

PEOPLE'S EDUCATION SOCIETY'S
ADV. BALASAHEB APTE COLLEGE OF LAW

Prin. N.M. Kale Marg, Off Gokhale Road (S), Dadar (W), Mumbai- 400 028.

Notice No.: ABACL/ MCC/ 26-27/ 02

Date: 22-7-2026

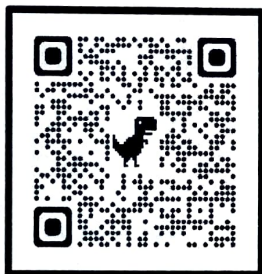
MOOT COURT COMMITTEE (AY: 2026-27)

NOTICE

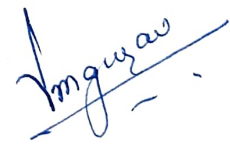
Students interested in participating in the following Moot Court Competition may register for Elimination by scanning the QR Code provided herewith.

<u>Name and Date of the Competition along with Organising Institution</u>	<u>Last Date to Register for Elimination</u>	<u>Elimination Details</u>
4 th Inter- University Moot Court Competition, 2026 organized by Parul University, Vadodara, Gujarat (25 th – 27 th Sep. 2026)	29 th July 2026	30 th July 2026 (Thursday) 12.15 PM Moot Court Hall

Scan this QR Code for Elimination Registration:




Prof Viraj Deshpande/Prof. Bhagyashree Patil
Faculty In-charge-Moot Court Committee


Dr. Vaishali Gurav
I/C Principal

Notice to be displayed on 22-7-2026



Notice to be removed on 30-7-2026

Parul[®] University

—— Faculty of Law ——

4th Inter University Moot Court Competition, 2026



A Platform for Fostering Legal Brilliance



SAMVIDHAN PE CHARCHA 4.0

4th Inter University Moot Court Competition, 2026 | Parul Institute of Law | 25th-27th September, 2026

PART I: MOOT PROPOSITION

In the matter of: The National Eligibility and Merit Examination (NEME) Paper Leak Scandal, 2025

Before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India

Special Leave Petition (Civil) No. 4187/2025 | Criminal Appeal No. 889/2025 | Writ Petition (Civil) No. 5765/2025 | Transfer Petition (Criminal) No. 312/2025

Facts

The National Eligibility and Merit Examination ("NEME") is a national-level competitive examination conducted annually by the National Examination Authority of India ("NEAI"), a statutory body constituted under Section 3 of the National Examination Authority Act, 2018 ("the Act"). The NEAI was established with the legislative mandate of conducting fair, transparent, and secure examinations for admission to approximately 1,20,000 seats in professional graduate programs, including medicine, engineering, law, and management, offered by 1,847 institutions across India.

The governing statute vests in the NEAI both the power and the duty to ensure the integrity, confidentiality, and standardization of all examinations conducted under its aegis, and Section 12 of the Act specifically mandates that the Authority shall adopt "all reasonable and technologically current measures" to prevent unauthorized disclosure of examination material at every stage from question-setting to evaluation.

The NEAI is governed by a chairperson appointed by the President of India on the recommendation of a selection committee, and its day-to-day operations are managed by a secretary and functional Directors in charge of examination design, logistics, security, and grievance redressal.

NEME-2025 was scheduled for 18.05.2025 (Sunday) and was to be administered simultaneously at 4,750 centres across 571 cities in all 28 States and 8 Union Territories. Approximately 24,50,000 candidates registered for the examination, reflecting an increase of 3,10,000 registrations over the previous year.

The examination consisted of 200 objective-type questions divided into four sections: Section A (General Aptitude: 50 questions), Section B (Domain Knowledge: 80 questions across five subject streams), Section C (Logical Reasoning: 40 questions), and Section D (Language Comprehension: 30 questions), to be completed in a single session of three hours and thirty minutes.

The examination carried a maximum score of 720 marks (with differential weightage), and the results formed the sole basis for admission to all participating institutions, replacing institutional entrance examinations under the One Nation One Examination policy legislated through the Act. The stakes for candidates were therefore extraordinarily high, i.e., a single examination determining access to professional education for nearly 25 lakh aspirants annually.

For the printing, packaging, encryption, secure transportation, and day-of-examination distribution of question papers, the NEAI engaged SecurePrint Solutions Pvt. Ltd. ("SecurePrint"), a private company incorporated under the Companies Act, 2013, having its registered office at Noida, Uttar Pradesh.

SecurePrint was awarded the contract (Contract No. NEAI/SEC/2024-25/017, dated 8.09.2024 through an open tendering process conducted under Regulation 45 of the NEAI Examination Conduct Regulations, 2019. The contract value was Rs. 187.4 crore, and its terms required SecurePrint to maintain ISO 27001:2022 certification for information security management, deploy end-to-end AES-256 encryption for all digital question paper files, utilize tamper-evident packaging with GPS-tracked logistics, employ CCTV-monitored printing facilities with biometric access controls, and ensure that no single individual could access a complete question paper without dual-authorization protocols. The contract further imposed liquidated damages of Rs. 50 crores for any breach resulting in premature disclosure of examination content. The NEAI retained supervisory authority under Clause 14 of the contract, requiring quarterly security audits and the right of unannounced inspection.

The question paper for NEME-2025 was set by a committee of 23 subject-matter experts convened under the chairmanship of Prof. (Dr.) Krutika Krishnamurthy, former Vice-Chancellor of the National Institute of Advanced Studies. The committee met over six sessions between January and March 2025 at an undisclosed secure facility in New Delhi. Upon finalization, the question paper was digitized into an encrypted master file (File Designation: NEME-2025-QP-MASTER-FINAL.enc) on 28.03.2025 and stored on the NEAI's Level-4 secured server infrastructure maintained at the National Informatics Centre (NIC) Data Centre, with access restricted to five designated officials holding individual encryption keys under a three-of-five threshold decryption protocol.

The five key-holders were: (1) Dr. P.K. Malhotra, Chairman, NEAI; (2) Mr. Krishna Gupta, Secretary, NEAI; (3) Mr. Rahul Rathore, Deputy Director (Examinations), NEAI; (4) Ms. Renu Venkatesh, Director (Security & Logistics), NEAI; and (5) Mr. Anand Kulkarni, Chief Technology Officer, SecurePrint.

On 15.05.2025, three days prior to the scheduled examination, images of what appeared to be the NEME-2025 question paper began circulating on the encrypted messaging platform "SignalX" and subsequently on Telegram channels, WhatsApp groups, and certain dark web forums. The leaked material comprised 38 out of 50 questions from Section A (General Aptitude), the complete Section B (Domain Knowledge) for three out of five subject streams (Medical Sciences, Engineering, and Law), and 22 out of 40 questions from Section C (Logical Reasoning). The images were photographed from what appeared to be a laser-printed document bearing the NEAI watermark and the examination code "NEME/2025/SET-A." Within twelve hours of the initial upload, the material had been viewed an estimated 4,70,000 times across platforms, shared in over 1,200 identified groups, and was being actively sold through anonymous cryptocurrency-based transactions on at least three dark web marketplaces.

