

Dr. Harisingh Gour Memorial



5th Intra-Moot Court Competition

[14- 15 March 2026]

Department of Law,
Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar



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About **DR. HARISINGH GOUR VISHWAVIDYALAYA SAGAR**

Doctor Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya (formerly University of Saugor) was established on 18 July 1946 by Dr Harisingh Gour by a donation of his lifetime savings. The 18th University of India, the oldest and biggest University of Madhya Pradesh has perhaps The singular distinction of being founded by the exemplary munificence of a single person Sir Harisingh Gour who was a great jurist and legal luminary par excellence; he was a great patriot , philanthropist , educationist , and social reformer . He was the founding Vice-chancellor of University of Saugor, Delhi University and the vice-chancellor of Nagpur University. The Indian Postal Department issued a special stamp in his honour in 1976.

The University of Saugor was rechristened as Doctor Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya in 1983 by the State Legislature. The campus of university (1312.89 acres) is a finest picturesque campus in India.



About SCHOOL OF LAW

The Department of Law made its humble beginning in the year 1946 when the University of Saugor became functional. It is the oldest Law Department in Madhya Pradesh. It is indeed a matter of great privilege for the Department of Law that the founder of the University, Doctor Harisingh Gour, M.A., D.C.L., LL.D. (Cantab.), D.Litt., D.sc. , Member of the Inner Temple, Knight Bar at - Law and Member of Constituent Assembly. He was a renowned lawyer, great jurist and a social reformer.

The CBCS (Choice-Based-Credit System) has been introduced from academic session 2009-2010. The course curriculum is modified from time to time. At present the existing syllabus of B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) Five years integrated law course and LL.B. three years course is as per Legal Education Rules, 2008. The syllabus of LL.M. is as per UGC guidelines.



ABOUT MOOT COURT SOCIETY

The Moot Court Society of the School of Law, Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar, functions as a pivotal academic body dedicated to the systematic development of practical legal skills among law students with a focus on promoting excellence in advocacy, legal research and drafting. The society provides a structured platform for students to engage in simulated courtroom exercises and experiential learning.

Through the organization of intra- and inter-moot court competitions, training programmes, and skill-oriented workshops, the Society facilitates a comprehensive understanding of courtroom procedures, strengthens analytical and critical thinking abilities, and enhances advocacy skills. It also inculcates essential values of professional discipline, ethical conduct, and courtroom decorum.

By actively encouraging and supporting student participation in reputed national and international moot court competitions, the Moot Court Society aims to prepare students for the demands of professional practice and to cultivate a culture of academic excellence and competitive advocacy.

ABOUT THE COMPETITION

The Intra-Moot Court Competition at the School of Law, Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar, is exclusively organized for the students of the School of Law with the objective of providing them an introductory and structured exposure to moot court practice within the university.

The competition is designed as a training and assessment platform, where participating students engage in simulated court proceedings, including the drafting of written memorials and oral advocacy before a judicial panel. Through this exercise, students gain practical familiarity with courtroom decorum, procedural rules, and the art of legal argumentation.

The Intra-Moot Court Competition aims to strengthen core legal competencies, such as legal research, issue identification, analytical reasoning, application of law to facts, and effective public speaking. It also functions as an internal selection and grooming mechanism, enabling the School of Law to identify promising mooters and systematically prepare them to represent the university in inter-university, national, and international moot court competitions. By restricting participation to students of the School of Law, the competition fosters a focused academic environment, encourages peer learning, and contributes to the overall professional development and academic excellence of law students within the institution.

MOOT PROPOSITION (ENGLISH)

Arjun Rao & Ors. vs. Union of Indiana & Ors.

The Union of Indiana is a federal polity governed by a written Constitution, which demarcates legislative powers between the Union and the States through a Seventh Schedule containing the Union List, State List, and Concurrent List. Education appears in Entry 25 of the Concurrent List, subject to Union standards under Entry 66 of the Union List.

