" means a person who has attained the age of eighteen and possesses the mental capacity to make informed decisions;
- (c) "End-of-Life Relief" means the withdrawal or withholding of life-sustaining treatment in accordance with this Act;
- (d) "Life-Sustaining Treatment" includes any medical intervention intended primarily to prolong biological life;
- (e) "District Medical Review Board" means a Board constituted under Section 8 of this Act;
- (f) "National End-of-Life Authority" means the Authority established under Section 10 of this Act.
- (g) "Terminal Illness" means an irreversible medical condition which, in the opinion of the competent medical authorities, is reasonably expected to result in death notwithstanding the continuation of medical treatment.

CHAPTER II-ADVANCE MEDICAL DIRECTIVES

Section 3. Right to Execute an Advance Medical Directive

(1) Every competent adult shall have the right to execute an Advance Medical Directive.

(1) Every competent adult shall have the right to execute an Advance Medical Directive.

(2) Every Advance Medical Directive shall—

(a) be in writing;

(b) be signed by the maker;

(c) be attested by two competent witnesses.

(3) An Advance Medical Directive shall become operative only after verification by the District Medical Review Board in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Section 4. Revocation

An Advance Medical Directive may be modified or revoked by its maker at any time before it becomes operative, provided the maker possesses the mental capacity to do so.

CHAPTER III-ELIGIBILITY FOR END-OF-LIFE RELIEF

Section 5. Eligibility

A competent adult may apply for End-of-Life Relief where such person—

(a) suffers from a terminal illness; or

(b) suffers from an incurable and irreversible medical condition resulting in permanent and substantial loss of bodily functions; and

(c) is capable of providing free and informed consent; ; and

(d) has executed an Advance Medical Directive in accordance with the provisions of this Act or has otherwise expressed an informed and voluntary decision before the competent authority.

Section 6. Medical Assessment

No application shall be considered unless supported by independent medical opinions from not fewer than two specialists in the relevant field of medicine and such other medical assessments as may be prescribed.

Section 7. Procedure

(1) Every application shall be made in the prescribed form.

(2) The application shall be accompanied by the relevant medical records, specialist opinions and such other documents as may be prescribed.

(3) The District Medical Review Board shall conduct such inquiry as it considers necessary and shall pass a reasoned order within thirty days from the date of receipt of the application.

CHAPTER IV - DISTRICT MEDICAL REVIEW BOARDS

Section 8. Constitution

- (1) The Central Government shall establish District Medical Review Boards for the purposes of this Act.
- (2) Every Board shall consist of—
- (a) a specialist in the relevant field of medicine;
 - (b) a psychiatrist;
 - (c) a palliative care specialist; and
 - (d) a Government Medical Officer.

Section 9. Powers and Functions

The District Medical Review Board shall—

- (a) examine every application;
- (b) assess the applicant's medical condition;
- (c) determine mental competence;
- (d) verify the voluntariness of consent;
- (e) ensure compliance with this Act; and
- (f) record reasons in support of every decision.

CHAPTER V - NATIONAL END-OF-LIFE AUTHORITY

Section 10. Establishment and Composition

- (1) The Central Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, establish a National End-of-Life Authority for the purposes of this Act.
- (2) The Authority shall consist of—
- (a) a Chairperson who shall be a retired Judge of the Constitutional Court or a High Court;
 - (b) one eminent medical practitioner having not less than fifteen years' experience in critical care medicine, neurology, oncology or palliative care;
 - (c) one psychiatrist having not less than ten years' professional experience;
 - (d) one expert in bioethics, medical jurisprudence or health law;
 - (e) one representative of the Human Rights Commission; and
 - (f) one officer of the Central Government not below the rank of Joint Secretary.
- (3) The Chairperson and Members shall hold office for a term of three years and shall be eligible for reappointment.
- (4) No act or proceeding of the Authority shall be invalid merely by reason of any vacancy or defect in its constitution.

Section 11. Powers of the Authority

The Authority may—

- (a) review decisions of the District Medical Review Boards;
- (b) call for records of any proceeding;
- (c) issue procedural guidelines and ethical standards consistent with this Act;
- (d) pass such orders as may be necessary to secure the objects of this Act.

