



HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE CHALLA KONDAIAH MEMORIAL SIDDHARTHA

5th NATIONAL LEGAL FEST – 2026

(18th December 2026 to 20th December 2026)



Smt. Velagapudi Durgamba Siddhartha School of Law

A constituent institution of Siddhartha Academy of Higher Education (Deemed to be University)

Kanuru, Vijayawada, Krishna District,
Andhra Pradesh - 520007



PROLOGUE

Smt. Velagapudi Durgamba Siddhartha School of Law, a constituent institution of Siddhartha Academy of Higher Education (Deemed to be University), Kanuru, formerly known as Smt. Velagapudi Durgamba Siddhartha Law College, was established as an eminent institution by the Siddhartha Academy of General and Technical Education in the year 1987 to promote perennial excellence in the discipline of law, nurturing and creating top-tier legal human resources responsive to the changing needs of society. Acclaimed as a renowned legal education institution, it is dedicated to imparting quality-based, value-driven legal education that fosters socially responsive and ethically compliant legal professionals. The institution maintains a consistent and credible track record in promoting quality-based legal education blended with wisdom, standing as a beacon of excellence among centres of legal learning.

The institution is named after the late Smt. Velagapudi Durgamba, a renowned woman philanthropist and wife of the illustrious first-generation visionary industrialist and I.C.S. officer in Andhra, the late Sri Velagapudi Rama Krishna, founder of the K.C.P. group of industries. Situated on the National Highway, proximate to the capital city of Andhra Pradesh, the campus spans a total extent of 10,674 square meters.

The institution officially became a constituent part of the Siddhartha Academy of Higher Education (A Deemed to be University) with effect from July 2026, with due approvals from the Bar Council of India (B C I) and the University Grants Commission (UGC). It is also ISO certified for its quality, predictable, courteous and stakeholder-friendly educational services. Reflecting its status under the university framework, the School of Law offers a comprehensive spectrum of undergraduate, postgraduate and doctoral programmes in law, comprising the 3-year LL.B. course for graduates of any discipline and the 5-year B.A. LL.B. and B.B.A. LL.B. integrated courses after +2. At the postgraduate level, it offers Master of

Laws (LL.M.) programmes in Corporate Law and Intellectual Property Rights, and in Constitutional Law and Administrative Law. It also offers a Ph.D. programme in law in both full-time and part-time modes. The institution has been equipped with a vibrant and functional Legal Aid Clinic since 2005 to render free legal assistance to the poor and indigent and to generate awareness among the vulnerable and unaware sections of society.

The institution is endowed with the finest human resources, encompassing talented faculty members and other supportive staff, along with all modern infrastructural facilities, including a well-stocked and continuously updated library and a moot court hall, creating an academic ambience in an ideal environment. Apart from all this, a constant and continuous endeavour is made to blend theory with practice so as to enable students to apply their classroom learning to real-life situations, enhancing their capacities and helping them realise their paramount role as social engineers in promoting, fostering and implementing the Constitutional values of equality, liberty, fraternity, human dignity and the rule of law.

Accordingly, the focus of the institution has always been to give equal importance to academic and co-curricular activities, which include, inter alia: classroom teaching, group teaching, moot court sessions, case studies, legal clinics and internships, so as to give our students varied and vast experience and exposure to grasp the different facets of law and to bridge the gap between the law in the books and the law in action.



THE FEST AT A GLANCE

- **Dates:** 18th December 2026 to 20th December 2026
- **Venue:** Smt. Velagapudi Durgamba Siddhartha School of Law, Kanuru, Vijayawada
- **Events:** National Moot Court Competition and Legal Quiz Competition
- **Memorials:** Soft copies by email on or before 10th December 2026
- **Prizes:** Cash prizes worth **Rs. 1,05,000/-** along with trophies and certificates

A BRIEF NOTE ON THE HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE CHALLA KONDAIAH