Initial reports surfaced from Rajgarh district, Madhya Pradesh, when Mr. Kunal Sharma, a 22-year-old candidate preparing for his second attempt at NEME, observed that students at Pinnacle Career Academy (hereinafter "Pinnacle"), a coaching institute operated by one Mr. Suresh Pandey at 47, Nehru Road, Rajgarh, were being distributed printed sheets in sealed brown envelopes on the evening of 15.05.2025. Mr. Sharma, whose younger sister was enrolled at Pinnacle, obtained a copy of the distributed material from her and, upon comparing it with the officially released sample questions from previous years' papers, grew suspicious at the specificity and format of the material. He reported the matter to the District Education Officer and simultaneously filed a written complaint at Police Station Kotwali, Rajgarh. A First Information Report (FIR No. 287/2025) was registered on 16.05.2025, alleging offenses under Sections 318 (cheating), 319 (cheating by personation), 61 (criminal conspiracy), and 316 (criminal breach of trust) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (hereinafter "BNS"). The complaint named Pinnacle Career Academy, its proprietor Mr. Suresh Pandey, and "unknown officials of NEAI" as accused persons.

Simultaneously, on 16.05.2025, the cyber cell of the Madhya Pradesh Police independently flagged the circulation of suspected NEME question paper material on social media to the NEAI. The NEAI's Internal Vigilance Division conducted an emergency comparison of the circulating material with the actual question paper stored on the secured server and, by 17 May 2025 at 03:00 IST, confirmed with "near certainty" (stated as 97.3% match) that the leaked material was authentic. Despite this confirmation, the NEAI did not cancel the examination prior to its scheduled commencement and allowed NEME-2025 to proceed as scheduled on 18.05.2025 across all centres. This decision was later attributed to the NEAI Chairman's assessment that cancellation at such short notice would cause greater disruption than conducting the examination and addressing the breach subsequently, a decision that became the subject of intense scrutiny.

Following the examination, statistical analysis conducted by the NEAI's psychometric division revealed significant anomalies: (a) the average score at 14 centres in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Bihar was 47% higher than the national average, with a standard deviation compression indicating coordinated high performance; (b) 312 candidates at these centres achieved perfect or near-perfect scores in Sections A and B (Medical Sciences stream), a statistical improbability of less than 0.001% based on historical patterns; (c) answer pattern analysis showed near-identical response sequences among clusters of 15–20 candidates seated at the same centres, including identical errors in questions not part of the leaked material (suggesting coordinated copying during the examination itself); and (d) time-stamp analysis of answer sheet submissions at digital centres showed that 189 candidates completed all 200 questions in under 90 minutes, compared to the national median completion time of 197 minutes.

Thereafter, pursuant to the direction of Hon'ble High Court of Madhya Pradesh (issued in Miscellaneous Petition No. 4521/2025 filed by the Madhya Pradesh Students' Union), the investigation was transferred to the Central Bureau of Investigation (hereinafter "CBI") on 22.05.2025. Subsequently, the CBI registered Regular Case No. RC-DAI-2025-A-0034 and constituted a Special Investigation Team (SIT) of 14 officers headed by Superintendent of Police Mr. Arvind Chauhan, with technical support from the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) and the Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL), Hyderabad.

The CBI investigation, conducted over the following six weeks, revealed the following chain of events through documentary, digital, and testimonial evidence:

First, regarding unauthorized access: Server access logs maintained by NIC confirmed that the encrypted master file (NEME-2025-QP-MASTER-FINAL.enc) was accessed on 12.05.2025 at 23:47 IST using the credentials of Mr.

Rahul Rathore (A-1), Deputy Director (Examinations), NEAI. The access was initiated from IP address 103.xx.xx.47, which was traced to Mr. Rathore's official residence at Type-V Quarter No. 23, NEAI Campus, New Delhi. The access log further showed that the file was downloaded (4.7 GB transfer) and that a decryption command was initiated at 23:52 IST. Critically, this access was unilateral, the three-of-five threshold protocol required at least three key-holders to authorize decryption simultaneously, but the investigation revealed that a system vulnerability (an unpatched administrative backdoor in the key management module, designated CVE-2024-78432) allowed a single key-holder with administrative privileges to bypass the threshold requirement. Mr. Rathore, by virtue of his role as Deputy Director (Examinations), possessed Level-3 administrative privileges that, when combined with the unpatched vulnerability, permitted solo decryption. NEAI's quarterly security audit, which should have identified this vulnerability, had not been conducted for the two quarters preceding the breach, the last audit was dated 14.08.2024 constituting a violation of both the NEAI's internal Security Protocol Manual (2021 Edition) and Clause 9(c) of the SecurePrint contract.

Second, regarding transmission of the leaked material: Forensic analysis of Mr. Rathore's personal mobile device (Samsung Galaxy S24 Ultra, IMEI No. 35924xxxxxxx47), seized from his residence on 23.05.2025 pursuant to a search warrant issued by the Special Judge (CBI), Patiala House, New Delhi, revealed that a file named "QP_final_set_A.pdf" (file size: 14.2 MB, creation date metadata: 12.05.2025, 23:58 IST) had been transmitted via the encrypted messaging application "SignalX" to a contact saved as "SP-R" (later identified as the number registered in the name of Mr. Suresh Pandey) at 00:14 IST on 13.05.2025. Although the file and chat history had been deleted from the device, the CFSL's forensic extraction using Cellebrite UFED Premium recovered fragments of the file, its SHA-256 hash value (matching the hash of the decrypted master question paper on the NIC server), and partial message metadata including timestamps and recipient identifiers. The recovered data also included three prior conversations between the same parties, dated 2.04.2025, 18.04.2025, and 7.05.2025, in which coded language was used, i.e., references to "the consignment," "printing timeline," and "collection points" which the prosecution alleges constitute evidence of pre-planning.

Third, regarding distribution and monetization: Mr. Suresh Pandey (A-2), aged 41 years, proprietor of Pinnacle Career Academy (established 2012, GST Registration No. 23AXXPX4567X1ZX), operated coaching centers in Rajgarh, Guna, and Ashok Nagar districts of Madhya Pradesh with a combined enrollment of approximately 2,800 students. The investigation revealed that upon receiving the leaked question paper, Mr. Pandey engaged a team of four employees (since designated as co-accused A-48 to A-51, whose separate trials are pending before the Special Court) to prepare printed booklets containing the leaked questions along with answer keys. These booklets were distributed between 15.05.2025 and 17.05.2025 to approximately 350 candidates identified as "premium batch" enrollees who had paid an additional fee.

The financial investigation conducted in coordination with the Enforcement Directorate revealed that payments totalling approximately Rs. 34.8 crore were received by Mr. Pandey through a layered mechanism: Rs. 12.3 crore in cash (recovered during searches from a farmhouse in Guna district); Rs. 9.7 crore through cryptocurrency (Bitcoin and Monero) wallets traced through blockchain analysis conducted by CERT-In; and Rs. 12.8 crore through a web of 14 shell companies routed via hawala channels, identified through Suspicious Transaction Reports filed by the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU-IND). Mr. Pandey's known assets (prior to the investigation) consisted of three properties valued at approximately Rs. 4.5 crore and two vehicles, making the sudden accumulation of Rs. 34.8 crore in the two-week period surrounding the examination prima facie disproportionate to his known sources of income.

