



TRC LAW COLLEGE

Affiliated to Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Awadh University, Ayodhya

Accredited "B+" Grade by NAAC

AN AUTONOMOUS COLLEGE

4th TRC NATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION 2025

24-26 APRIL
2025

Pool Prize :- 51,000/-



Contact :-
9555839191
7388686282

For Registration :-



For Payment :-



ABOUT THE COLLEGE

For the development of legal education, the Chaturvedi Har Prasad Education Society laid the foundation of the legal institution at a very peculiar situation. TRC Law College is affiliated with Dr. R.M.L. Awadh University of Ayodhya U.P since 2006. It has been portrayed as a symbol that gives a signal of noble service of education like an awakening of youth, a commitment to the upliftment of the backward people, and a challenge to work together. In 2023, the college has been accredited with grade “B+” by UGC NAAC. And In 2024, the UGC has granted an Autonomous status to the institution and became First Autonomous College in Uttar Pradesh.

Originally built as TRC Law College, was founded in the name of Shri Tika Ram Chaturvedi (TRC), The inspiration for society Members and others, which was established at the holy place of Saptrishi (Satrikh) Barabanki, UP in the year 2006 to the needs of young students seeking Legal Education in Barabanki, so the TRC Law College as first law college was established. Initially three years LL.B. Degree course was introduced, in the year 2006 and five year integrated course B.A. LL.B. was introduced to attract more young and students in 2014. Many successful students of the College have occupied top positions in various fields like Advocacy, Corporate Practice, Chamber Practice, Management, Government offices and many reputed fields.

Faculties at TRC Law College are the part of the intellectual branch of the Academics. The Board of Management is the apex executive body of the society to assist and advise the life members on educational matters. At the institutional level, The Principal, Educational Coordinators, Administration Corridors play a key role in the formulation and implementation of quality policies, in consolation with the active cooperation of faculty members and students.

ABOUT THE PLACE

Barakanki is also known as the 'Entrance of Poorvanchal' it is part of the Ayodhya division located in the heart of the region earlier known as Awadh or Oudh. Streams of the rivers Ghaghara, Sharda and Gomati run almost parallel in the district. Where on one hand this district was the sacred place of “dhyan” and “Tapasya” for the saints, it was also the battlefield of freedom fighters. The people of Barabanki believe that the place derived its name due to the reincarnation of God 'Baarah', on this pious land, this place was then known as 'Baanhanya', now known as Barabanki.

In ancient times this district was part of the kingdom ruled by Suryavanshi kings, whose capital was Ayodhya. As also earlier said, King Dashrath and his famous son, Lord Ram were of this dynasty. The Kulguru of this dynasty was Guru Vashisht who preached and taught the young royal princes of the dynasty at Satrikh, initially known as Saptrishi.

The other places having cultural social and religious importance are Mahadeva Temple at Ramnagar, Parijaat Tree, Kintoor (Kunteshwar Mahadev Temple), these all are of Mahabharat Era. The Barabanki city also set an example of secularism at Deva Shareef at Dewa which is famous for Religious Unity (Kaumi Ekta).

ABOUT THE EVENT

A Moot Court Competition is an academic exercise where law students simulate appellate court or arbitration proceedings, focusing on drafting legal submissions and presenting oral arguments. Unlike mock trials, which involve witness examination and evidence presentation, Moot Courts emphasize legal reasoning and advocacy before appellate judges. Participating in Moot Courts hones students' research, writing, and oral advocacy skills, providing a practical understanding of legal processes.

TRC Law College has been successfully organizing moot court competition for the past three years, fostering a practical learning environment for aspiring legal professionals. These events provide students with a platform to sharpen their advocacy, research, and analytical skills while gaining hands-on experience in simulated court proceedings.

In the last three Moot Courts, our college invited retired honorable judges and sitting judges from the High Court to judge the events. In our Moot Court, apart from High Court judges, other law professionals and top senior advocates are invited. For the past three years, teams from across India have participated in this Moot Court. In our first and second Moot Court, 16 teams participated, including prominent universities such as Jaipur National University, Integral University, Amity University (Patna), BBD University and SRM University. In our last Moot Court, 20 teams participated, including GLC Mumbai, Lloyd School of Law, Symbiosis Law School, Usha Martin University, and UPES University.