SIDDHARTHA 5th NATIONAL LEGAL FEST – 2026



With the backdrop and rich experience of successfully organising four National Legal Fests thus far, the institution now proposes to organise the Siddhartha 5th National Legal Fest – 2026 in the fond and sacred memory of an outstanding legal luminary and jurist, Late Hon'ble Sri Justice Challa Kondaiah, former Chief Justice of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh, for promoting his great legacy and the ideals he cherished throughout his life. Hon'ble Sri Justice Challa Kondaiah was a popular judge with a humane approach and was instrumental in bringing about many progressive changes in the management and administration of charitable and endowment institutions in the combined State of Andhra Pradesh. The Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1987 was his brainchild, as it was enacted on the basis of his recommendations. Sri **Challa Rajendra Prasad**, Executive Chairman, CCL Products (India) Ltd., has generously come forward to sponsor the Legal Fest every year in the sacred memory of his beloved father, for promoting excellence in the discipline of law. Accordingly, the Hon'ble Sri Justice Challa Kondaiah Memorial Siddhartha National Legal Fest is organised every academic year in the month of December.

This year's Fest holds special significance, as it is the first edition to be organised after the institution became a constituent School of Law of the Siddhartha Academy of Higher Education (Deemed to be University), and the event has been designed befitting the occasion.

The Legal Fest comprises the Moot Court Competition and the Legal Quiz Competition. The Moot Court Competition, the signature event of the Fest, provides a platform for law students across India to hone their advocacy, argumentative and analytical skills by taking part in simulated court proceedings. Participants present their arguments on a novel and complex legal problem of contemporary significance before a panel of judges, displaying their legal acumen, intellectual talent and advocacy skills in a courtroom environment that prepares them to become competent legal professionals catering to the changing needs of society. The event is designed to foster critical thinking and practical legal knowledge, offering students an invaluable opportunity to apply theoretical concepts in a courtroom setting. The previous edition of the Fest received a tremendous response from law schools and colleges across India, with more than thirty teams registering and participating.

MOOT PROPOSITION

1. The Republic of Indica had been under the British colonial rule for about more than 250 years. After a saga of sustained struggles for self rule and freedom, it got independence on August 15, 1947. The members of the Constituent Assembly of the Republic of Indica elected indirectly on the basis of limited franchise, comprising mostly prominent freedom fighters of great eminence, after prolonged and protracted debates, discussions, and deliberations has come out with one of the finest Constitutions built on certain core values which include inter alia: Democratic form of Government, Dual polity, Secularism, independence of judiciary, division of powers, free and fair elections, etc.,. Further, the Constitution has explicitly recognized that the nationality of people living within the territory of Indica is based on a certain shared ideas of common identity, beliefs, practices, legacy etc., by completely debunking any nexus between one's nationality and religion.

2. The architects of the Constitution of Indica, during the course of discussions and deliberations in the Constituent Assembly had unequivocally articulated their entrenched beliefs and ideals about importance of free and fair elections in a Constitutional democratic polity and impartial and independent functioning of the Election Commission in fostering the same. Accordingly, the architects of the Constitution had separately crafted a specific Part, viz., Part XV, exclusively dealing with the appointment, conditions and tenure of office of the Chief Election Commissioner and other election commissioners and powers, functions and duties of the Election Commission for ensuring free and fair elections. Accordingly, Article 324 (2) of the Constitution of Indica provided that the Chief Election Commissioner and other election commissioners, shall subject to any law made by Parliament, be appointed by the President of Indica. However, the Parliament of the Republic of Indica didn't make any law for more than 70 years after the

adoption and enforcement of its Constitution, conferring wide discretion and power to the Prime Minister to pick and appoint any person of his/her liking as Chief Election Commissioner and other election commissioners, in the absence of any specific guidelines even in the Business Conduct Rules of the Central Government formulated under Article 77 of the Constitution, leading to the appointment of certain dubious persons from the bureaucracy as Chief Election Commissioner and other election commissioners in a preponderance of cases, adversely affecting the institutional integrity and impartial functioning of the Election Commission of Indica, apart from the absence of a level playing field in the whole ecosystem of conduct of elections.