Fourth, regarding the role of beneficiary candidates: Of the approximately 350 candidates who received the leaked material, 312 appeared for the examination on 18.05.2025. Following the investigation, 45 candidates were arrested (designated A-3 to A-47) — these being individuals against whom the strongest evidence existed, including recovered booklets, payment receipts, confessional statements of co-accused, and digital communications confirming receipt of the material and payment. The remaining candidates were examined under Section 183 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (BNSS) as witnesses, though further arrests have not been ruled out. The arrested candidates ranged in age from 18 to 24 years; 31 were first-time examinees and 14 were repeaters; 12 belonged to families with annual incomes below Rs. 3,00,000; and 7 were women. Several arrested candidates, in their statements under Section 184 BNSS, claimed that they believed the material distributed by Pinnacle was a "predicted question set" based on coaching expertise and did not know it was the actual leaked paper, a contention the prosecution disputes based on the specificity of the material, the extraordinary fee charged, the secrecy of distribution, and the instructions given to memorize and destroy the booklets after the examination.

Fifth, regarding digital and forensic evidence: The prosecution's case rests substantially on digital evidence, the details of which are as follows: (a) NIC server access logs with IP correlation and timestamp verification, certified under Section 63 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 (hereinafter "BSA"); (b) forensic image (bit-for-bit clone) of Mr. Rathore's official laptop (Dell Latitude 5540), analysed by CFSL, revealing the decrypted question paper in the Windows temporary folder and browser cache entries showing access to the NIC server portal; (c) forensic extraction of Mr. Rathore's mobile device showing deleted SignalX communications, file transfer metadata, and contact correlation; (d) forensic image of Mr. Pandey's mobile devices (two phones) and a desktop computer recovered from Pinnacle's office, containing the PDF file of the question paper, WhatsApp communications with several candidate-accused, and financial records; (e) cloud storage (Google Drive and Mega.nz) linked to Mr. Pandey's email accounts, containing backup copies of the question paper, scanned payment receipts, and a voice recording (duration: 7 minutes 23 seconds, file dated 8.05.2025) of a conversation between two male voices, identified by voice spectrographic analysis conducted by CFSL as belonging to Mr. Rathore and Mr. Pandey with a confidence level of 94.6% — discussing "the delivery," "the rate per student," and "the split"; (f) blockchain analysis mapping cryptocurrency transactions from wallets linked to candidate-accused to wallets controlled by Mr. Pandey; and (g) CCTV footage from Pinnacle's own premises showing the distribution of brown envelopes to students on 15.05.2025.

The defence has raised the following challenges to the digital evidence: (i) the seizure of Mr. Rathore's mobile device was conducted at 06:15 IST on 23.05.2025 during a search that commenced at 05:45 IST, allegedly before the search warrant (issued at 06:00 IST) was formally executed, raising questions of illegal search; (ii) the hash value of the forensic image of the mobile device was generated 47 hours after seizure, during which period the chain of custody documentation shows the device was in the possession of the investigating officer without being sealed in a tamper-evident bag, creating a window for potential alteration; (iii) the Section 63 BSA certificate for the server access logs was signed by a Junior Engineer at NIC rather than the officer responsible for the server, potentially rendering it non-compliant; (iv) the voice recording was obtained from cloud storage accessed through Mr. Pandey's email credentials, which Mr. Pandey claims were compelled from him during custodial interrogation, engaging Article 20(3) protections against self-incrimination; and (v) several recovered WhatsApp messages on Mr. Pandey's device were obtained through a decryption key that the prosecution has declined to explain how it obtained, raising the inference of either compelled disclosure or unauthorized interception under the Information Technology Act, 2000.

On 20.05.2025, following media reports and preliminary verification by the Internal Vigilance Division, the NEAI issued Notification No. NEAI/EXAM/2025/CANCEL/001, cancelling the NEME-2025 examination in its entirety across all 4,750 centers and all subject streams, citing "confirmed compromise of examination integrity rendering it impossible to distinguish between tainted and untainted performance." The notification stated that a fresh

examination would be conducted within 90 days. On 25.05.2025, the NEAI issued a revised notification (No. NEAI/EXAM/2025/RE-CONDUCT/002) stating that the re-examination would be held on 14.09.2025, a delay of approximately four months from the original date. The NEAI did not, at any stage, consider or publicly evaluate the following alternatives: (a) cancellation limited to the 14 identified compromised centers while retaining results for the remaining 4,736 centers; (b) statistical normalization of scores to account for the leak's impact; (c) re-examination only for candidates at identified compromised centers or those whose scores fell within anomalous patterns; or (d) offering an optional re-examination to all candidates while retaining original scores for those who declined.

The blanket cancellation was taken by the NEAI Chairman as an executive decision without convening the full NEAI Board, which consists of 11 members and is statutorily required under Section 8 of the Act to approve decisions affecting "the conduct, cancellation, or re-scheduling of any national examination."

The consequences of the cancellation and delay were severe and far-reaching. Academic session 2025–26 admissions at all 1,847 participating institutions were delayed by a minimum of four months, with cascading effects on academic calendars, faculty scheduling, hostel allocations, and scholarship disbursements. Approximately 3,200 candidates who had prepared specifically for the May 2025 window and had accepted conditional employment offers or postgraduate placement offers commencing July 2025 were placed in jeopardy of losing those opportunities, with at least 847 candidates confirming in affidavits filed before the Court that their offers were formally withdrawn due to the delay. Candidates from economically weaker sections (EWS) and Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe categories, who constituted approximately 38% of total registrants, suffered disproportionate financial hardship, with many having borrowed money for examination preparation, coaching fees, travel, and accommodation that would now need to be repeated.

A study conducted by the Indian Institute of Public Health (Hyderabad), submitted as an expert report by the Petitioners, documented that 63 candidates required hospitalization for acute anxiety, depression, or suicidal ideation directly attributable to the cancellation announcement, with two candidates, Mr. Rahul Meena (aged 19, Kota, Rajasthan) and Ms. Anjali Das (aged 21, Durgapur, West Bengal), dying by suicide on 22.05.2025 and 24.05.2025 respectively, with notes recovered from both explicitly referencing the examination cancellation as the precipitating cause. The Petitioners have placed on record 14,000 affidavits from candidates attesting to financial loss, psychological harm, lost employment opportunities, and what they describe as the "collective punishment of millions for the sins of a few."

Court Proceedings

Writ Petition (Civil) No. 5765/2025 was filed before the Supreme Court of India under Article 32 of the Constitution on 28.05.2025 by the All-India NEME Aspirants' Association (hereinafter "the Petitioners/Association"), a registered society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (Registration No. DL/2023/SO/4187), representing affected candidates. The petition challenges: (a) the blanket cancellation of NEME-2025 as arbitrary, disproportionate, and violative of Articles 14, 19(1)(g), and 21 of the Constitution; (b) the NEAI's failure to adopt selective, graduated, or proportionate remedial measures; (c) the procedural irregularity of the Chairman's unilateral decision without Board approval as required under Section 8 of the Act; and (d) the systemic negligence of NEAI in failing to prevent the breach despite its statutory mandate and contractual safeguards. The petition seeks: (i) a declaration that the blanket cancellation is unconstitutional; (ii) a direction to the NEAI to evaluate and implement proportionate alternatives; (iii) compensation of Rs. 5,00,000 per affected candidate for financial loss, mental anguish, and lost opportunities;

(iv) a mandamus directing the NEAI to conduct the re-examination within 45 days with adequate safeguards; and (v) structural directions for reformation of examination security, including constitution of a permanent judicial oversight committee.