In January 2026, Parliament enacted the University Grants Commission (Promotion of Equity and Prevention of Discrimination) Act, 2026 (hereinafter “the 2026 Act”). The stated objective of the Act is to ensure “uniform standards for prevention of discrimination, promotion of equity, and redressal of grievances in higher educational institutions across the country.”

The 2026 Act mandates the establishment of ‘Equity & Inclusion Committees’ in all universities - central, state, deemed, and private. These Committees are vested with powers to:

- 1.inquire into complaints of discrimination based on caste, gender, religion, language, region, disability, or any “other socially identifiable characteristic”;
- 2.issue binding directions to universities;
- 3.recommend suspension, termination, or disciplinary action against faculty members and administrative officials; and
- 4.impose monetary penalties on institutions for non-compliance.

MOOT PROPOSITION

(ENGLISH)

Section 12 of the 2026 Act empowers the UGC, a statutory body under Union legislation, to frame regulations having binding effect on all universities, notwithstanding any inconsistent State law or university statute.

Several States, including the State of Dakshin Pradesh, objected to the enactment, contending that:

- education administration and disciplinary control over universities fall substantially within the State domain;
- universities established under State legislation enjoy statutory autonomy; and
- Parliament has exceeded its legislative competence by regulating internal governance and disciplinary mechanisms of State universities.

The State Legislature of Dakshin Pradesh had already enacted the Dakshin Pradesh Universities (Fair Practices and Grievance Redressal) Act, 2022, which provided for grievance redressal cells with advisory powers but expressly excluded punitive jurisdiction. Following the enforcement of the 2026 Act, the UGC issued regulations directing all universities to align their statutes within six months, failing which grants would be withheld.

Acting under these regulations, the Equity & Inclusion Committee of Dakshin Pradesh National Law University (DPNLU) initiated proceedings against Dr. Arjun Rao, a tenured Professor of Sociology, on the basis of a complaint filed by certain students who alleged that, during classroom instruction on caste-related issues and forms of discrimination in India, his explanations were offensive and amounted to discriminatory classroom conduct.

MOOT PROPOSITION

(ENGLISH)

Without conducting a formal inquiry in accordance with university service rules, the Committee recommended Dr. Rao's suspension and issued a binding direction to the Vice-Chancellor to implement the same. The Vice-Chancellor complied, citing statutory compulsion under the 2026 Act.

Dr. Rao, along with the Faculty Association of DPNLU and the State of Dakshin Pradesh, filed a writ petition under Article 32 before the Supreme Court of Indiana, challenging- the constitutional validity of the 2026 Act, the legislative competence of Parliament to enact such a law; and the legality of actions taken pursuant to the Act. The Union of Indiana defended the legislation, arguing that:

- the Act is traceable to Entry 66 of the Union List (coordination and determination of standards in higher education);
- prevention of discrimination is an intrinsic constitutional value flowing from Articles 14, 15, and 21; and
- uniform national standards are essential to ensure equity in higher education.

Owing to conflicting judgments from various High Courts on the scope of Entry 66 and university autonomy, the matter has been referred to a Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court.

MOOT PROPOSITION

(ENGLISH)

ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION:

1. Whether the University Grants Commission (Promotion of Equity and Prevention of Discrimination) Act, 2026 is unconstitutional for lack of legislative competence under Article 246 read with the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India?
2. Whether Parliament, in exercise of its powers under Entry 66 of List I, can regulate the internal governance, disciplinary mechanisms, and service conditions of universities established under State legislation?
3. Whether the impugned Act and the actions taken thereunder violate the basic constitutional principles of federalism, institutional autonomy, and procedural due process guaranteed under Articles 14 and 21 of the Constitution of India?