IMPORTANT DATES

DATES	PARTICULARS
05.02.2025	RELEASE DATE OF MOOT PREPOSITION
05.02.2025	REGISTRATION OPEN
01.03.2025	LAST DATE OF CLARIFICATION
05.03.2025	RELEASING OF ADDITIONAL CLARIFICATION
31.03.2025	LAST DATE OF REGISTRATION
18.04.2025	SOFT COPY SUBMISSION OF MEMORIALS
24.04.2025	REGISTRATION, INAUGURAL, PRELIMINARY ROUNDS, DRAW OF LOTS & MEMORIAL EXCHANGE FOR QUARTER FINALS.
25.04.2025	QUARTER FINAL ROUNDS AND SEMI-FINAL AND RESEARCHER TEST
26.04.2025	FINAL ROUND & VALEDICTORY

MOOT PROPOSITION

1. The Union of Indira, a democratic nation committed to human liberties and rights as enshrined in its constitution, has been actively pursuing a digital transformation of public welfare services. This transition has been termed as the 'Digital Indira Yojana.' The Government of Indira initiated the DigiID Platform to commence the 'Digital Indira Yojana.' DigiID is a state-wide identity and welfare distribution system implemented through an application, launched by the government as a component of its flagship "Smart Governance" effort, which falls within the broader "Digital Indira Yojana" framework. The system's main aim is to enhance the efficacy and transparency of public welfare programs. All individuals aged 15 and above must possess a DigiID to access many services, including healthcare, education, social security benefits, and voter registration. The DigiID is tasked with the collection and storage of personal data, including biometric information, from all individuals.
2. DigiID has elicited diverse reactions from the public, despite its shown capacity to expedite social services and reduce delays attributed to bureaucratic processes. Following the implementation of the DigiID program throughout Indira, complaints emerged indicating that individuals encountered obstacles accessing basic services due to their inability or reluctance to adhere to the DigiID registration and usage stipulations. These occurrences have grown notably common in rural regions, where technological access is restricted, especially among those experiencing economic difficulties or lacking digital proficiency. A multitude of case studies has surfaced, emphasising the difficulties encountered by these individuals.
3. In many cases, persons requesting medical care at government hospitals were allegedly refused treatment due to the absence of a current DigiID. A notable instance included a pregnant lady from an isolated community who was denied admission to a public hospital. Notwithstanding her severe state, the medical personnel invoked the obligatory DigiID policy, as access to healthcare subsidies and services is now contingent upon the digital identity system. As a result, she lacked access to any State Hospital and was alone rescued by the kind assistance of a local physician. Local activists contend that such regulations pose a direct threat to life by obstructing access to prompt medical care. Numerous grievances have been expressed by low-income households dependent on government food distribution programs. Due to the integration of food subsidies with the DigiID system, households unable to register or verify their DigiID at distribution centers have been deprived of their monthly rations. In many remote regions, technological challenges, including inadequate internet connectivity and device failures, hinder individuals from using the DigiID system, resulting in prolonged food shortages for whole families.
4. As part of the government's "Digital Democracy" push, voting registrations and voter IDs are now integrated with DigiID. Individuals without DigiID have faced obstacles in registering to vote, effectively disenfranchising portions of the population who are unable to meet the registration requirements. In one town, elders who were unfamiliar with the app and unable to complete registration were excluded from the voter list, sparking public debates about the government's commitment to democratic participation. Vulnerable

groups such as the elderly and disabled have reported specific difficulties with the DigiID system. Elderly citizens with poor vision or physical disabilities have found it challenging to navigate the app's interface or authenticate their DigiID for services. In one case, a senior citizen was denied his monthly pension because he could not complete the biometric authentication required by the DigiID system. This has resulted in individuals protesting and civil rights organizations becoming increasingly concerned.

