



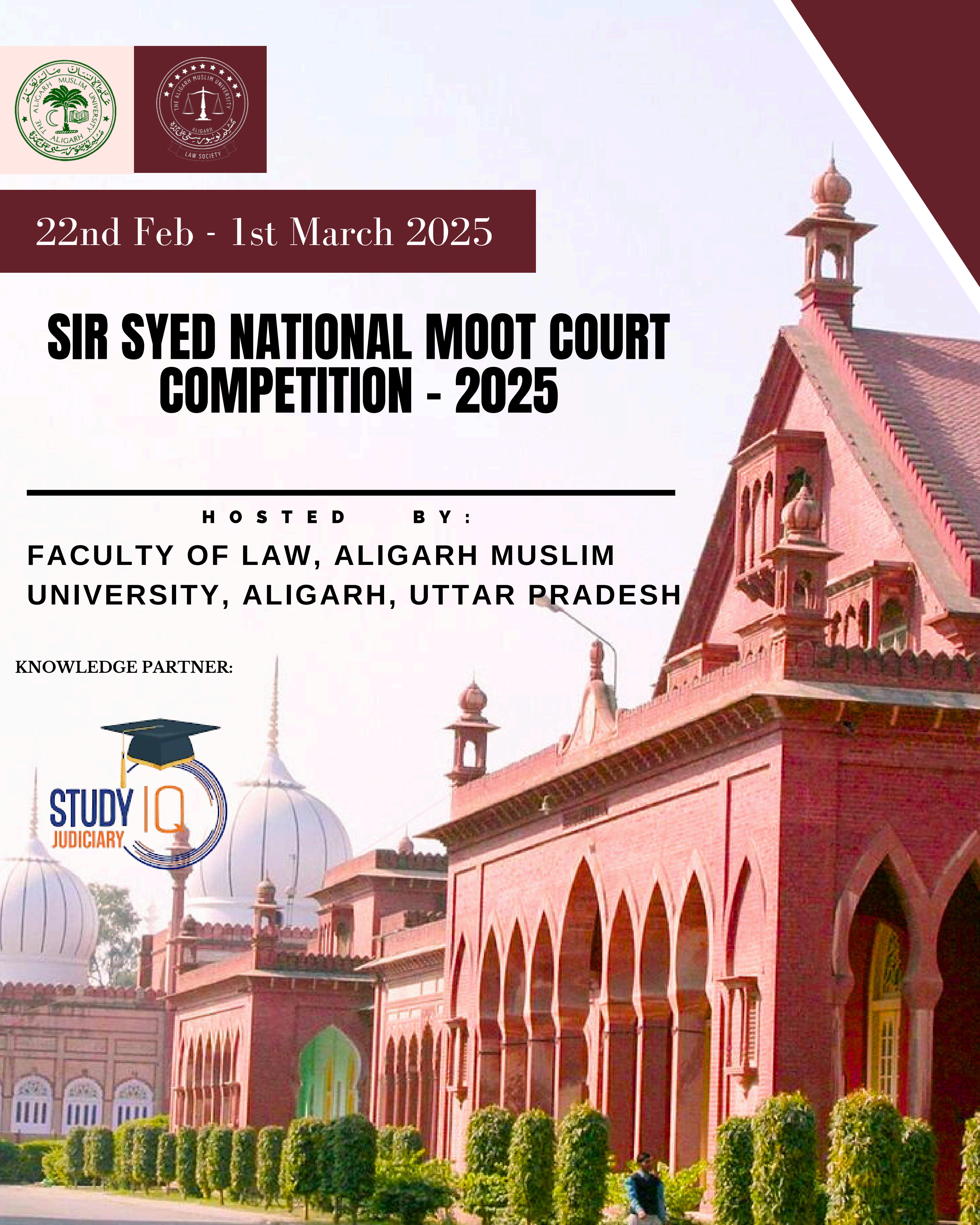
22nd Feb - 1st March 2025

SIR SYED NATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION - 2025

H O S T E D B Y :

FACULTY OF LAW, ALIGARH MUSLIM
UNIVERSITY, ALIGARH, UTTAR PRADESH

KNOWLEDGE PARTNER:





GLIMPSSES FROM THE PREVIOUS EDITIONS





ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

ALIGARH - 202002, U.P., INDIA



Prof. M.Z.M. Nomani
National Administrator

**President, Law Society &
Dean & Chairman, Faculty of Law,
A.M.U.,
Aligarh.**



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MESSAGE

As the Dean of the Faculty of Law at Aligarh Muslim University, I am delighted to extend a warm welcome to all participants, esteemed judges, faculty members, and guests to the Sir Syed National Moot Court Competition.

This competition stands as a tribute to the visionary founder of our institution, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, whose commitment to education and legal excellence continues to inspire us today. Sir Syed's belief in the power of education to transform society resonates deeply with the ethos of this moot court competition.

The Sir Syed National Moot Court Competition serves as a platform for aspiring legal minds from across the nation to showcase their advocacy skills, legal acumen, and critical thinking abilities. It provides an invaluable opportunity for participants to engage in simulated courtroom proceedings, presenting arguments on complex legal issues and honing their abilities to think on their feet.

As participants, you embody the spirit of intellectual inquiry and legal scholarship that defines our institution. I encourage you to approach this competition with dedication, integrity, and a commitment to excellence. Embrace the challenges, learn from the experience, and forge lasting connections with your peers and mentors.

To our distinguished judges, your guidance and expertise are crucial in shaping the next generation of legal professionals. Your thoughtful evaluation and constructive feedback will enrich the learning journey of all participants, contributing to the overall success of this event.

I extend my gratitude to the organizing committee, faculty members, and volunteers for their tireless efforts in coordinating this event. Your dedication ensures the smooth execution of this competition and upholds the tradition of academic excellence at our university.