MOOT PROPOSITION (हिंदी)

अर्जुन राव और अन्य बनाम इंडियाना यूनियन और अन्य

इंडियाना गणराज्य एक संघीय शासन प्रणाली है जो लिखित संविधान द्वारा शासित है। यह संविधान संघ सूची, राज्य सूची और समवर्ती सूची वाली सातवीं अनुसूची के माध्यम से संघ और राज्यों के बीच विधायी शक्तियों का विभेदन करता है। शिक्षा समवर्ती सूची की प्रविष्टि 25 में आती है और संघ सूची की प्रविष्टि 66 के अंतर्गत संघ के मानकों के अधीन है।

जनवरी 2026 में, संसद ने विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (समानता को बढ़ावा देना और भेदभाव की रोकथाम) अधिनियम, 2026 (जिसे आगे "2026 अधिनियम" कहा गया है) पारित किया। अधिनियम का घोषित उद्देश्य "देश भर के उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों में भेदभाव की रोकथाम, समानता को बढ़ावा देने और शिकायतों के निवारण के लिए एकसमान मानक सुनिश्चित करना" है।

2026 अधिनियम सभी विश्वविद्यालयों - केंद्रीय, राज्य, मान्यता प्राप्त और निजी - में 'समानता और समावेशन समितियों' की स्थापना अनिवार्य करता है। इन समितियों को निम्नलिखित अधिकार प्राप्त हैं:

1. जाति, लिंग, धर्म, भाषा, क्षेत्र, विकलांगता या किसी अन्य सामाजिक रूप से पहचान योग्य विशेषता के आधार पर भेदभाव की शिकायतों की जांच करना;
2. विश्वविद्यालयों को बाध्यकारी निर्देश जारी करना;
3. संकाय सदस्यों और प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों के निलंबन, बर्खास्तगी या अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई की सिफारिश करना; और
4. निर्देशों का पालन न करने पर संस्थानों पर आर्थिक दंड लगाना।

MOOT PROPOSITION (हिंदी)

2026 अधिनियम की धारा 12, केंद्र शासित प्रदेश के एक वैधानिक निकाय, यूजीसी को, किसी भी असंगत राज्य कानून या विश्वविद्यालय कानून के बावजूद, सभी विश्वविद्यालयों पर बाध्यकारी प्रभाव रखने वाले नियम बनाने का अधिकार देती है।

दक्षिण प्रदेश सहित कई राज्यों ने इस अधिनियम का विरोध करते हुए तर्क दिया कि:

1. विश्वविद्यालयों का शिक्षा प्रशासन और अनुशासनात्मक नियंत्रण मूलतः राज्य के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है;
2. राज्य विधान के तहत स्थापित विश्वविद्यालयों को वैधानिक स्वायत्तता प्राप्त है; और
3. संसद ने राज्य विश्वविद्यालयों के आंतरिक प्रशासन और अनुशासनात्मक तंत्र को विनियमित करके अपनी विधायी क्षमता का उल्लंघन किया है।

दक्षिण प्रदेश राज्य विधानमंडल ने पहले ही दक्षिण प्रदेश विश्वविद्यालय (निष्पक्ष व्यवहार एवं शिकायत निवारण) अधिनियम, 2022 पारित कर दिया था, जिसमें परामर्श शक्तियां प्राप्त शिकायत निवारण प्रकोष्ठों का प्रावधान था, लेकिन दंडात्मक अधिकार क्षेत्र को स्पष्ट रूप से बाहर रखा गया था। 2026 अधिनियम के लागू होने के बाद, यूजीसी ने सभी विश्वविद्यालयों को छह महीने के भीतर अपने नियमों को अधिनियम के अनुरूप बनाने का निर्देश देते हुए विनियम जारी किए, अन्यथा अनुदान रोक दिए जाएंगे।