5. Conversely, recent reports from the prominent daily 'Times of Indira' have underscored the potential advantages of DigiID in establishing a more efficient and accessible welfare system, while enhancing transparency, mitigating fraud, and fostering digital inclusion. In a recent natural catastrophe in the southern area of Indira, the government employed DigiID to swiftly identify impacted residents and quickly distribute emergency relief cash to their accounts. The computerised data facilitated prompt identity verification by local authorities and efficient resource allocation to individuals in most need, hence minimizing logistical delays in the distribution of relief items. A significant number of residents in impacted regions allegedly obtained financial aid within 48 hours of the catastrophe, underscoring DigiID's ability to facilitate effective crisis management and response.
6. In the public healthcare sector, DigiID has facilitated the establishment of an integrated health records system by the government, which monitors immunisation and vaccination data, particularly for children and pregnant women. Healthcare professionals may now instantaneously access patients' immunisation records, facilitating the scheduling of follow-up consultations and ensuring comprehensive vaccine coverage. This approach demonstrated significant efficacy during the recent statewide vaccination initiative, wherein DigiID data facilitated the identification of unvaccinated individuals and enhanced overall public health outreach.
7. The government has facilitated financial inclusion by integrating DigiID with banking services, so including several formerly unbanked citizens into the official banking system. This has been especially advantageous for women in rural regions, who were frequently marginalised from financial services. DigiID has streamlined the account opening procedure, enabling a greater number of individuals to access savings accounts, microloans, and financial literacy initiatives. Reports show that enrolment rates in rural banks have risen by roughly 40%, enabling residents to participate in official financial activity.
8. Fraudulent claims in social programs, including agricultural and housing subsidies, have been a persistent problem. DigiID's biometric verification has effectively diminished instances of duplicate claims by individuals or ineligible recipients. The agriculture department in one state claimed a 30% reduction in fraudulent subsidy claims, crediting this decline to the security verification capabilities of DigiID. This enhancement guarantees that scarce resources are distributed more efficiently and authentically benefit qualified beneficiaries.

9. The implementation of DigiID has indirectly fostered digital literacy in rural and semi-urban regions, as individuals acquire the skills to engage with digital systems for service access. Government initiatives related to DigiID encompass seminars and training sessions aimed at enhancing digital skills, equipping individuals with fundamental understanding of mobile applications and digital identification systems. This has also motivated local businesses to establish “DigiID Help Centres,” generating employment and addressing the digital divide. The government contends that DigiID has enhanced service delivery and intends to further promote public welfare across Indira.
10. While the discourse on the advantages and disadvantages of the DigiID platform persisted in the media, several cases of data breaches began to surface. In light of reports of data breaches that exposed the personal information of numerous DigiID users, public apprehension has significantly escalated. Despite government guarantees on the implementation of security measures like encryption, these incidents have raised concerns about the adequacy of the safeguards against unauthorized access. The DigiID terms of service mandate that people consent to the dissemination of their data to specific commercial entities collaborating with the government on “public welfare services.” This situation exacerbates the issue. The majority of individuals believe that this clause infringes upon their freedom to make informed decisions, and they express concerns over potential invasions of their privacy and corporate surveillance.
11. The Arya Public Interest Foundation, a civil rights organisation, has filed a suit with the Supreme Court, contending that the DigiID system infringes upon essential constitutional rights. This occurs in light of the above specified facts. The organisation contends that mandatory participation in DigiID might undermine people' autonomy over their personal data and limit their freedom to use government services without the compulsion to provide their information. They assert that the coerced collection and dissemination of data adversely affects marginalized communities disproportionately.
12. Furthermore, the petition presented by the foundation articulates concern about the possible chilling impact that this data-sharing provision may have on individuals' ability to freely use essential services. The group contends that individuals ought to get essential social services without the apprehension that their personal data may be used for commercial purposes. They contend that the compulsory collection of biometrics and other sensitive information, lacking sufficient safeguards, infringes upon individuals' privacy.
13. In light of the public interest over the personal and sensitive information of the inhabitants of the Union of Indira in the Writ Petition, the Hon’ble Supreme Court of Indira issued a notice to the Union of Indira to present their defence.