3. While things stood thus, a five-member Constitutional Bench of the Apex Court of Republic of Indica in "***Anoop Baranwal v. Union & others***" filed by public spirited individuals, after extensively adverting to the debates and discussions in the Constituent Assembly, has held that there should be no executive dominance in the appointment and fixing of terms and conditions of the Chief Election Commissioner and other election commissioners as it would result in the serious dilution of impartial and independent functioning and institutional integrity of the Election Commission, apart from erosion of people's faith, trust and confidence in the electoral process. Therefore, the Court declared that the Chief Election Commissioner and other election commissioners should be appointed by a tripartite committee, comprising the Prime Minister, the Chief Justice of Indica or his nominee judge and the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, if there is no recognized leader of the opposition party, then the leader of the largest majority party in the Lok Sabha, until the parliament enacts a law on the subject. Further, the Apex Court has also come out with a set of guidelines for facilitating and ensuring transparent, accountable, and impartial functioning of the Election Commission of Indica by way of interim measure until the Parliament come out with a law on the subject. However, after the pronouncement of this trend setting judgment by laying down the cardinal principle "that executive

dominance in the appointment of Chief Election Commissioner and other election commissioners should not be allowed as it goes against the letter and spirit of rule of law and free and fair elections" the Parliament has come out with a specific legislation titled "The Chief Election Commissioner and Other Election Commissioners (Appointment, Conditions of Service and Term of Office) Act, 2023" and which explicitly provided that the appointment of the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners shall be appointed by a tripartite committee by its majority decision, comprising the Prime Minister, and a Cabinet Minister nominated by the Prime Minister, and the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, from the names suggested by a search committee or even by going beyond the names recommended by the search committee and further provided lifelong immunity to the Chief Election Commissioner and other election commissioners for any acts done or words uttered during the course of discharge of their duties and functions, though such lifelong immunity was not given to any person holding a Constitutional office.

4. Accordingly, the above described law made by the Parliament by negating and nullifying the cardinal principle laid down in the Anoop Baranwal's case for the exclusion of executive dominance in the appointment of the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners was impugned and challenged by a credible public spirited society under the name and style "Society for Democratic Reforms" initiated by certain public spirited individuals actuated solely by public interest before the "Siddhartham Moot Court Panel". In fact, the said society has filed a plethora of public interest litigations before the Apex Court in the past for fostering and promoting the exercise of informed choice of voters and electoral reforms for strengthening the democratic process in the Republic of Indica.

5. The Petitioner association has challenged the aforementioned impugned Act on the grounds *inter-alia*: that the independence of election commission is a constitutional necessity or *a sine qua non* in a functioning democracy like Republic of Indica and the impugned law has struck at the very edifice of it by allowing the executive dominance in the appointment of the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners affecting adversely the very integrity and impartial functioning of the Election Commission and such executive dominance in the appointment process would result in the serious erosion of peoples' faith, trust and confidence in the electoral process and which in its turn seriously undermines democratic process and further, like judiciary, the Election Commission should be fearless and absolutely impartial and unbiased and which could be feasible only when the appointment was made by an independent and impartial appointing body sans any dominant influence of executive and the impugned law by allowing executive dominance in the appointment process has allowed the ruling dispensation to choose its own handpicked persons as Chief Election Commissioners and other Election Commissioners, who would be beholden to it and thus, the whole process is almost akin to a cricket player choosing his own umpire striking at the edifice of the level playing field and furthermore, the conduct of free and fair elections is a part of the basic structure of Constitution and therefore, it can never be tinkered with or diluted under any circumstances and even the debates and deliberations of the Constituent Assembly stridently entrench this idea and as such the appointment of Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners should inspire the confidence of the people at large by making it transparent, objective, fair, just and reasonable and the Election Commission of Indica is armed with enormous powers for superintendence, direction and conduct of elections along with exercise a wide nature of quasi-judicial powers in regard to registration and recognition of political parties, enforcing model code of conduct, allotment of symbols, establishment of election tribunals, determining splits of political parties etc., and these

functions could be discharged effectively and efficaciously only by an independent and impartial Election Commission. The Society further argued that the conferring of lifelong impunity to the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners is a grave constitutional anomaly aimed at promoting "QUID PRO QUO" and the past history of appointment of Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners obviously didn't inspire confidence of the people except in some isolated cases and the increasing criminalization of politics and entry of increasing number of persons with criminal antecedents into legislative bodies and influence of money and muscle power and other extraneous factors in the electoral process further highlight the momentous role of Election Commission to stem the rot and which could effectively discharged by only by an independent and impartial election commission and therefore, sought the overruling of the Act on the ground of its Constitutional non-tenability by upholding the cardinal principle laid down in the Anoop Baranwal's case.