Special Leave Petition (Civil) No. 4187/2025 was filed by the NEAI seeking to challenge the High Court of Madhya Pradesh's order directing CBI investigation, on the ground that the order exceeded the High Court's jurisdiction and impinged upon the NEAI's statutory autonomy.

Transfer Petition (Criminal) No. 312/2025 was filed by the CBI seeking transfer of all related criminal proceedings (currently pending before the Special Judge, Rajgarh; the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Guna; and the Additional Sessions Judge, New Delhi) to a single Special Court designated by the Supreme Court, in view of the inter-State nature of the conspiracy, the involvement of a central government statutory body, and the apprehension of local influence at the district level.

Criminal Appeal No. 889/2025 was filed by the Accused (A-1 to A-47) challenging: (a) the order of the Special Judge (CBI), Patiala House, New Delhi, dated 15.06.2025, framing charges under Sections 61, 316, 318, and 336 BNS read with Section 66 of the Information Technology Act, 2000; (b) the admissibility of digital evidence on grounds of procedural non-compliance, broken chain of custody, and violation of fundamental rights; (c) the denial of bail to A-1 and A-2 by the High Court of Delhi (Criminal Miscellaneous No. 2387/2025, order dated 2.06.2025) on grounds of flight risk, evidence tampering, and gravity of offense; and (d) the denial of bail to A-3 to A-47 by the Special Judge on the ground that their release would facilitate coordination of evidence destruction, a ground the Accused contend is speculative and disproportionate given that many of the candidate-accused are first-time offenders aged 18–24 with no prior criminal antecedents.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, vide order dated 12.06.2025, took cognizance of the interrelated nature of the constitutional, administrative, and criminal questions arising from the same factual matrix and ordered: (a) clubbing of all four matters (Writ Petition No. 5765/2025, SLP (Civil) No. 4187/2025, Transfer Petition (Criminal) No. 312/2025, and Criminal Appeal No. 889/2025) for hearing by a common bench; (b) constitution of a bench of three judges; (c) grant of leave in SLP (Civil) No. 4187/2025; and (d) a direction that arguments shall proceed on the constitutional and administrative issues first, followed by the criminal and evidentiary issues, with liberty to all parties to demonstrate interconnections.

Parties — Matter I (Constitutional & Administrative Challenge): The Petitioners (Appellants) are the All-India NEME Aspirants' Association, through its President Mr. Deepak Verma, along with 14,000 individual candidates who have filed supporting affidavits. The Respondents are: (1) the Union of India, through the Ministry of Education; (2) the National Examination Authority of India (NEAI), through its Chairman Dr. P.K. Malhotra; (3) SecurePrint Solutions Pvt. Ltd., through its Managing Director Mr. Anand Kulkarni; and (4) the National Informatics Centre (NIC), as the custodian of the server infrastructure.

Parties — Matter II (Criminal Proceedings): The Prosecution (Respondent in Criminal Appeal) is the State, represented by the Central Bureau of Investigation through Special Public Prosecutor. The Accused (Appellants in Criminal Appeal) are: (1) Mr. Rahul Rathore, aged 52, Deputy Director (Examinations), NEAI (A-1) (2) Mr. Suresh

Pandey, aged 41, Proprietor of Pinnacle Career Academy (A-2) (3) 45 candidate-beneficiaries (A-3 to A-47), aged 18–24.

The Hon'ble Bench has framed the following issues for argument by the parties:

Issue 1 — Constitutional Validity of Blanket Examination Cancellation and Fundamental Rights of Candidates: Whether the blanket cancellation of NEME-2025 in its entirety, covering all 4,750 centres, all subject streams, and all 24,50,000 candidates, without exploring or adopting proportionate alternatives (such as selective cancellation limited to compromised centres, statistical normalization, optional re-examination, or segregation of anomalous results), violates the fundamental rights of the approximately 24,00,000 unaffected candidates under Article 14 of the Constitution (Right to Equality and prohibition of arbitrariness) by treating all candidates identically regardless of whether they were affected by, complicit in, or wholly innocent of the leak, thereby constituting an impermissible classification without intelligible differentia bearing a rational nexus to the object sought to be achieved; under Article 19(1)(g) of the Constitution (Right to Practice any Profession, Occupation, Trade, or Business) by delaying access to professional education by four months and thereby postponing entry into professional practice, causing loss of employment offers already accepted, and restricting livelihood opportunities in a manner not saved by any reasonable restriction under Article 19(6); and under Article 21 of the Constitution (Right to Life and Personal Liberty, encompassing right to livelihood, right to dignity, and right to mental health) by causing demonstrable psychological harm including documented suicides, hospitalizations, and widespread distress constituting a deprivation of life and personal liberty without procedure established by law, or alternatively, without fair, just, and reasonable procedure.

Further, whether the NEAI's decision satisfies the fourfold proportionality test articulated in *K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India* (2017) 10 SCC 1, requiring (a) a legitimate State aim, (b) rational connection between the measure and the aim, (c) necessity, that no less restrictive alternative was available, and (d) proportionality stricto sensu, that the benefits outweigh the harm. Additionally, whether the decision fails the *Wednesbury* unreasonableness test as articulated in *Associated Provincial Picture Houses v. Wednesbury Corporation* [1948] 1 KB 223 and adopted in *Tata Cellular v. Union of India* (1994) 6 SCC 651, being a decision so unreasonable that no reasonable authority, properly directing itself, could have reached it.

The Petitioners rely upon, inter alia, *Aneesh Bhanwat v. Union of India* (2020) as analogous authority on examination cancellation, and *Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India* (1978) 1 SCC 248 on the expanded scope of Article 21.