Issues raised in the present case:

1. Whether the Writ Petition filed by the Petitioner is maintainable?
2. Whether the DigiID platform, with its mandatory biometric data collection, compulsory data- sharing requirements with private entities, and its impact on access to essential services, is constitutional in light of the Constitution of India?
3. “Whether the security measures taken by the government are adequate to secure the personal data of citizens, and whether the government’s claim of 'legitimate state interest' in implementing DigiID is sufficient.”
4. Whether the unauthorized access, data breaches, and mandatory biometric data collection under the DigiID platform amount to an offense under Section 176 (Identity Theft) and Section 179 (Violation of Privacy) of the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023?
5. Whether the data breaches associated with the DigiID platform attract criminal liability under the provisions of the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, particularly with respect to offenses related to data theft, identity fraud, and breach of privacy?

(The laws of Union of India are in Pari-Materia with the Republic of India)

**This Moot Proposition has been drafted by Dr. Govind Yadav, Assistant Professor, Department Of Law, Manipal University, Jaipur.*

Rules And Regulations

Rule 1: Dates and Venue:

1. The 4th National Moot Court Competition 2025 is scheduled for the 24 April 2025 to 26 April 2025.
2. The venue for the event is TRC Law College, Satrikh, Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh.

Rule 2: Eligibility Criteria

- The participants must be from LL.B and B.A.LL.B Program.
- All the participants must be bona-fide student of University/College.
- Only two teams can be registered from University/college.

Rule 3: Team Requisites:

- Each team shall comprise of Three members Only out of which two will be speaker and one researcher.
- The Language of competition is **English**.
- Teams should not disclose the identity of their institution during the course of proceedings in the Court Rooms.
- Any disclosure of the identities shall invite penalties including Disqualification.
- Each team shall be provided with the unique team code for the competition.

Rule 4: Registration:

- Registration form with all Team Details must be submitted online via Google Form before **31/03/2025**
- **The registration fee for a team is Rs. 4500 (Four Thousand Five Hundred Rupees only)**
- No change in the names of the participants shall be permitted after the receipt of the Registration Form.
- Terms should clearly mention the names of all participants in the team, including course, year/semester of study, contact no. (Preferably Whatsapp No.) and Email Id.

Note: No team would be facilitated with the certificates during the competition. The same shall be provided only in the valedictory ceremony. No certificates will be sent through courier.

Offline Registration:

All the Teams have to confirm participation by attaching the scanned copy of offline registration form in the given link of Google Form.

- ❖ The Link of Google Form is given below.

Rule 5: Dress Code:

Inside the court room the participants shall follow the bellow mentioned dress code:

- **Females:** White Kurta, Black Salwar and Black Dupatta or White Shirt and Black Trousers along with the Black: Coat, Tie and Black Shoes.
- **Males:** White Shirts, Black Trousers, Black Tie along with Black Coat and Black Shoes.

Rule 6 : Memorial Submissions:

1. Participant must prepare separate memorials for

- Both sides: 1 for appellant and 1 for respondent.
- Once the memorials are submitted; no revision, supplements, or additions will be allowed.
- Page limit: 25 pages.

2. Memorials must contain:

- Title page
- Table of Content
- List of Cases
- Statement of Jurisdiction
- Statement of facts (not exceeding two A4 size page)
- Statement of issues
- Summary of arguments
- Arguments advanced
- Prayer

3. Memorial Format:

- Margin: one-inch on all sides of each page
- Font size: should be 12
- Font type: Times New Roman
- Line spacing: 1.5 spaced
- Footnotes (if any): must be in font size 10, single spacing, Times New Roman
- Page numbering: In the middle section of footer on each page.
- Citation must be in ILI mode of citation.

4. Covers must be placed on briefs as follows:

- Appellant: Blue Colour
- Respondent: Red Colour

Rule 7: Accommodation:

All the teams who require the Accommodation facilities shall inform the accommodation committee before 10/04/2025. The participants would be provided Accommodation for the period of competition only.

Please note that separate accommodation will provided for girls and boys. However, they may sit together for team work in the library of the institute. The college would start providing accommodation from the **5PM of April 23/04/2025** and the participants would have to vacate the accommodation provided by the college by **10 AM on April 26/04/2025**.