6. However, the Republic of Indica has stoutly resisted and contested the Public Interest Litigation filed by the petitioner's Society on the grounds *inter alia*: that the petitioner had no *locus standi* to file the PIL on the subject as there was no legislative vacuum on the subject unlike in other cases warranting attracting of PIL jurisprudence and the law was passed in accordance with the true intent and wishes of the founding architects of the Constitution as reflected in Article 324 (2) and any judicial meddling on the subject would not only disturbs the Constitutional scheme of division of powers between the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary, forming a part of the basic structure of the Constitution, apart from tantamount to judicial overreach and even if there was really any "*causus omissus"* in the existing law for a mere sake of argumentation though it can never be construed as acceded by the respondent and yet it was not for the judiciary to step into the

domain of legislature as it is obviously for the parliament to act upon it and therefore, pleaded for the upholding of the impugned legislation.

7. Based on the contentions and arguments of the petitioner and the counter-contentions of the respondent, the following questions have been formulated for adjudication.

QUESTIONS FOR DETERMINATION AND ADJUDICATION

1. Whether the Society for Democratic Reforms had *Locus Standi* to file the PIL?
2. Whether the impugned law by permitting executive dominance in the appointment process affects the independent functionality of Election Commission and thereby contravenes the basic structure of the Constitution of the Republic of Indica?
3. Whether Section 16 of the impugned Act, giving lifelong immunity to the Chief Election Commissioner and Election Commissioners is in consonance with the Scheme and core values of the Constitution?
4. Whether the judicial interference or meddling on the subject would in any manner dilutes the division of powers, leading to contravention of basic structure of the Constitution, besides amounting to judicial overreach?

***Participants are at liberty to formulate any other ancillary question which they might conceive out of their ingenuity.**

Note:

1. The Constitution, Judicial system and laws of the Republic of Indica are in *pari materia* with those of the Union of India.

2. For the purpose of this competition, Siddhartham Moot court shall be assumed as the Apex Court.

MOOT COURT RULES

1. Memorial Submission Guidelines

A. FONT AND FORMATTING REQUIREMENTS:

- The body of the Memorial must be typed in Times New Roman, font size 12, with 1.5 line spacing.
- Footnotes, if any, must be in Times New Roman, font size not less than 10, with single line spacing.
- Each page must have a margin of at least one inch on all sides.
- The Memorial shall not exceed 25 typed pages, excluding the Cover Page, Table of Contents, List of Abbreviations and Index of Authorities.
- Citations must follow a uniform mode of citation, preferably The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation (21st or 22nd Edition).

B. STRUCTURE OF THE MEMORIAL:

The Memorial shall consist of the following parts, in the order given below:

I. Cover Page
II. Table of Contents
III. List of Abbreviations
IV. Index of Authorities
V. Statement of Jurisdiction
VI. Statement of Facts
VII. Issues Formulated
VIII. Summary of Arguments
IX. Arguments Advanced (with supporting authorities and precedents)
X. Prayer (in the court format)

The Cover Page shall contain the name of the Court, the cause title, the side represented (Petitioner or Respondent) and the Team Code at the top right corner.

C. SUBMISSION DETAILS:

- Soft copies of the Memorials for both sides (Petitioner and Respondent) shall be submitted only by email to **svdlegalfest@gmail.com**, in both MS Word (.docx) and PDF formats, on or before 10th **December 2026 (23:59 hours IST).**

- The email shall bear the subject line "Memorial: Siddhartha 5th National Legal Fest – 2026 [Team Code]", and the files shall be named "[Team Code]_Petitioner" and "[Team Code]_Respondent".
- Each team shall **submit** 04 (four) printed copies of the Memorial for each side at the time of desk registration. The printed copies must be identical to the soft copies submitted by email.
- The Cover Page of the printed Memorial shall be in blue colour for the Petitioner and in red colour for the Respondent. Use bond or chart paper for the Cover Page.
- The name of the institution or the names of the participants must not appear anywhere in the Memorial (including the file names and document properties). Only the Team Code allotted to the team shall be typed at the top right corner of the Cover Page.
- No changes or corrections to the Memorial shall be permitted after its submission.