Issue 2 — Administrative Liability of the Examination Authority for Negligence, Regulatory Breach, and Failure of Statutory Duty: Whether the National Examination Authority of India (NEAI) and/or its contracted agent SecurePrint Solutions Pvt. Ltd. are liable in administrative law and public law for:

(a) breach of the statutory duty of care expressly imposed by Section 12 of the National Examination Authority Act, 2018, which mandates adoption of "all reasonable and technologically current measures" to prevent unauthorized disclosure, where such measures were demonstrably not adopted, specifically, the failure to patch a known security vulnerability (CVE-2024-78432) in the key management system, the failure to conduct mandatory quarterly security audits for two consecutive quarters, and the failure to implement effective dual-authorization controls that could not be bypassed by a single key-holder;

(b) negligence in the selection, supervision, and oversight of SecurePrint, including the failure to enforce contractual audit requirements and the failure to verify that SecurePrint's personnel (including its CTO, who was one of the five key-holders) were adequately vetted;

(c) vicarious liability for the acts of its employee Mr. Rathore (A-1), who accessed the question paper using his official credentials, from official premises, exploiting a vulnerability in the official system, engaging the principle that a principal is liable for torts committed by its agent within the scope (or ostensible scope) of authority, relying on *Kasturi Lal v. State of U.P.* AIR 1965 SC 1039 (and its subsequent evolution), *State of Rajasthan v. Vidyawati* AIR 1962 SC 933, and *Chairman, Railway Board v. Chandrima Das* (2000) 2 SCC 465 regarding sovereign liability;

(d) violation of the doctrine of legitimate expectation, that candidates who registered, paid fees (Rs. 1,800 per candidate, generating total revenue of approximately Rs. 441 crore for the NEAI), and prepared for an examination conducted by a statutory authority were entitled to a legitimate expectation that the examination would be conducted competently and securely, relying on *Food Corporation of India v. Kamdhenu Cattle Feed Industries* (1993) 1 SCC 71 and *Navjyoti Cooperative Group Housing Society v. Union of India* (1992) 4 SCC 477; and (e) violation of principles of natural justice and procedural fairness in the cancellation decision itself, the Chairman's unilateral decision without Board approval under Section 8 of the Act, without hearing affected stakeholders, without publishing reasons at the time of the decision, and without considering alternatives, constituting a failure of both *audi alteram partem* and the duty to act fairly in administrative decision-making.

The Petitioners seek: (i) a declaration of administrative failure; (ii) compensation computed on the basis of direct financial loss (examination fees, travel, accommodation, coaching fees for re-preparation) and consequential loss (lost employment, delayed education, psychological harm); (iii) a mandamus directing the constitution of an independent inquiry committee; and (iv) structural directions including mandatory security standards, independent audit mechanisms, judicial oversight committees, and personal accountability of officers for future breaches.

Issue 3 — Criminal Liability of the Accused Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 and Allied Legislation: Whether the prosecution has established a prima facie case against the Accused warranting framing of charges and, upon trial, conviction under:

(a) Section 61 BNS (Criminal Conspiracy) specifically, whether the evidence establishes an agreement between A-1 (Mr. Rathore) and A-2 (Mr. Pandey) to unlawfully access and distribute the examination paper for financial gain, and further whether a separate or extended conspiracy exists between A-2 and A-3 to A-47 for the receipt, use, and concealment of stolen examination material, relying on the principles of inferential proof of conspiracy articulated in *State (NCT of Delhi) v. Navjot Sandhu* (2005) 11 SCC 600 and *Kehar Singh v. State* (1988) 3 SCC 609;

(b) Section 316 BNS (Criminal Breach of Trust) against A-1 for dishonestly misappropriating or converting to his own use the encrypted question paper file entrusted to him by virtue of his position as a key-holder and designated official of NEAI, in violation of his fiduciary duty and constituting criminal breach of trust by a public servant as contemplated under Section 409 of the erstwhile Indian Penal Code (corresponding provisions in BNS);

(c) Section 318 BNS (Cheating) against A-2 for dishonestly inducing 350 candidates to pay sums aggregating Rs. 34.8 crore by deceiving them regarding the legitimacy, source, or nature of the material provided (whether characterized as "coaching material" or "predicted questions" when he knew it to be the stolen actual paper), and against A-3 to A-47 for attempting to cheat the NEAI and participating institutions by appearing for the examination with prior access to the actual questions, thereby seeking to gain admission through deception, engaging the elements of *mens rea*, *actus reus*, and the distinction between preparation and attempt articulated in *State of Maharashtra v. Mohd. Yakub* (1980) 3 SCC 57;

(d) Section 336 BNS (Forgery for Purpose of Cheating), if applicable, based on evidence that certain candidates submitted forged identification or other documents to facilitate their participation after having received the leaked paper, or that A-2 created or caused creation of fraudulent receipts or communications to conceal the true nature of transactions; and

(e) offenses under the Information Technology Act, 2000, particularly Section 66 (computer-related offenses involving dishonest or fraudulent access to computer resources), Section 66B (dishonestly receiving stolen computer resource or communication device), and Section 66C (punishment for identity theft), if the prosecution establishes that the encrypted file was accessed dishonestly or that its receipt and distribution constituted handling of stolen digital property.

Further, whether the degree of culpability, moral blameworthiness, and criminal intent is distinguishable between (i) A-1, a senior government official who committed breach of trust for financial gain; (ii) A-2, a private commercial actor who orchestrated the distribution for profit; and (iii) A-3 to A-47, mostly young first-time examinees who paid for and received material they may or may not have subjectively known to be the actual leaked paper, warranting differential treatment in framing of charges, consideration of defenses such as mistake of fact under Section 52 BNS or lack of *mens rea*, and sentencing. The prosecution relies on *State of H.P. v. Mast Ram* (1989) 2 SCC 375 on conspiracy in examination fraud, *Nathulal v. State of M.P.* AIR 1966 SC 43 on criminal breach of trust by public servant, and *Babulal v. State of M.P.* (2003) 11 SCC 285 on cheating by inducement.

Issue 4 — Admissibility of Digital Evidence and Compliance with Procedural Safeguards in Investigation and Prosecution: Whether the digital evidence relied upon by the prosecution including:

(a) NIC server access logs showing unauthorized download by A-1;

(b) forensic extraction of deleted files, metadata, and communications from mobile devices and computers seized from A-1 and A-2;

(c) encrypted communication records from SignalX and WhatsApp showing file transmission;

(d) cloud storage data from Google Drive and Mega.nz containing question papers, voice recordings, and financial records; (e) blockchain analysis of cryptocurrency transactions; and

(f) voice spectrography analysis is admissible in evidence under the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 (BSA) and allied statutes, specifically:

(i) Section 63 BSA (admissibility of electronic records) read with Section 65B BSA (conditions for admissibility of electronic evidence), which requires a certificate identifying the electronic record, describing how it was produced, and dealing with conditions of operation of the computer, whether the certificates produced by the prosecution comply with the mandatory requirements articulated in *Anvar P.V. v. P.K. Basheer* (2014) 10 SCC 473 (overruling *State v. Navjot Sandhu* on this point) and *Arjun Panditrao v. Kailash Kushanrao* (2020) 2 SCC 549, which held Section 65B certification to be mandatory without exception;

(ii) Section 65A BSA and Sections 65A and 65B of the Indian Evidence Act (applied mutatis mutandis) in relation to server logs, with specific focus on whether the certificate was signed by a person "in charge of the computer system" as required;

(iii) whether the prosecution has satisfied the chain of custody requirements essential for digital evidence, specifically, whether hash value verification of forensic images was conducted at the time of seizure, whether devices were sealed in tamper-evident bags immediately upon seizure, whether the 47-hour gap between seizure and hash generation vitiates integrity, and whether imaging was conducted using forensically sound write-blocking hardware, relying on best practices outlined in *Shafhi Mohammad v. State of H.P.* (2018) 2 SCC 801 and international standards such as ISO/IEC 27037:2012;