इन विनियमों के तहत कार्रवाई करते हुए, दक्षिण प्रदेश राष्ट्रीय विधि विश्वविद्यालय (डीपीएनएलयू) की समता एवं समावेशन समिति ने समाजशास्त्र के स्थायी प्रोफेसर डॉ. अर्जुन राव के खिलाफ कुछ छात्रों द्वारा दायर शिकायत के आधार पर कार्यवाही शुरू की। छात्रों ने आरोप लगाया कि भारत में जाति संबंधी मुद्दों और भेदभाव के विभिन्न रूपों पर कक्षा में पढ़ाते समय, उनके स्पष्टीकरण आपत्तिजनक थे और भेदभावपूर्ण कक्षा आचरण के समान थे।

MOOT PROPOSITION (हिंदी)

विश्वविद्यालय सेवा नियमों के अनुसार औपचारिक जांच किए बिना ही समिति ने डॉ. राव के निलंबन की सिफारिश की और कुलपति को इसे लागू करने का बाध्यकारी निर्देश जारी किया। कुलपति ने 2026 अधिनियम के तहत वैधानिक बाध्यता का हवाला देते हुए इसका अनुपालन किया।

डॉ. राव ने डीपीएनएलयू के संकाय संघ और दक्षिण प्रदेश राज्य के साथ मिलकर भारतीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में अनुच्छेद 32 के तहत एक रिट याचिका दायर की, जिसमें 2026 अधिनियम की संवैधानिक वैधता, ऐसे कानून को अधिनियमित करने के लिए संसद की विधायी क्षमता और अधिनियम के तहत की गई कार्रवाइयों की वैधता को चुनौती दी गई।

इंडियाना संघ ने इस कानून का बचाव करते हुए तर्क दिया कि:

यह अधिनियम संघ सूची की प्रविष्टि 66 (उच्च शिक्षा में समन्वय और मानकों का निर्धारण) से संबंधित है;

भेदभाव की रोकथाम अनुच्छेद 14, 15 और 21 से प्राप्त एक अंतर्निहित संवैधानिक मूल्य है; और

उच्च शिक्षा में समानता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए समान राष्ट्रीय मानक आवश्यक हैं।

प्रविष्टियाँ 66 के दायरे और विश्वविद्यालय स्वायत्तता पर विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों के विरोधाभासी निर्णयों के कारण, यह मामला सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की संविधान पीठ को भेजा गया है।

MOOT PROPOSITION (हिंदी)

विचारणीय मुद्दे:

1. क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (समानता को बढ़ावा देना और भेदभाव की रोकथाम) अधिनियम, 2026, भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 246 और सातवीं अनुसूची के तहत विधायी क्षमता के अभाव के कारण असंवैधानिक है?
2. क्या संसद, सूची I की प्रविष्टि 66 के तहत अपनी शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, राज्य विधानमंडल द्वारा स्थापित विश्वविद्यालयों के आंतरिक प्रशासन, अनुशासनात्मक तंत्र और सेवा शर्तों को विनियमित कर सकती है?
3. क्या विवादित अधिनियम और उसके तहत की गई कार्रवाइयां भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 14 और 21 के तहत गारंटीकृत संघवाद, संस्थागत स्वायत्तता और प्रक्रियात्मक उचित प्रक्रिया के मूलभूत संवैधानिक सिद्धांतों का उल्लंघन करती हैं?

CLARIFICATORY NOTES

- The laws of Republic of Indiana, are in Pari-Materia to that of laws of India
- The moot proposition is purely hypothetical. Any resemblance to existing laws, cases, or persons is coincidental and intended solely for academic purposes.
- The constitutional validity of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 is not under challenge. Only the validity of the UGC (Promotion of Equity and Prevention of Discrimination) Act, 2026 and regulations framed thereunder may be questioned.
- Questions relating to policy wisdom, political desirability, or moral justification of the legislation are outside the scope of adjudication, except insofar as they bear upon constitutional validity.
- It is clarified that no challenge is raised to affirmative action or reservation policies per se, unless incidentally relevant to arguments on equality or legislative competence.