Rule 8 : Pick Up And Drop Service

Date	Pickup	Drop
23/04/2025	Barabanki Bus Stop and Railway Station	Place of Accommodation
24/04/2025 (morning)	Place of Accommodation	TRC Law College
24/04/2025 (evening)	TRC Law College	Place of accommodation
25/04/2025 (morning)	Place of Accommodation	TRC Law College
25/04/2025 (evening)	TRC Law College	Place of accommodation
26/04/2025 (morning)	Place of Accommodation	TRC Law College
26/04/2025 (evening)	TRC Law College	Barabanki Bus Stop and Railway Station

Rule 9: Competition Rounds:

All the rounds shall be on Knock Out basis except Preliminary rounds. These shall spread over a period of 3 days –

- Preliminary (Both Sides)
- Quarter Finals (08 Teams)
- Semi- Finals (04 Teams)
- Final Round(02 Teams)

Note: - The Preliminary rounds of the competition will be based on pre decided basis and the other rounds will be based on Draw of Lots.

Rule 10: Rules for all the Rounds:

- The criteria of marking shall be the court wins in each court room in the Preliminary Rounds 1st and 2nd. In case of tie, cumulative marks of the teams will be taken into consideration including even the memorials marks.
- Marking criteria for the Arguments:**

Each Speaker shall be marked on a total of 100 marks by each Bench of Judges. The following will be the Marking Criteria and the marks allocated to each speaker by each Judge in all rounds:

 - Appreciation and application of facts. (20 Marks)**
 - Identification and Articulation of Issues. (20 Marks)**
 - Application of legal principles.(20 Marks)**
 - Use of authorities and precedents. (20 Marks)**
 - Response to questions and presentation (10Marks).**
 - Evidence of original thought and grammar- (05 Marks)**
 - Correct format and citation- (05 marks)**

Note: Marks allotted by the Judges shall be final.

RULE 11: TIME FOR ORAL ROUNDS:

PRELIMS AND QUARTER FINALS

- Each team shall be given a total of 30 minutes to present their case inclusive of Rebuttals.
- Each speaker should speak for a minimum 10 minutes.
- One speaker shall not take more than 15 minutes of the total time.
- The maximum time for Rebuttals and Sur-Rebuttals is 5 minutes.

SEMI FINAL ROUNDS AND FINAL ROUND

- Each team will get a total of 40 minutes to present their case inclusive of Rebuttals.
- Each speaker should speak for a minimum of 15 minutes.
- One speaker shall not take more than 25 minutes of the total time.
- The maximum time for Rebuttals and Sur-Rebuttals is 10 minutes.

ALOTTED TIME

The maximum time provided would include the time that each team may wish to reserve for their rebuttals/sur-rebuttals. At the commencement of each session, the team shall notify the Court Officer/Court Clerk regarding the division of time between the 2 speakers (including rebuttals/sur-rebuttals).

Rule 12: SCOUTING

- Scouting is not permitted and it shall be deemed to have happened if the Speakers, Researcher or any other person affiliated with a team is found.
- Witnessing, hearing, observing, etc. the oral submissions in an oral round, except where the oral round is the final round or one in which the team to which he/she is affiliated is participating in;
- Reading a Memorial of a team except where: it is of the team to which he/she is affiliated; or the Memorials have been obtained on account of an exchange of Memorials prior to a Round of the team to which he/she is affiliated.

Rule 13: MISCELLANEOUS

- Information given to any participant of a team shall be deemed to be communicated to the whole team.
- **REGISTRATION FEE ONCE PAID IS NON-REFUNDABLE.**
- No TA/DA will be provided by organizers.
- The Proposition is neither intended to nor does it attempt to resemble any incident or any person, living or dead. Any such resemblance is purely coincidental. The Proposition is a fictitious factual account prepared for the purposes of the present Competition only and it does not attempt to influence or predict the outcome of any matter whatsoever.
- The copyright in the Memorials submitted by the teams shall vest the administrators. The acceptance of such vesting is a precondition to participation on the Competition.
- The Administrators reserve the right to amend, alter, vary or change, in any manner whatsoever, the Rules governing the Competition, which would be communicated to the teams within a reasonable period.

Rule 14: ADMINISTRATION AND GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL

- The Moot Court Committee of the TRC Law College shall function as the Administrative body for all purpose of this Competition.
- Any kind of Misbehavior will not be tolerated and can also lead to direct disqualification of the team.