D. PENALTIES:

- Late submission of soft copies: deduction of 5 marks for each day (or part thereof) of delay.
- Exceeding the page limit: deduction of 2 marks for each additional page.
- Disclosure of the identity of the team or institution in the Memorial, or plagiarism, shall render the team liable to disqualification.

E. COPYRIGHT AND OTHER DETAILS:

- The Organising Committee shall hold the exclusive copyright over all the Memorials submitted by the participating teams and may use them for academic and non-commercial purposes.

2. Rules Governing the Moot Court Competition

1. The Competition is open to students currently enrolled in the LL.B. (3-year) and integrated LL.B. (5-year) degree courses in Bar Council of India (BCI) recognised universities, including deemed to be universities, and law colleges.
2. Each team shall consist of three members (two Mooters and one Researcher). Substitution of team members after the allotment of Team Codes shall not be permitted without the prior approval of the Organising Committee.
3. The Competition shall be conducted in four stages, namely, the Preliminary, Quarterfinal, Semi-final and Final rounds.
4. There will be two preliminary rounds in which each team must argue once as the Petitioner and once as the Respondent. No team shall face the same team more than once in the preliminary rounds. The scores from both preliminary rounds shall be averaged to determine the overall score. In the event of a tie in the Preliminary rounds, the team with the higher Memorial score shall be preferred. The score of a team in each preliminary round shall be its oral score out of 100. Memorial scores shall be used only to break ties.

5. The eight teams securing the highest marks in the Preliminary rounds shall qualify for the Quarterfinals. The Quarterfinal, Semi-final and Final rounds shall be held on a knock-out basis. Sides in the Quarterfinal, Semi-final and Final rounds shall be decided by draw of lots.
6. In the Preliminary rounds, each team shall get 30 minutes (inclusive of rebuttal). The two Mooters may divide the time between them, but no Mooter shall argue for more than 20 minutes. The Petitioner may rebut and the Respondent may sur-rebut within the allotted time.
7. In the Quarterfinal and Semi-final rounds, each team shall get 30 minutes for arguments and 2 minutes for rebuttal. The Petitioner may rebut and the Respondent may sur-rebut within the allotted time.
8. In the Final round, each team shall get 40 minutes for arguments and 5 minutes for rebuttal. The Petitioner may rebut and the Respondent may sur-rebut within the allotted time.
9. Any extension of time shall be at the sole discretion of the Bench. A time-keeper shall indicate the time remaining to the Mooters.
10. The Memorials for each side shall be evaluated separately, and each Memorial shall carry 100 marks. The best Memorial shall be evaluated on the basis of the aggregate score of both Memorials
11. Basis of Evaluation of Marks for Memorials:
    - Cause Title, Form and Index: 10
    - Jurisdiction of the Court: 10
    - Linking of Pertinent Law to Facts and Precedents, Analysis, and Drawing of Inferences and Conclusions: 35
    - Relief(s) Prayed For: 20
    - Format and Citation: 10
    - Quality of Language: 10
    - Adherence to the Guidelines: 5
12. Oral arguments shall ordinarily be confined to the submissions made in the Memorials; however, this is not mandatory.
13. The oral arguments of each Mooter shall be evaluated for 50 marks on the basis given below, and the oral score of a team for each side shall be the aggregate of the marks secured by both its Mooters.
14. Basis of Evaluation of Marks for Oral Arguments:
    - Addressing the Court, Gait and Gesture, Tone and Tenor, Voice Modulation, Time Management and Court Etiquette: 5
    - Formulation of Issues, Linking Facts with Applicable Law, Binding Precedents, Drawing of Inferences and Conclusions, Depth of Knowledge and Command over Language: 25
    - Novelty, Clarity, Ingenuity, Brevity and Reasonability of Arguments: 5
    - Answering the Queries of the Judges: 10