स्पष्टीकरणात्मक नोट्स

- भारत गणराज्य के कानून भारत के कानूनों के समान हैं।
- विचाराधीन प्रस्ताव पूरी तरह से काल्पनिक है। मौजूदा कानूनों, मामलों या व्यक्तियों से कोई भी समानता संयोगवश है और केवल अकादमिक उद्देश्यों के लिए है।
- विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अधिनियम, 1956 की संवैधानिक वैधता को चुनौती नहीं दी जा रही है। केवल यूजीसी (समानता को बढ़ावा देना और भेदभाव की रोकथाम) अधिनियम, 2026 और उसके तहत बनाए गए विनियमों की वैधता पर ही प्रश्न उठाया जा सकता है।
- विधायी नीतिगत बुद्धिमत्ता, राजनीतिक वांछनीयता या नैतिक औचित्य से संबंधित प्रश्न न्यायनिर्णय के दायरे से बाहर हैं, सिवाय उन मामलों के जहां वे संवैधानिक वैधता से संबंधित हों।
- यह स्पष्ट किया जाता है कि सकारात्मक कार्रवाई या आरक्षण नीतियों को स्वतः चुनौती नहीं दी जा रही है, जब तक कि वे समानता या विधायी क्षमता पर तर्कों से संयोगवश संबंधित न हों।

RULES FOR THE COMPETITION

I. GENERAL RULES

1. All participating teams shall strictly adhere to the timeline prescribed by the Organising Committee.
2. Registration is mandatory for participation in the competition. No registration or participation fee shall be charged.
3. The competition is open exclusively to Undergraduate (UG) Law students enrolled in either:
 - a. 3-Year LL.B. Programme, or
 - b. 5-Year Integrated Law Programme.
4. Each team shall consist of three (3) members, comprising:
 - a. Two (2) Mooters (Speakers), and
 - b. One (1) Researcher.
5. **The Researcher must be a student of the First Year of the B.A. LL.B. / LL.B. course.**
6. Date of Competition: 14 - 15 March 2026.
7. Venue of Competition: Moot Court Hall and other classrooms as allotted by the Organising Committee.
8. The dress code for all participants shall be strictly as prescribed by the Bar Council of India for Moot Court Competitions. Wearing a Black Coat is mandatory.
9. The competition shall be conducted in English and Hindi. However, there must be a minimum of four (4) teams in each language for that language category to be conducted.
10. Participants shall prepare and argue the case as if appearing before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.
11. All participating teams shall carry their own case laws, statutes, and authorities intended to be cited during oral submissions.
12. The decision of the judges with respect to evaluation of oral arguments and written memorials shall be final and binding. No dispute shall be entertained in this regard.
13. The total score of each team for 1st round shall be calculated by aggregating:
 - a. Memorial marks, and
 - b. Oral argument marks, as awarded by both judges.
14. The marks awarded for memorials shall be merged with the scores of the speakers of the respective team.
15. No separate marks shall be allotted to the Researcher as an independent participant.
16. Use of electronic devices, including but not limited to mobile phones, tablets, laptops, smart watches, or any digital aids, is strictly prohibited during oral rounds. Only printed materials, including memorials, case laws, statutes, and notes, shall be permitted.