CHAPTER VI - SAFEGUARDS

Section 12. Grounds for Refusal

Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the District Medical Review Board or the National End-of-Life Authority may refuse an application where—

(a) there exists a credible and medically supported possibility that an approved medical treatment or a reasonably foreseeable scientific advancement may materially improve the applicant's condition.

Explanation.—The existence of speculative, remote or unsupported medical possibilities shall not by itself constitute sufficient ground for refusal under this clause.

(b) refusal is necessary to protect a compelling constitutional interest in preserving life or protecting vulnerable persons and such restriction is proportionate to the facts and circumstances of the case.

(c) there are reasonable grounds to suspect coercion, fraud, undue influence or abuse.

(d) the applicant lacks the mental capacity to provide free and informed consent.

Section 13. Protection of Vulnerable Persons

Every authority exercising powers under this Act shall ensure that no applicant is subjected to coercion, undue influence, abuse or improper pressure and shall record reasons demonstrating compliance with this obligation.

CHAPTER VII - REVIEW AND APPEALS

Section 14. Review and Appeal

(1) Any person aggrieved by an order of the District Medical Review Board may prefer a review before the National End-of-Life Authority within thirty days.

(2) Any person aggrieved by an order of the National End-of-Life Authority may prefer an appeal before the High Court within thirty days.

(3) Nothing contained in this section shall affect the availability of constitutional remedies under law.

Section 15. Finality

Subject to constitutional remedies available under law, every order passed by the National End-of-Life Authority shall be binding upon the parties concerned.

CHAPTER VIII - MISCELLANEOUS

Section 16. Power to Make Rules

The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Section 17. Overriding Effect

The provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law for the time being in force.

RULES & REGULATIONS

1.Theme of the Competition

Right to Die with Dignity: Constitutional Autonomy, Medical Ethics and the Limits of State Intervention". The Moot Proposition concerns the constitutional validity of the End-of-Life Dignity and Medical Safeguards Act, 2027. It raises significant questions about the scope of the right to life, individual autonomy, human dignity and the State's obligation to preserve life.

2.Venue & Date

Dr. M.G.R. Educational and Research Institute, Faculty of Law, Chennai. The competition shall be held on 17th-19th September, 2026.

3.Eligibility:

The Competition is open to bona-fide students pursuing the Three-Year LL.B. Programmes or the Five-Year Integrated Law Programmes from any institution or university recognized by the appropriate statutory authority. Participants must be duly enrolled during the academic year in which the Competition is conducted.

4.Language:

The official language for the Moot Court Competition shall be English.

5.Dress Code:

Inside the court room the participants shall follow the below mentioned dress code.

5.1.Female: White kurta, Black Salwar and Black Dupatta or White Formal Shirt and Black Formal Trousers/ Skirt along with the Black Blazer, Tie (Optional) and Black Shoes.

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

6.Team Composition:

6.1.Each participating institution shall send a maximum of three teams to the competition.

6.2. Each team shall consist of only three students (Two Speakers & One Researcher)

7.Team Code:

Each team will be given a team code. Teams shall not disclose their identity or that of their institution during the competition. Such disclosures shall lead to disqualification.

8.Registration:

8.1.The teams desiring to participate in the competition must fill out the Google registration form before through the link: <https://forms.gle/dbdEwpr6w3u16rx27>

8.2. The registering team should upload the filled in scanned copy of registration form and scanned copy/screen shot of the registration fee payment of Rs. 4,000/- while filling the google form along with the Hard copy submission.

8.3. Any request for refund of registration fee will not be entertained under any circumstances.

8.4. The teams are strongly encouraged to complete the registration process well in advance before 15th August 2026 to secure their places in the competition.

8.5. The payment of registration fee shall be made through the online payment gateway to the given account.

8.6. The participants are required to courier the duly filled registration form and declaration form to the university location on or before 7th September 2026.