- Rebuttal / Sur-rebuttal: 5

15. The Researcher of each team shall take a written Researchers'Test on the moot proposition and allied areas of law, to be conducted during the Fest. The Researcher securing the highest marks shall be declared the Winner of the Researchers'Test.
16. Participants shall be dressed in formal court attire (black and white). Advocates' gowns and bands shall not be worn.
17. Participants shall not disclose the name of their institution in the courtroom. Teams shall be identified only by their Team Codes.
18. Scouting, that is, watching the oral rounds of other teams, is strictly prohibited during the Preliminary rounds.
19. No participant shall use mobile phones or any other electronic devices during the oral rounds and during the Researchers'Test.
20. Requests for clarification on the moot proposition shall be sent by email on or before the date specified in the Timeline, and the clarifications shall be communicated to all the registered teams by email.
21. The decision of the Judges shall be final and binding. Any violation of these rules may result in the deduction of marks or disqualification at the discretion of the Organising Committee.
22. **The Organising Committee reserves the right to modify these rules, and any modification shall be communicated to all the registered teams by email.**

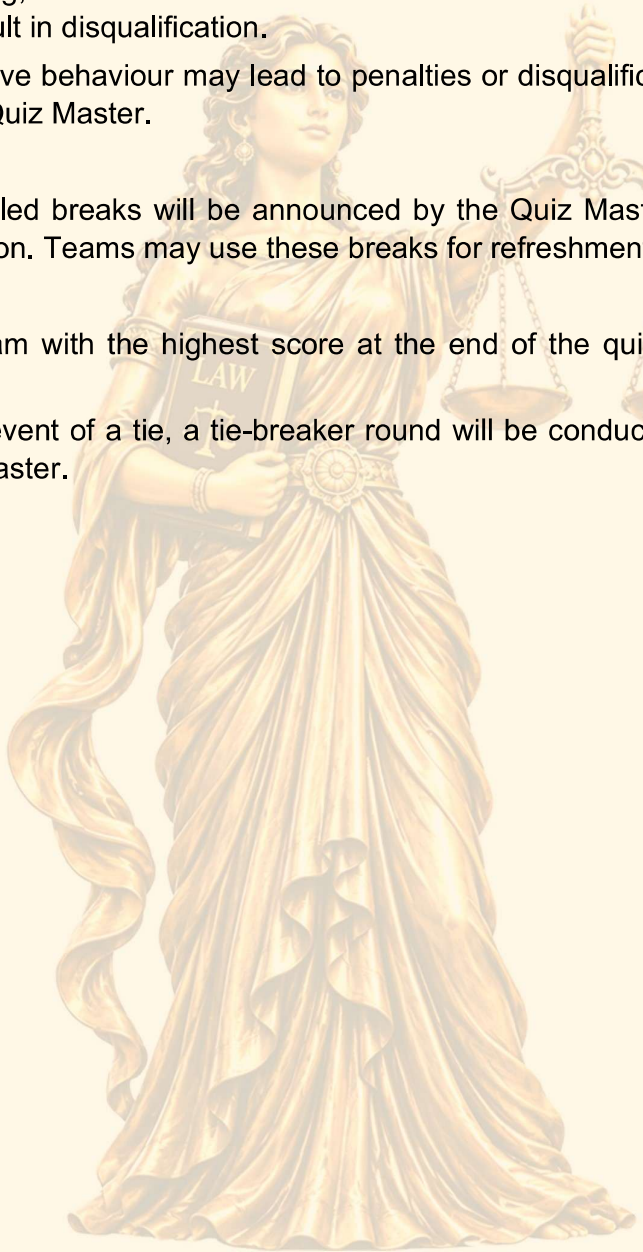


QUIZ RULES

1. The Competition is open to students currently enrolled in the LL.B. (3-year) and integrated LL.B. (5-year) degree courses in BCI recognised universities and law colleges.
2. **Teams and Participants:**
   - Each team must consist of exactly two participants.
3. **Quiz Master:**
   - The Quiz Master will preside over the quiz, ask the questions, manage the flow of the quiz and resolve any disputes as the apex adjudicator.
   - The decisions of the Quiz Master shall be final on all matters, including questions, answers and disputes.
4. **Question Format:**