(iv) whether the voice recording obtained from cloud storage is admissible given that (a) it was allegedly obtained by compelling A-2 to provide his email password during custodial interrogation, engaging Article 20(3) of the Constitution (protection against self-incrimination) and the principles in *Nandini Satpathy v. P.L. Dani* (1978) 2 SCC 424, *Selvi v. State of Karnataka* (2010) 7 SCC 263 (on narco-analysis and protection of personal autonomy), and *State of Bombay v. Kathi Kalu Oghad* AIR 1961 SC 1808 (on the scope of "testimonial compulsion"); and (b) whether accessing cloud storage without a specific warrant for that cloud account violates the right to privacy under Article 21, relying on *K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India* (supra) and the requirement of judicial authorization for surveillance articulated in *People's Union for Civil Liberties v. Union of India* (1997) 1 SCC 301;

(v) whether the search and seizure of A-1's mobile device prior to formal execution of the search warrant (device seized at 06:15 IST, warrant executed at 06:00 IST but not handed over until 06:30 IST according to defense) constitutes an illegal search vitiating all evidence recovered therefrom, under Section 93 BNSS (search warrants) and Section 100 BNSS (persons present during search), and whether the exclusionary rule or the "fruit of the poisonous tree" doctrine applies in Indian law, considering *Pooran Mal v. Director of Inspection* (1974) 1 SCC 345, *R.M. Malkani v. State of Maharashtra* (1973) 1 SCC 471, and recent articulations in *Tofan Singh v. State of Tamil Nadu* (2021) 4 SCC 1 (on admissibility despite procedural irregularity); and (vi) whether the prosecution's failure or refusal to explain how it obtained WhatsApp decryption keys (whether through compelled disclosure, interception under Section 69 of the IT Act 2000, or cooperation with WhatsApp Inc.) creates an adverse inference or renders the evidence inadmissible as potentially obtained through unlawful interception under Section 69 read with the Information Technology (Procedure and Safeguards for Interception, Monitoring and Decryption of Information) Rules, 2009, which require authorization by the competent authority for specified reasons and subject to procedural safeguards. Additionally, whether any procedural infirmity, individually or cumulatively vitiates the prosecution's case partially (rendering specific items inadmissible but leaving others intact) or wholly (rendering the entire case unsustainable for want of admissible evidence), and whether the doctrine of substantial compliance or curative provisions under Section 465 BNSS (no finding, sentence, or order to be invalid merely on account of error or irregularity if no failure of justice results) can save the prosecution from fatal procedural defects.

— END OF PROPOSITION —

ART III: RULES & REGULATIONS

Organizing Authority: The Adhivakta Moot Court Committee, Parul Institute of Law, Parul University hereby announces the 4th *Inter University Moot Court Competition, 2026*, scheduled to be held from 25th to 27th September, 2026.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION

- The competition aims to provide a national platform for aspiring law students across India to demonstrate their legal acumen, research capabilities, and oratorical skills in a simulated courtroom experience.
- The Organizing Committee (OC) shall serve as the sole point of contact for all matters pertaining to the competition.
- The Competition shall be governed strictly in accordance with the rules set forth herein.
- All official communication shall be directed to the following email address: moot.pil@paruluniversity.ac.in

2. DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of these Rules and Regulations, the following terms shall have the meanings ascribed below:

1. **Bench:** Refers collectively to the panel of judges adjudicating the Oral Rounds.
2. **Bluebook:** Denotes the 22nd edition of *The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation*, which shall be the standard citation format for the competition.
3. **Clarifications:** Pertains to the official corrections or interpretations issued with respect to the Moot Proposition.
4. **Compendium:** Legal documents, authorities, or references submitted and relied upon during the Oral Rounds.
5. **Court Room:** The designated moot court room within the premises of the Parul Institute of Law.
6. **Judge(s):** Individuals appointed to adjudicate the Oral Rounds.
7. **Memorial:** The written pleadings submitted by the participating teams on behalf of both parties to the dispute.
8. **Oral Rounds:** Sessions wherein mooters/speakers present their arguments orally before the Bench/Judge.
9. **OC (Organising Committee):** The official committee responsible for the planning, execution, and regulation of the competition (Adhivakta Moot Court Committee).
10. **Rebuttals:** Arguments advanced by the appellant in response to the respondent's submissions during the Oral Rounds.
11. **Researcher:** A designated member of the team responsible for legal research and submission of the Researcher's Test.
12. **Speaker/Mooter(s):** One of the two members of a team designated to present oral submissions during the Oral Rounds.
13. **Surrebuttals:** The respondent's response to the rebuttals presented by the appellant.
14. **Team Code:** The unique identification code assigned to each team upon successful registration.

15. **Moot Proposition:** A hypothetical legal problem prepared for the purpose of the Moot Court competition.
16. **Penalty:** A consequence imposed for violating the rules or procedures of the competition.
17. **Scouting:** Observing or gathering information about other teams' performances outside one's own round.
18. **Participating Team / Institution:** A team officially registered and representing an academic institution in the competition.
19. **Rule:** A binding guideline prescribed by the organizing committee governing the event.
20. **Higher Oral Advocacy Scores:** Total score based on Application, Knowledge of Law, and Use of Authorities by both speakers.

3. ELIGIBILITY & TEAM COMPOSITION

- The competition is open to all Law students currently pursuing a 3-year (Unitary) or 5-year (Integrated) LL.B. degree from recognized law universities/institutes in India.
- Each institution is allowed to send only one team.
- Each team should consist of three members – two Speakers and one Researcher.
- Multiple affiliated colleges of the same university are permitted to participate, provided each college registers separately and independently.

4. REGISTRATION & CLARIFICATION PROTOCOLS

- All teams must register online through the official registration form.
- The last date for registration is **25 August 2026, 11:59 PM**.
- Registration shall be confirmed only upon receipt of the registration fee and submission of the duly filled registration form to the mail id – moot.pil@paruluniversity.ac.in
- **Registration Fee:**

Registration fee without Accommodation : INR 3,000/-	Registration fee with Accommodation: INR 6,000/-
--	--

***The registration fee without accommodation or with accommodation once paid is non refundable.**

- **Steps to Register:**

1. Complete the payment at given link. https://www.paruluniversity.ac.in/mootcourt_2026/
2. Fill up the Registration Form attached with this document.
3. Mail the duly filled registration form along with payment of proof at moot.pil@paruluniversity.ac.in
4. Once you receive the confirmation mail for acceptance of participation, your registration is completed.

- **Clarification on Moot Proposition**

A. Any queries or clarifications regarding the moot proposition must be submitted via Google Form at: <https://forms.gle/RS5akcXMZXfFnKYN8>

B. The last date to submit clarification requests is **31st August 2026, 5:00 PM.**

5. DRESS CODE

- **For Male Participants:** White shirt, black trousers, black coat and tie, and black formal shoes.
- **For Female Participants:** White shirt, black trousers or formal Indian attire (white kurta, black salwar and black coat), and black formal shoes.
- Participants' attire, including uniforms and accessories, must not display the name, logo, or any identifying sign of their institution to ensure anonymity.

6. LANGUAGE

- The official language of the competition shall be English.
- All oral pleadings, written submissions, and official communications must be made in English only.