Click here for payment: <https://rzp.iolrzp/flv8EUj>

8.7. No spot registration shall be entertained.

9. COMPETITION ROUNDS

ROUNDS	DETAILS
Preliminary Rounds	All participating teams shall compete in two rounds. Each Team shall be allotted 20 minutes per round, inclusive of Rebuttal & Sur-Rebuttal.
Quarter-Final Rounds	The Top 8 Teams shall qualify for the Quater-Final Round. Each Team shall be allotted 30 minutes, inclusive of rebuttal & Sur-Rebuttal. The Round shall Consist of a single hearing and the side allocation shall be determined by draw of lots.
Semi-Final Rounds	The Top 4 teams shall qualify for the Semi-Final Round. Each team shall be allotted 40 minutes, inclusive of Rebuttal and Sur-Rebuttal. The round shall consist of a single hearing and the side allocation shall be determined by draw of lots.
Final Round	The Top 2 teams shall qualify for the Final Round. Each team shall be allotted 50 minutes, inclusive of Rebuttal and Sur-Rebuttal. The round shall consist of a single hearing and the side allocation shall be determined by draw of lots.

9.1. The division of time among the Speakers shall be communicated to the Court Clerks prior to the commencement of the round.

9.2. Rebuttal and Sur-Rebuttal shall form part of the total time allotted to each team and shall not be considered as additional time.

10.MEMORANDUM

10.1.Each team shall prepare Memorials on behalf of both the Petitioner and the Respondent.

10.2. Every Memorial shall contain the following components:

- a. Cover Page
- b. Table of Contents
- c. List of Abbreviations
- d. Index of Authorities
- e. Statement of Jurisdiction
- f. Statement of Facts (not exceeding two pages)
- g. Issues Raised
- h. Summary of Arguments
- i. Arguments Advanced
- j. Prayer (not exceeding one page)

10.3.The total length of the Memorial, excluding the Cover Page, shall not exceed more than 40 pages.

10.4.Cover Page for Petitioners / Appellants shall be in Blue colour.

10.5. Cover Page for Respondents shall be in Red colour.

10.6.The Memorial shall not, in any manner whatsoever, disclose the identity of the participating institution.

10.7.Any violation of the anonymity requirement shall invite penalties, including disqualification, as may be determined by the Organizing Committee.

10.8.Soft copies of the Memorials in PDF format shall be submitted on or before the notified date.

10.9.Each participating team shall courier three (3) hard copies of the Memorial for the Petitioner and three (3) hard copies of the Memorial for the Respondent to the Organizing Committee on or before the stipulated date.

10.10.In addition to the copies sent by courier, each team shall bring one (1) additional hard copy each of the Petitioner and Respondent Memorials at the time of reporting for the Competition.

10.11.Failure to comply with the Memorial submission requirements or prescribed page limits may result in the imposition of penalties or disqualification, at the discretion of the Organizing Committee.

10.12. The Soft Copy of the Memorials should reach us on or before 5th September 2026 through mcs@drmgrdu.ac.in

10.13.Hard Copy of the Memorials should reach us on or before 7th September, 2026.

11.MEMORIAL FORMAT

11.1.The Memorials shall adhere to the following specifications:

- a. Font Style: Times New Roman
- b. Font Size:
 - Main Text: 12 pt
 - Footnotes: 10 pt
- c. Line Spacing:
 - Main Text: 1.5
 - Footnotes: Single
- d. Margins: One inch on all sides
- e. Citation Format: The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation (21st Edition)

12.COMPETITION SCHEDULE

27th July 2026	Release of Moot Proposition, Brochures & Rules
27th July 2026	Registration Open
15th August 2026	Last date for Registration
20th August 2026	Last Date for Seeking Clarifications
24thAugust 2026	Release of Clarifications
5th September 2026	Last Date for Soft Copy Memorial Submission
7th September 2026	Last Date for Hard Copy Memorial Submission
7th September 2026	Last Date for Submission of Declaration form & Registration form
17th September 2026	Inaugural Ceremony, Researcher's Test, Draw of Lots & Exchange of Memorials
18th September 2026	Preliminary Rounds I & II & Quarter final Round
19th September 2026	Semi-Final Round
19th September 2026	Final Round, Valedictory Ceremony & Prize Distribution