II. RULES GOVERNING ROUNDS

1. The competition shall consist of following rounds:
 - **Preliminary Round (Knockout rounds)**
 - **Quarter Finals**
 - **Semi- Finals**
 - **Final Round**
2. During each of the above-mentioned rounds, the order in which the teams shall present their arguments is as follows:
 - Appellant/ Petitioner Speaker 1;
 - Appellant/ Petitioner Speaker 2;
 - Respondent Speaker 1;
 - Respondent Speaker 2;
 - Rebuttal: Petitioner- Any one of the Speaker.
 - Sur- rebuttal: Respondent - Any one of the Speaker.
3. Rebuttal & Sur- rebuttal Shall be permitted only at the discretion of Judge.
4. Team roles as either Petitioner or Respondent will be determined by a draw of lots prior to each round.
4. The team securing the highest aggregate score (Speaker 1 + Speaker 2 + Memorial) in the Preliminary Round in each Court shall qualify for the Quarter- Final Round.
5. The Top 4 teams from the Quarter Final Rounds shall qualify for the Semi-Final Round.
6. The Semi-Final rounds will be Knock out round.
7. The two winning teams from the Semi- Final rounds shall qualify for the Final round.
8. The team securing the highest score in the Final Round shall be declared as the Winner.
9. The team securing the second highest score in the Final Round shall be declared as the Runner-Up.
10. Courtroom allotment shall be notified prior to commencement of rounds.
11. Time Allocation for Oral Arguments:
 - **In Preliminary Rounds** Each team shall be allotted 20 minutes for arguments and 5 minutes for rebuttal & sur-rebuttal, if permitted.
 - **In Quarter Finals** Rounds Each team shall be allotted 25 minutes for arguments and 5 minutes for rebuttal & sur-rebuttal, if permitted.
 - **In Semi- Finals** Rounds Each team shall be allotted 30 minutes for arguments and 5 minutes for rebuttal & sur-rebuttal, if permitted.
 - **The Final Round** Each team shall be allotted 40 minutes for arguments and 5 minutes for rebuttal & sur-rebuttal, if permitted.

III. RULES GOVERNING MEMORIALS

A. Submission Requirements

- Each team shall submit three (3) copies of memorials for each side (total six (6) copies) in the prescribed format, within the stipulated deadline.
- The Memorial shall not contain any form of identification apart from the Team Code.
- Each team must prepare memorials from both side.
- The contents of the memorials must be original and shall not be generated using artificial intelligence tools. Plagiarism up to a maximum of 20% shall be permissible; any plagiarism beyond this limit shall attract deduction of marks.
- The memorials shall be submitted according to language of registration i.e. English or Hindi.

B. Memorial Format

Memorials shall strictly follow the structure given below:

- a. Title Page (1 Page)
 - b. Table of Contents (1 Page)
 - c. Index of Authorities along with Bibliography (1–2 Pages)
 - d. Statement of Jurisdiction (1 Page)
 - e. Statement of Facts (1–2 Pages)
 - f. Statement of Issues (1 Page)
 - g. Summary of Arguments (1–2 Pages)
 - h. Arguments Advanced (10–15 Pages)
 - i. Prayer Clause (1 Page)
- Team Code Must appear on the top right corner of the Title Page, if the Team Code is 20 then it should be written as “TC-20P” and “TC-20R”, here “P” stands for Petitioner and “R” stands for Respondent.

C. Formatting Specifications

1. Memorials shall be:

- Typed and stapled
- Covered with a paper cover:
 - Blue for Petitioner
 - Red for Respondent

2. Typing Specifications:

- Paper Size: A4
- Font Type: Times New Roman
- Font Size: 12
- Line Spacing: 1.5
- Margins: 1 inch on all sides

3. Footnotes:

- Font Type: Times New Roman
- Font Size: 10
- Line Spacing: 1

4. Teams may follow any standard citation method, provided that one uniform method is followed throughout the memorial.

5. Once submitted, memorials shall not be returned and no amendments shall be permitted under any circumstances.

6. Teams must carry their own copies of memorials for reference during the competition.

7. The Organising Committee shall not provide copies of memorials during the competition.

IV. MARKING CRITERIA FOR MEMORIALS

1. Each memorial marks (Petitioner and Respondent) shall be aggregated in determining the winners of Preliminary Round.

2. Memorial marks shall not be counted for determining team prizes in the Final Round.

3. The Best Memorial Award shall be decided on the basis of the score of memorials.

V. Memorial Evaluation Scheme

Sr. No.	Criteria	Marks
1	Articulate use of facts and law	10
2	Originality of thought and analysis	10
3	Grammar and format	10
4	Depth and extent of research	10
5	Clarity and organisation	10
	Total	50