7. Code of Conduct

- a) Participants must maintain decorum and professionalism throughout the competition.
- b) Any form of unethical behaviour may lead to disqualification.
- c) Decisions made by the Organizing Committee shall be final and binding.
- d) The Organizing Committee reserves the right to modify the rules at any stage of the competition.

8. COMPETITION STRUCTURE

The Oral Rounds of the Competition shall comprise:

- Preliminary Round 1
- Preliminary Round 2
- Quarter-Final Round
- Semi-Final Round
- Final Round.

***It is to be noted that subject to number of participants organising committee reserves the right to conduct an Octa Final Round before Quarter Final Round.**

9. EVALUATION ARCHITECTURE & MEMORIAL STANDARDS

The evaluation of participants shall be conducted under three major heads: **Memorial Evaluation, Oral Round Evaluation, and Researcher Evaluation.**

A. Memorial Submission Guidelines:

- Each team must prepare memorials for both the Appellant/Petitioner and Respondent sides.
- Five (5) hard copies of each memorial (Appellant/Petitioner and Respondent) must be submitted to the Organizing Committee on **24 September 2026**.
- Soft copies of the memorials (in both PDF and Word format) must be uploaded via Google Form at: <https://forms.gle/1fhseP1YBhVHGycM> by **15 September 2026, 5:00 PM**.
- Late submission of memorials shall result in a deduction of 5 marks per day of delay.
- Memorials must not contain any identifying marks, logos, symbols, letters, or numbers that could disclose the identity of the participating institution.
- The use of compendium is entirely at the discretion of each participating team and is not mandatory. Teams choosing to submit the compendium during the oral rounds must bring 5 hard copies.

B. Structure and Formatting Requirements:

1. Cover Page | 2. Table of Contents | 3. List of Abbreviations | 4. Index of Authorities | 5. Statement of Jurisdiction | 6. Statement of Facts (max 2 pages) | 7. Statement of Issues | 8. Summary of Arguments (max 3 pages) | 9. Arguments Advanced | 10. Prayer (max 1 page).

- **Page Limit:** Maximum 30 pages (including the cover page).
- **Font Style & Size:** Times New Roman; Font Size 12 for Body, Font Size 10 for Footnotes.
- **Spacing & Margins:** 1.5 for body, 1.0 for footnotes; 1 inch on all sides.
- **Citation Style:** 22nd Edition of Bluebook.
- **Cover Page Colors:** Appellant – Blue | Respondent – Red.

C. Memorials Evaluation Criteria : 50 Marks

S.No	Parameter	Marks
1.	Knowledge of Law and Depth of Research	10 marks
2.	Clarity in Understanding of Facts and Issues	10 marks
3.	Logical Reasoning and Cohesiveness of Arguments	10 marks
4.	Use and Interpretation of Legal Authorities	10 marks
5.	Formatting, Grammar, and Adherence to Citation	10 marks
	Total	50 Marks

3. Best Memorial Award shall be presented to the team securing the highest aggregate score from both memorials submitted.

4. Tie-breaker Rules for Best Memorial:

- In case of a tie, the team with the higher score in the "Logical Reasoning and Cohesiveness of Arguments" criterion shall be ranked higher.
- If the tie persists, the team with the higher score in the "Use and Interpretation of Legal Authorities" shall be preferred.

2. Oral Round Time Criteria:

S.NO.	Oral Rounds of the Competition	Time Allocation (Per Team)
1.	Preliminary Round 1	15 minutes
2.	Preliminary Round 2	15 minutes
3.	Quarter-Finals	15 minutes
4.	Semi-Finals	20 minutes
5.	Final Round	30 minutes
(Includes rebuttals and sur- rebuttals of maximum 5 minutes)		

Oral Rounds Evaluation (100 marks per Judge):

Each oralist (speaker) shall be marked individually by the panel of judges during oral rounds. The total marks per speaker per round shall be 100, as per the criteria listed below:

S.NO.	Parameter	Marks
1.	Application & Knowledge of Facts	20 marks
2.	Application & Knowledge of law & Authorities	20 marks
3.	Argumentative Skills	20 marks
4.	Court Room Etiquettes	20 marks
5.	Time Management	20 marks
Total		100 Marks

The Best Speaker Award shall be awarded to the participant with the highest cumulative score across the preliminary rounds.

Tie-breaker Rules for Best Speaker:

- In case of a tie, the speaker with a higher score in "Application & Knowledge of law & Authorities " shall be ranked higher.
- If the tie still exists, the speaker with a higher average score in "Argumentative Skills" shall be preferred.

Preliminary Round

Each team will argue in the preliminary Round.

a. Tie-Breaker Criteria (in order):

- I. Higher memorial score.
- II. Higher oral advocacy score (argumentative skills).
- III. The Organizing Committee may impose an additional tie-breaker if the above criteria are exhausted.

Quarter-Finals

After preliminary rounds, the **Top 8 teams** with the highest scores will advance to the Quarter-Finals.

In the case of a tie in rankings, the following tie-breaker criteria will be applied, in order:

1. Higher Memorial Scores
2. Higher Oral Advocacy Scores (argumentative skills).

The Quarter-Finals will follow a knockout format, with matches held in four parallel courtrooms. The highest-scoring team from each courtroom will qualify for the Semi-Finals.

Semi-Finals

The **Top 4** teams from the Quarter-Finals will proceed to the Semi-Finals. The Semi-Finals will be held in two parallel courtrooms, following a knockout format. The highest-scoring team from each courtroom will qualify for the Finals. In case of a tie in the Semi-Finals, the following criteria will be used to determine the winner:

1. Higher Memorial Scores
2. Higher Oral Advocacy Scores (argumentative skills).

Finals

The Top 2 teams from the Semi-Finals will compete in the Final Round to determine the winner of the competition. If a tie occurs in the Final Round, the winning team will be decided based on:

1. Higher Memorial Scores
2. Higher Researcher Test Score

3. Best Researcher Evaluation

The Researcher's Test is mandatory for all designated researchers from the participating teams. The test is designed to evaluate the research skills, legal understanding, and analytical abilities of the researchers.

• The test will consist of two parts:

1. **Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs):** 20 questions carrying 2 marks each.
2. **Subjective Questions:** 2 descriptive questions carrying 5 marks each.

Total duration of the test: 25 minutes

Subjective answers must be concise, well-structured, and legally sound, encouraging precision and clarity in legal writing. The performance of each researcher in this test directly contributes to the determination of the '**Best Researcher Award**'.

- **Note:** Participants must not write anything on the answer sheet that discloses the identity of their participating institution. Any violation of this rule may lead to disqualification of the entire team from the competition.