   Questions will encompass a range of legal topics, including:
   - General legal principles and concepts
   - Specific Acts and statutes
   - Notable and landmark case laws
   - Audio-visual questions
   - Contemporary legal topics, recent developments and emerging areas of law
   - The quiz will be conducted in both clockwise and anti-clockwise directions in each round.
5. **Answering Questions:**
   - Answers must be given verbally by one of the team members.
   - If a team answers incorrectly, the same question will be passed to the next team as per the order of seating allotted.
6. **Scoring:**
   - Correct answers will earn points as determined by the Quiz Master.
   - Each incorrect answer carries a negative mark of one.
   - The Scorer will announce the scores after the completion of each round in the clockwise and anti-clockwise directions.
7. **Timing:**
   - Each round and question will be timed as specified by the Quiz Master.

8. **Disputes and Challenges:**
    - Disputes or challenges regarding questions or answers must be raised immediately after the relevant question or round.
    - The Quiz Master will review and resolve disputes, and his/her decision shall be final and binding.
9. **Behaviour:**
    - Teams are expected to conduct themselves with respect and courtesy throughout the quiz competition.
    - Cheating, such as the use of unauthorised material or any electronic device, will result in disqualification.
    - Disruptive behaviour may lead to penalties or disqualification at the discretion of the Quiz Master.
10. **Breaks:**
    - Scheduled breaks will be announced by the Quiz Master at his/her absolute discretion. Teams may use these breaks for refreshments and discussion.
11. **Winning:**
    - The team with the highest score at the end of the quiz will be declared the winner.
    - In the event of a tie, a tie-breaker round will be conducted as decided by the Quiz Master.



PRIZES

The Winning Team of the Moot Court Competition shall be awarded a Trophy, a Cash Prize of **Rs. 30,000/-** and a Certificate of Appreciation of Merit.

The Runner-Up Team of the Moot Court Competition shall be awarded a Trophy, a Cash Prize of **Rs. 20,000/-** and a Certificate of Appreciation of Merit.

The Best Memorial shall be awarded a Trophy, a Cash Prize of **Rs. 10,000/-** and a Certificate of Appreciation of Merit.

The Best Mooter shall be awarded a Trophy, a Cash Prize of **Rs. 10,000/-** and a Certificate of Appreciation of Merit. The Best Mooter shall be adjudged on the basis of performance in the Preliminary rounds.

The Winner of the Researchers' Test shall be awarded a Trophy, a Cash Prize of **Rs. 10,000/-** and a Certificate of Appreciation of Merit.

All the members of the teams that qualify for the Quarterfinals and Semi-finals shall be awarded a Certificate of Appreciation of Merit. All the members of the other participating teams shall be awarded a Certificate of Participation.

The Winners of the Quiz shall be awarded a Trophy, a Cash Prize of **Rs. 15,000/-** and a Certificate of Appreciation of Merit, while the Runners-up shall be awarded a Trophy, a Cash Prize of **Rs. 10,000/-** and a Certificate of Appreciation of Merit. All the members of the other participating teams shall be awarded a Certificate of Participation.

STEPS TO BE FOLLOWED FOR REGISTRATION

1. **REGISTRATION PROCESS:**

   Teams from each participating institution are required to fill in the online registration form available at: **https://forms.gle/ZyqChpWfuhb41EQv9**

2. **REGISTRATION FEES:**

   The registration fee for each participating team of three students is applicable for participation in the Moot Court, the Quiz or both events. If the students participating in the Moot Court and the Quiz are different, separate registration fees, including accommodation charges, shall be paid for each.

   Regular Registration:

   - With Accommodation: **Rs. 2,500/-**
   - Without Accommodation: **Rs. 2,000/-**

   Early Bird Registration:

   - With Accommodation: **Rs. 1,500/-**
   - Without Accommodation: **Rs. 1,000/-**

   The registration fee, once paid, shall not be refunded under any circumstances.