VI. MARKING CRITERIA FOR ORAL ARGUMENTS

- Each speaker shall be evaluated out of 100 marks by each judge in all the rounds.
- The marking criteria shall be as follows:

Sr. No.	Criteria	Marks
1	Appreciation and application of facts	15
2	Substance of arguments	25
3	Advocacy skills	25
4	Court manners, response to questions, conduct	35
	Total	100

VII. Researcher's Test

- 1.The test will be conducted on 13th March 2025.
- 2.Only the team member designated as Researcher in the registration Form shall be allowed to appear in the test.
- 3.The language of the test will be be bilingual.
- 4.The winner of the test shall be determined by the highest score and will be awarded prize of the Best Researcher.

VI. PENALTY AND DISCIPLINARY PROVISIONS

- 1.Any violation of the rules, including but not limited to:
 - Exceeding time limits,
 - Improper conduct before the Bench,
 - Use of prohibited electronic devices,
 - Breach of dress code, or
 - Non-compliance with memorial specifications,may attract penalties.
- 2.Penalties may include:
 - Deduction of marks, or
 - Disqualification from the competition,depending on the gravity of the violation.
- 3.The Judges and/or the Organising Committee shall have absolute discretion to:
 - Determine the nature of the violation, and
 - Impose appropriate penalties.
- 4.The decision of the Judges and the Organising Committee in matters of discipline and penalties shall be final and binding, and no appeal or objection shall lie against such decision.

Prizes and Awards:

1. **Winner Team (English):** Rs 3000/-, Trophy and Certificate
2. **Winner Team (Hindi):** Rs 3000/-, Trophy and Certificate
3. **Runner-up Team (English):** Rs 2000/-, Trophy and Certificate
4. **Runner-up Team (Hindi):** Rs 2000/-, Trophy and Certificate
5. **Best Mooter:** Rs 1000/- and Certificate
6. **Best Memorial Petitioner:** Rs 1000/- and Certificate
7. **Best Memorial Respondent:** Rs 1000/- and Certificate
8. **Best Researcher:** Rs 1000/- and Certificate
9. **Participation E-Certificates to all the remaining participants.**

Note: Best Mooter having the highest score in the preliminary rounds shall be adjudged as a Best Mooter.



FEBRUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28

Feb. 13- Publication of Moot Proposition

Feb. 13- Start of Registration

Feb. 28 - Last date of seek clarification

MARCH

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

March 6- Last Date of Submission of Memorials

March 13 - Researcher Test

March 14- Preliminary & Quarter Final Rounds

March 15- Semi- Final & Final Rounds

REGISTRATION LINK



<https://forms.gle/chMLtdxVrNTTmQvt7>



PATRON

Prof. (Dr.) Yashwant Singh Thakur

Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor



Dean

Prof. (Dr.) Himanshu Pandey



Head

Prof. (Dr.) M. S. Bisen

The Organising Team



Co-ordinator
Prof. Mangalsingh S. Bisen
8888092111

Co-coordinator
Dr. Vivek Dubey
8358800320

Student Co-coordinator
Mr. Kuldeep Kesharwani
8319407703

Vivek Soni- B.A.LL.B. (10th sem.)	Himanshi Singh - B.A.LL.B. (10th sem.)
Raghav Raj -B.A.LL.B. (8th sem.)	Shruti Choudhary - B.A.LL.B. (8th sem.)
Shivang Sharma -B.A.LL.B. (8th sem.)	Ashutosh Pathak - B.A.LL.B. (6th sem.)
Arya Dubey - B.A.LL.B. (6th sem.)	Navneet Yadav -B.A.LL.B. (6th sem.)
Prashant Shukla - LL.B. (4th sem.)	Sakshi Sinha- B.A.LL.B. (4th sem.)
Vishal Ahirwar -LL.B. (4th sem.)	Diwakar Kumar - B.A. LL.B. (4th sem.)
Abhay Rathore - B.A.LL.B. (4th sem.)	Deeksha Chitrakule - B.A.LL.B. (4th sem.)