- **IMPORTANT DATES**

Sr. No	Event	Date
1.	Date of Problem Release	15 June 2026
2.	Registration Opens	15 June 2026
3.	Closing of Registration	25 August 2026
4.	Last date to seek Clarifications	30 August 2026
5.	Memorial Submission (Soft Copy)	15 September 2026
6.	Memorial Submission (Hard Copy) & Reporting, Orientation, Registration, Researcher Test	24 September 2026
7.	Dates of Competition	25 – 27 September 2026

- **CONTACT US** : phone AMCC : 6309553048, 9643358212
- **EMAIL** : moot.pil@paruluniversity.ac.in

11. AWARDS & ACCOLADES

Total Prize Pool of *Rs. 5,00,000/-*

Sr. No.	Category	Prize and Awards
1.	Winner	Rs.1,75,000/- + Trophy+ Certificates
2.	Runner Up	Rs.1,25,000/-+ Trophy+ Certificates
3.	2 nd Runner Up	Rs.80,000/-+ Trophy+ Certificates
4.	Best Mooter	Rs.40,000/-+ Trophy+ Certificates
5.	Best Memorial	Rs.40,000/- + Trophy+ Certificates
6.	Best Researcher	Rs.40,000/-+ Trophy+ Certificates

All participants will receive Participation Certificate



The Legacy of 'Mayra'

*Initiated in the year 2025, Parul University's national moot court competition, under the flagship event - Samvidhan Pe Charcha, proudly features its crown jewel: the prestigious **Mayra**. This **ever-rolling trophy** is fiercely contested and exclusively awarded to the ultimate champions who demonstrate unparalleled legal acumen, dedication, and mastery of the constitution. Symbolizing the pinnacle of advocacy, Mayra serves as a timeless beacon of inspiration, pushing aspiring legal minds to test their limits. Each year, the winning team earns the ultimate honor of etching their name into history and carrying forward this magnificent legacy of triumph, inspiring generations of future advocates to come.*

Setting a phenomenal benchmark in its inaugural run, the coveted trophy was proudly claimed last year during the 3rd Inter-University Moot Court Competition 2025 by Manipal Law School, Manipal University, Jaipur. Exhibiting stellar advocacy and brilliant legal craftsmanship, the brilliant trio of Krishna Ajmera, Utkarsh Khanduri, and Manitra Sharma, emerged victorious to become the very first custodians of this grand legacy. Their triumph stands as a testament to what it takes to conquer Samvidhan Pe Charcha—leaving the stage set for the next ultimate champions to claim the glory.

SAMVIDHAN PE CHARCHA 4.0
4th INTER UNIVERSITY MOOT COURT COMPETITION, 2026

REGISTRATION FORM
(To be filled by the Participating Institution)

Name of the Institution/University: _____

Name of Speaker 1 _____
Mobile Number _____
Email ID _____
Registration /Enrolment No. _____

Name of Speaker 2 _____
Mobile Number _____
Email ID _____
Registration /Enrolment No. _____

Name of Researcher _____
Mobile Number _____
Email ID _____
Registration /Enrolment No. _____

Declaration by the Team

1. We hereby declare that the above information is true and correct. We shall abide by the rules and regulations of the Moot Court Competition and maintain the decorum of the host institution.

Signature of Speaker 1: _____

Signature of Speaker 2: _____

Signature of Researcher: _____

Name of Faculty-in-Charge : _____

Mobile Number of Faculty-in-Charge: _____

Email ID of Faculty-in-Charge : _____

Seal and Signature of Dean/Principle/HOD

Parul[®] University

— Faculty of Law —

4th Inter University Moot Court Competition, 2026



A Platform for Fostering Legal Brilliance

25-27 Sept
2026



Scan for
Registration

TOTAL PRIZE POOL OF

₹ 5,00,000/-



Scan for Moot Problem
& Rulebook



Important Dates

Sr. No	Event	Date
1	Date of Problem Release	15 June 2026
2	Registration Opens	15 June 2026
3	Closing of Registration	25 August 2026
4	Last date to seek Clarifications	30 August 2026
5	Memorial Submission (Soft Copy)	15 September 2026
6	Memorial Submission (Hard Copy) & Reporting, Orientation, Registration, Researcher Test	24 September 2026
7	Dates of Competition	25 – 27 September 2026

📞 phone AMCC : 6309553048, 9643358212

✉️ moot.pil@paruluniversity.ac.in

Registration Fee

With Accommodation ₹ 6000/-

Without Accommodation ₹ 3000/-

Steps to Register

- Complete the payment at given link : https://www.paruluniversity.ac.in/mootcourt_2026/
- Fill up the Registration Form attached with this document.
- Mail the duly filled registration form along with payment of proof at moot.pil@paruluniversity.ac.in
- Once you receive the confirmation mail for acceptance of participation, your registration is completed.



SAMVIDHAN PE CHARCHA 4.0
4th INTER UNIVERSITY MOOT COURT COMPETITION, 2026

REGISTRATION FORM
(To be filled by the Participating Institution)

Name of the Institution/University: _____

Name of Speaker 1 _____
Mobile Number _____
Email ID _____
Registration /Enrolment No. _____

Name of Speaker 2 _____
Mobile Number _____
Email ID _____
Registration /Enrolment No. _____

Name of Researcher _____
Mobile Number _____
Email ID _____
Registration /Enrolment No. _____

Declaration by the Team

1. We hereby declare that the above information is true and correct. We shall abide by the rules and regulations of the Moot Court Competition and maintain the decorum of the host institution.

Signature of Speaker 1: _____

Signature of Speaker 2: _____

Signature of Researcher: _____

Name of Faculty-in-Charge : _____

Mobile Number of Faculty-in-Charge: _____

Email ID of Faculty-in-Charge : _____

Seal and Signature of Dean/Principle/HOD



The Legacy of 'Mayra'

Initiated in the year 2025, Parul University's national moot court competition, under the flagship event - Samvidhan Pe Charcha, proudly features its crown jewel: the prestigious **Mayra**. This **ever-rolling trophy** is fiercely contested and exclusively awarded to the ultimate champions who demonstrate unparalleled legal acumen, dedication, and mastery of the constitution. Symbolizing the pinnacle of advocacy, Mayra serves as a timeless beacon of inspiration, pushing aspiring legal minds to test their limits. Each year, the winning team earns the ultimate honor of etching their name into history and carrying forward this magnificent legacy of triumph, inspiring generations of future advocates to come.

Setting a phenomenal benchmark in its inaugural run, the coveted trophy was proudly claimed last year during the 3rd Inter-University Moot Court Competition 2025 by Manipal Law School, Manipal University, Jaipur. Exhibiting stellar advocacy and brilliant legal craftsmanship, the brilliant trio of Krishna Ajmera, Utkarsh Khanduri, and Manitra Sharma, emerged victorious to become the very first custodians of this grand legacy. Their triumph stands as a testament to what it takes to conquer Samvidhan Pe Charcha—leaving the stage set for the next ultimate champions to claim the glory.

Awards and Prize

Total Prize Pool of ₹ 5,00,000/-

Sr. No	Event	Date
1	Winner	₹ 1,75,000/- + Trophy+ Certificates
2	Runner Up	₹ 1,25,000/-+ Trophy+ Certificates
3	2 nd Runner Up	₹ 80,000/-+ Trophy+ Certificates
4	Best Mooter	₹ 40,000/-+ Trophy+ Certificates
5	Best Memorial	₹ 40,000/- + Trophy+ Certificates
6	Best Researcher	₹ 40,000/-+ Trophy+ Certificates



All participants
will receive
Participation
Certificates

Parul University, Vadodara, Gujarat

www.paruluniversity.ac.in | Toll Free No. 1800-123-1104

f x @ in v