13.SCORING CRITERIA

13.1 MEMORIAL EVALUATION CRITERIA

CRITERIA	MARKS
Depth & quality of Research	15
Proper & Articulate analysis & Clarity	15
Knowledge & Application of Facts	20
Legal Analysis	20
Referencing	10
Presentation	20
Total	100

13.2 ORAL ROUNDS EVALUATION

CRITERIA	MARKS
Research Preparation & Organisation	10
Answering Questions/ Responses to questions	10
Courtroom Conduct	05
Knowledge & Use of Facts	10
Knowledge of the Law	15
Organisation & Time Management	05
Legal Analysis	15
Quality of Arguments	10
Structure of Argument	10
Rebuttal	10
Total	100

14.Scouting

Scouting is Strictly Prohibited. Team are not allowed to observe the oral arguments of other teams. Scouting by any team will result in disqualification.

15.HOSPITALITY AND ACCOMMODATION

15.1. Accommodation shall be provided only to participants from institutions located outside Chennai.

15.2. Food will be provided to all the participants.

15.3. Participants opting for accommodation shall pay an additional fee of Rs. 2000/-.

15.4. Accommodation shall be provided separately for male and female participants.

16. RESEARCHER'S TEST

16.1. A Researcher's Test shall be conducted exclusively for the designated Researchers of each team.

16.2. Participation in the Researcher's Test is mandatory.

16.3. The duration of the Test shall be one hour.

16.4. The Test shall comprise:

Question Patterns	Marks
Multiple Choice Questions	30
Case Analysis Question	20
Total	50

The marks secured in the Researcher's Test shall be considered for determining the recipient of the Best Researcher Award.

17. CLARIFICATION

17.1. Participating teams may seek clarification regarding the Moot Proposition within the stipulated period.

17.2. Clarification shall be released collectively by the Organizing Committee and shall form an integral part of the Moot Proposition.

17.3. All Request for clarification to the problem must be submitted to the Moot Organizing Committee via email only mcs@drmgrdu.ac.in on or before 20th August, 2026.

17.4. The Issues for Consideration framed herein are intended solely to facilitate the proceedings and are neither exhaustive nor limiting in scope. The parties may raise such additional issues, contentions and arguments as may reasonably arise from the facts, applicable law and constitutional questions involved in the present matter.

17.5. The decision of the Moot court Committee shall be final and binding on all participants in all matters relating to the competition.

17.6. The teams may submit a compendium containing the materials which a team may wish to submit before the adjudicators' panel in support of their oral submission through the bench clerk.

17.7. The team members shall not disclose their identity or that of their institution in compendium except the team code allotted to the team. any such disclosures shall lead to disqualification.

18. ANONYMITY

18.1. Participating teams shall be identified solely by the Team Codes allotted by the Organizing Committee.

18.2. Disclosure of the identity of the institution or participants during any stage of the Competition shall attract penalties, including disqualification.

19. INTERPRETATION OF RULES

The Organizing Committee reserves the right to interpret, amend, modify or supplement these Rules at any stage of the Competition. The decision of the Organizing Committee in all matters relating to the Competition shall be final and binding on all participating teams.

20. PLAGIARISM

The Memorials submitted for the Competition shall be the original work of the participants. The plagiarism content in the Memorial shall not exceed 15%. Any Memorial found to contain plagiarism beyond the prescribed limit may be liable for disqualification at the discretion of the Organizing Committee.

21.DESK REGISTRATION

Registration will begin at Dr. M.G.R. Educational & Research Institute, Chennai at 1.30 PM and will be followed by the inaugural ceremony after which fixtures will be made by draw of slots.