Payment Details

Bank Name - Union Bank of India

A/c Holder Name - TRC Law College

Account No - 510331001278603

IFSC Code - UBIN0910660

Branch Address - Vijay Nagar, Barabanki



Scan for Payment

Registration Details

Registration Fee – Rs. 4500 per team

Registration Link –<https://forms.gle/W1qVeTxmMWDUyPPb9>

Scan for Registration



CONTACTS FOR QUERIES

For General Queries-

Mr. Saksham Mishra

7388686282

Ms. Jahnavee Yadav

9198681384

For Travel and Accommodation-

Mr. Aaditya Narayan Jaiswal 9555839191

Ms. Ananya Gupta

9569430395

TRC LAW COLLEGE

Affiliated to Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Awadh University, Ayodhya

Accredited B+ by NACC

(An Autonomous College)

REGISTRATION FORM

Name & Address of the College/University: _____

Name of the Speaker _____

Program & Semester: _____ Contact No. : _____

E-mail _____ Whatsapp No. _____

Name of the Speaker-2: _____

Program & Semester: _____ Contact No. : _____

E-mail _____ Whatsapp No. _____

Name of the Researcher: _____

Program & Semester: _____ Contact No. : _____

E-mail _____ Whatsapp No. _____

Seal and Signature of the Institution/Organization

4th TRC National Moot Court Competition

Patron in Chief-

Prof. (Dr.) Sujeet Chaturvedi
Managing Director

Patron

Prof. (Dr.) Ashwani Kumar Gupta
Principal

Convener

Mr. Veer Vikram Singh
(Assistant Professor)

Student Convener

Mr. Saksham Mishra

Student Co- Convener

Mr. Aaditya Narayan Jaiswal

Ms. Ananya Gupta

Ms. Jahnavee Yadav

COMMITTEES

DRAFTING COMMITTEE

FACULTY INCHARGE- MS. ROLI MISHRA

STUDENT INCHARGE-
MR. PRINCE RAJ
MR. JITENDRA SAHU
MR. SHIVAM PANDAY
MOHD. HANFI

TRAVEL & ACCOMMODATION COMMITTEE

FACULTY INCHARGE- Mr. NAVEEN SINGH

STUDENT INCHARGE-
Mr. DURGESH VERMA
Mr. ARYAN VERMA

FOOD & REFRESHMENT COMMITTEE

FACULTY INCHARGE- Mr. MANJAY YADAV

STUDENT INCHARGE-
Mr. ABBAS ASGAR
Mr. ANURAG SINGH
Mr. MOHIT
Mr. SURAJ CHAURASIYA

IT & COMMUNICATION COMMITTEE

FACULTY INCHARGE-Mr. SHIV GOPAL PANDEY

STUDENT INCHARGE
Ms. SHIREEN JAIS
Ms. RAUNAK SONI

RAPPORTEUR COMMITTEE

FACULTY INCHARGE-
Dr. DEEPMALA SRIVASTAVA
Dr. PRAMOD PANDEY

STUDENT INCHARGE-
JAHNAVEE YADAV

REGISTRATION COMMITTEE

FACULTY INCHARGE- Mr. DHARMENDRA
KUMAR

STUDENT INCHARGE-
Ms. VAISHNAVI CHAUDHARY
Mr. SHIVAM SINGH
Mr. JAYPAL SINGH
Ms. SAUMYA SHUKLA

COURT ROOM MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

FACULTY INCHARGE-Mr. ANKIT MISHRA

STUDENT INCHARGE-
Mr. SACHIN KUMAR
Mr. ARJUN SINGH
Mr. PRINCE KUMAR
Mr. HIMANSHU GUPTA

STAGE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

FACULTY INCHARGE- Mrs. ROHINI TRIPATHI

STUDENT INCHARGE-
Mr. ATUL PAL
Mr. RAHUL PANDEY
Mr. AJAY PRATAP

ADVERTISEMENT COMMITTEE

FACULTY INCHARGE-MR. AMJAD ANSARI

STUDENT FACULTY-
Ms. GAYATRI BALMIKI
Mr. SHREYANSH
Mr. VISHAD VERMA