   Payment Details:

   The registration fee can be paid only through online RTGS/NEFT to the account given below:

   Account Holder Name: Prof. (Dr.) Ch. Divakar Babu, Principal, S.V.D. Siddhartha Law College

   Account Number: **33672200002400**

   Bank: Canara Bank, VRSEC Branch, Kanuru, Vijayawada - 520007

   IFSC Code: **CNRB0013367.**

3. Participants are required to send their travel itinerary and accommodation requirements by email to **svdlegalfest@gmail.com** on or before the last date for the submission of soft copies of the Memorials, that is, 10th December 2026.

4. Immediately after filling in the online registration form, and in any case on or before the last date for registration (14th November 2026 for Early Bird Registration and 25th November 2026 for Regular Registration), each team shall send the following by email to svdlegalfest@gmail.com, with the subject line “Registration: Siddhartha 5th National Legal Fest – 2026 [Name of the Institution]”:

(a) a scanned copy of the authorisation letter signed by the Head of the Institution; and

(b) the payment details, namely the UTR / transaction reference number, date and amount paid (a screenshot of the payment may also be attached).

Registration shall be confirmed only after the payment is verified, and Team Codes shall be allotted only to confirmed teams. The original authorisation letter shall be produced at the time of desk registration.

5. Accommodation will be provided starting from 8:00 PM on 17th December 2026 till 8:00 PM on 20th December 2026.

TIMELINE

EVENT	DATE
RELEASE OF BROCHURE	30th October 2026
COMMENCEMENT OF REGISTRATION	30th October 2026
LAST DATE FOR EARLY BIRD REGISTRATION	14th November 2026
CLOSURE OF REGISTRATION	25th November 2026
ALLOTMENT OF TEAM CODES	26th November 2026
LAST DATE FOR SEEKING CLARIFICATIONS ON THE MOOT PROPOSITION	28th November 2026
LAST DATE FOR ISSUING CLARIFICATIONS	29th November 2026
LAST DATE FOR SUBMISSION OF SOFT COPIES OF MEMORIALS BY EMAIL	10th December 2026
DESK REGISTRATION	18th December 2026

ORGANISING COMMITTEE

Our Perpetual Sponsor

Sri Challa Rajendra Prasad
Executive Chairman, CCL Products (India) Ltd.
(Son of Late Hon'ble Sri Justice Challa Kondaiah)

Chief Patron

Sri K. V. Chowdary, IRS.,
Chancellor
Siddhartha Academy of Higher Education (Deemed to be University)
Former Central Vigilance Commissioner (CVC) & Former Chairman, Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), Govt. of India

Patrons

Sri. M. Rajaiah, President
Siddhartha Academy of General and Technical Education
Sri. P. Lakshmana Rao, Secretary
Siddhartha Academy of General and Technical Education
Sri. S. Venkateswara Rao, Treasurer
Siddhartha Academy of General and Technical Education

Chief Advisor

Prof. (Dr.) Venkateswara Rao Paruchuri
Vice Chancellor
Siddhartha Academy of Higher Education (Deemed to be University)
Former Dean & Head of the Department and Professor of Mechanical Engineering, IIT Delhi

Advisors

Dr. A.V. Ratna Prasad
Pro-vice Chancellor,
Siddhartha Academy of Higher Education (Deemed to be University)
Dr. M. Ravichand
Registrar,
Siddhartha Academy of Higher Education (Deemed to be University)

Convener

Prof. (Dr.) Ch. Divakar Babu
Dean & Professor, Smt. Velagapudi Durgamba Siddhartha School of Law

Faculty Members

Dr. G. V. Ramaiah, Associate Professor
Dr. B. Srinivasa Rao, Associate Professor
Dr. Ch. Sreenivasa Rao, Associate Professor
Sri M. Panduranga, Assistant Professor
Sri V. Leela Krishna, Assistant Professor
Smt. Keya Sarkar, Assistant Professor
Ms. Aiswarya, Assistant Professor
Dr. K. Pragathi, Assistant Professor
Smt. M. Lakshmi Kumari, Assistant Professor
Dr. K. Rama Krishna Baba, Assistant Professor
Prof. (Dr.) I. Jagadeeswara Rao, Professor
Sri B. Krishna Prasad, Assistant Professor
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