22.AWARDS

PRIZES & AWARDS

WINNER TEAM

₹ 50,000

+ Trophy
+ Certificate

RUNNER-UP TEAM

₹ 30,000

+ Trophy
+ Certificate

BEST MEMORIAL

₹ 15,000

+ Trophy
+ Certificate

BEST RESEARCHER

₹ 15,000

+ Trophy
+ Certificate

BEST SPEAKER
(MALE)

₹ 15,000

+ Trophy
+ Certificate

BEST SPEAKER
(FEMALE)

₹ 15,000

+ Trophy
+ Certificate

REGISTRATION FORM

(Should be filled in CAPITAL Letter only)

Name of the Institution :

Address :

Mail ID of the Institution :

Contact no of the Institution:

Name of the Counsel-I :

Program & Year of Study :

Contact no & WhatsApp no. :

Email ID:

Attested Passport
Size Photo

Name of the Counsel-II :

Program & Year of Study :

Contact no & WhatsApp no. :

Email ID:

Attested Passport
Size Photo

Name of the Researcher:

Program & Year of Study:

Contact no:

Email ID:.....

Attested Passport
Size Photo

Name of the Staff Coordinator:

Designation of the Staff Coordinator:.....

Contact Number:

Email ID:

Amount paid for registration:

Accommodation: Yes / No

Mode of Payment.....

Name of the Bank:

Transaction No & Date:

This is to certify that the above-mentioned participants are bona-fide students of this institution who would participate in the Moot Court Competition Organized by your institution.

Signature of Staff Co-ordinator

Signature of the Head of the Institution

DECLARATION

Enclosures:

1. Hard copy of the Payment receipt.
2. Photocopy of the college identity card.
3. Registration form.

We affirm that all the information provided in the registration form is true. Further, we declare that the institution and its team members will abide by all the rules and regulations as notified throughout the period of the competition.

(Signature – Counsel 1)

(Signature – Counsel 2)

(Signature – Researcher)

(Faculty-In-Charge)

(Head of the Department)

(Dean of Law Department)

(Official Seal of the Institution)

CONTACT DETAILS FOR QUERIES

FACULTY CONVENORS

MRS. AZIMATHUL MARSHIYA M

Assistant Professor, Faculty of Law

Dr. M.G.R. Educational and Research Institute, Chennai.

mcs@drmgrdu.ac.in

MR. VENKATESAN M

Assistant Professor, Faculty of Law

Dr. M.G.R. Educational and Research Institute, Chennai.

STUDENT COORDINATORS

SHRADHA WARRIER-74491 42087

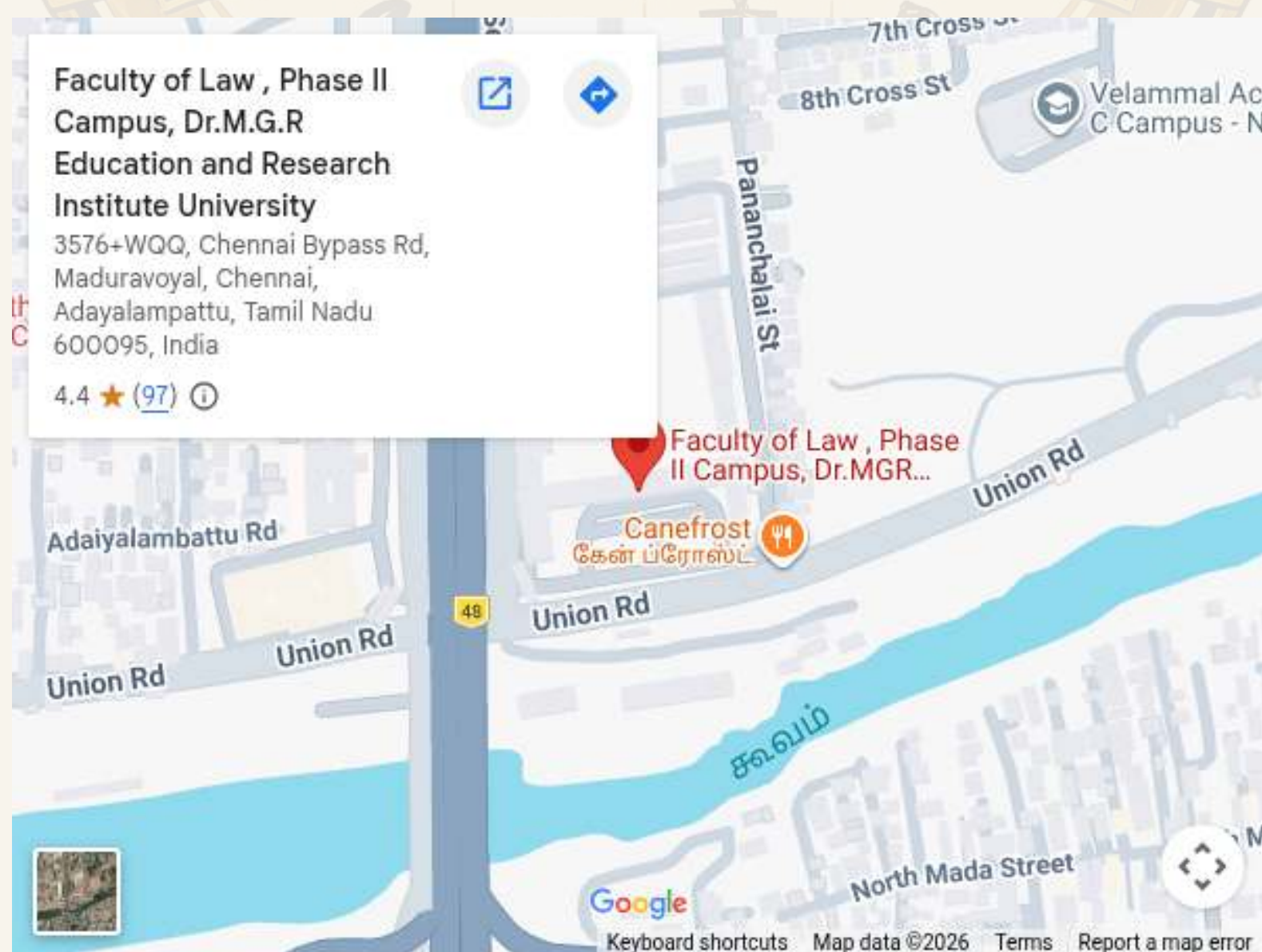
HARINI SREE S - 88380 51449

SANGAVI T -95666 54299

VIGASINI S -97513 71132

VINOTH RAJ P -63830 49485

UNIVERSITY LOCATION MAP





Dr. M.G.R.
EDUCATIONAL AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE
UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY WITH GRADED AUTONOMY STATUS
(An ISO 91001 : 2015 Certified Institution)



ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Prof.Dr.N.Devanathan, Professor
Prof.Dr.P.B.Pankaja, Professor
Dr.A.J.Kandasamy, Associate Professor
Dr.J.James, Assistant Professor
Mrs.Thenmozhi, Assistant Professor
Mrs.A.R.Vijayalakshmi, Assistant Professor
Mr.M.Shankarapandiyan Assistant Professor
Mrs. Jeevitha R, Assistant Professor
Mrs.N.UmaChitra, Assistant Professor
Mrs.K.Sirisha, Assistant Professor
Mrs.G.Saraswathy, Assistant Professor
Mrs.D.Vijayalakshmi, Assistant Professor
Mrs.Sindhuja, Assistant Professor
Mrs. Archana S, Assistant Professor
Mrs.Saranya L, Assistant Professor
Ms.S.Karthiga, Assistant Professor
Mrs.L.Ranjitha, Assistant Professor
Mrs.Jermy Sudhanthira J, Assistant Professor
Mrs.V. Kamalapriya, Assistant Professor
Mrs.Mahimaa Jain, Assistant Professor
Mr.N.Kishore, Assistant Professor
Mrs.Priyadharshini R, Assistant Professor
Mr.T.M.Soundararajan, Assistant Professor
Mr.Subramaniam S, Assistant Professor
Mr.S.R.Bhuvanesh, Assistant Professor
Ms. Azhahiya Meenaal V, Assistant Professor
Mrs.Shreevardhini, Assistant Professor
Mrs.Swathi S, Assistant Professor
Mrs.SGP.Jayashree, Assistant Professor
Mrs.B.K.Kamaliha Kamakshi, Assistant Professor
Ms. Srinithi, M S, Assistant Professor