I wish all participants the very best as you embark on this exciting journey of legal advocacy. May this competition inspire you to strive for excellence, uphold the principles of justice, and make meaningful contributions to the legal profession and society at large.

Thank you, and best wishes for a successful and enriching Sir Syed National Moot Court Competition.



ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

ALIGARH - 202002, U.P., INDIA



Prof. Hashmat Ali Khan
In-Charge, Law Society

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MESSAGE

As In-charge of the Law Society, I extend a heartfelt welcome to all participants, esteemed judges, faculty members, and guests to the prestigious Sir Syed National Moot Court Competition.

This competition holds significant importance in our academic calendar as it not only provides a platform for students to showcase their legal skills but also embodies the spirit of intellectual exchange and professional growth. The legacy of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, a stalwart in the realm of education and social reform, serves as a guiding light for all of us as we engage in this pursuit of legal excellence.

To the participants, I urge you to approach this competition with enthusiasm, dedication, and a thirst for knowledge. This is an opportunity not only to test your advocacy skills but also to expand your understanding of legal principles, courtroom dynamics, and professional ethics. Embrace the challenges, learn from each other, and cherish the camaraderie that comes with engaging in spirited legal debates. To our esteemed judges, your wisdom and expertise are invaluable in shaping the learning experience of our students. Your fair and impartial evaluation will not only determine the winners of this competition but also provide invaluable insights and guidance to all participants as they continue their journey in the legal field.

I extend my sincere appreciation to the organizing committee, faculty mentors, and volunteers who have worked tirelessly to ensure the success of this event. Your dedication and commitment to excellence are truly commendable and serve as an inspiration to us all.

As we come together to celebrate the spirit of legal education and intellectual inquiry, let us reaffirm our commitment to upholding the principles of justice, equality, and integrity. May this competition serve as a catalyst for personal and professional growth, fostering a culture of excellence and innovation in legal education.

Thank you, and I wish all participants the very best for a stimulating and rewarding experience at the Sir Syed National Moot Court Competition.



ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

ALIGARH - 202002, U.P., INDIA



Prof. Ishrat Hussain
Organising Secretary & In-charge
Moot Court Society

Professor, Faculty of Law,
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MESSAGE

The primary goal of the Faculty of Law, Aligarh Muslim University while imparting legal education, is to develop in our students a coherent legal insight, and the same can be achieved by inculcating in them both theoretical and practical knowledge of law.

The contribution of our Law Society in this regard has been impeccable. An important pillar in developing these practical skills amongst the students is the Moot court, wherein they are exposed to a realistic courtroom experience, thereby enhancing their drafting and argumentative skills. Besides hosting a Moot Court Competition, the Faculty of Law organises various events around the year in compliance with the requirements of the Bar Council of India.

My heartfelt gratitude goes out to the faculty mentors, Moot Court Society, all the volunteers, and the organising committee for their diligent efforts in making this event a success. Your devotion to quality and hard work is admirable and an encouragement to all of us.

With utmost pleasure, I take the opportunity to invite your esteemed Institution to participate in Sir Syed National Moot Court Competition - 2025. This event is organised by the Law Society of Faculty of Law, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh. We look forward to welcoming you to the Competition. I hope we provide you with the best learning experience.



ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

ALIGARH - 202002, U.P., INDIA



Dr. Syed Mohammad Yawar
Additional In-charge, Law Society
& *Event Coordinator*

**Assistant Professor, Faculty of
Law, A.M.U., Aligarh.**



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MESSAGE

It is my great pleasure, as the Additional Incharge of the Law Society and Event Coordinator to extend a warm welcome to all participants, esteemed judges, faculty members, and guests at the Sir Syed National Moot Court Competition. This event stands as a cornerstone of our commitment to nurturing the next generation of legal minds and promoting a culture of academic excellence and professional rigor.

Moot court competitions are more than just contests of advocacy; they are transformative experiences that refine legal reasoning, enhance argumentation skills, and cultivate a deeper appreciation for the principles of justice. The Sir Syed National Moot Court Competition is a testament to the enduring legacy of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, whose vision of education and intellectual empowerment continues to inspire us.

To all participants, I encourage you to embrace this opportunity with passion, perseverance, and an open mind. Beyond honing your advocacy skills, this competition will challenge you to think critically, engage in nuanced legal discourse, and uphold the highest standards of ethical practice. Each round presents a chance to grow—not just as law students, but as future leaders of the legal profession.

To our distinguished judges, your guidance and expertise are invaluable in shaping the journey of our students. Your fair and insightful evaluations will not only determine the winners but also serve as a beacon of mentorship, providing direction to those who aspire to excel in the legal field.

I extend my heartfelt appreciation to the organizing committee, faculty members, and volunteers whose dedication and meticulous planning have made this event possible. Your unwavering commitment is instrumental in creating an enriching and memorable experience for all involved.

As we come together to celebrate legal scholarship and advocacy, let us reaffirm our shared commitment to justice, integrity, and the pursuit of knowledge. I am confident that this competition will inspire personal and professional growth, fostering excellence in legal education and practice.

Wishing all participants the very best—may this competition be a rewarding and enlightening journey for each of you.



ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

ALIGARH - 202002, U.P., INDIA



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MESSAGE

As far as my journey in the Moot Court Society is concerned, it started in my second year when I served in the capacity of Assistant Secretary. Back in my first year when I participated in the 1st Prof. Hafeezul Rahman Intra-Faculty Moot Court Competition-2022, I bagged the Best Researcher's Award which marked my beginning of mooting as an extra-curricular undertaking. It was then when I kept participating in various National Moots and with God's grace bagged two national awards at National Moot Court Competitions along with being a Semi Finalist in the prestigious National Moot of Lucknow University.

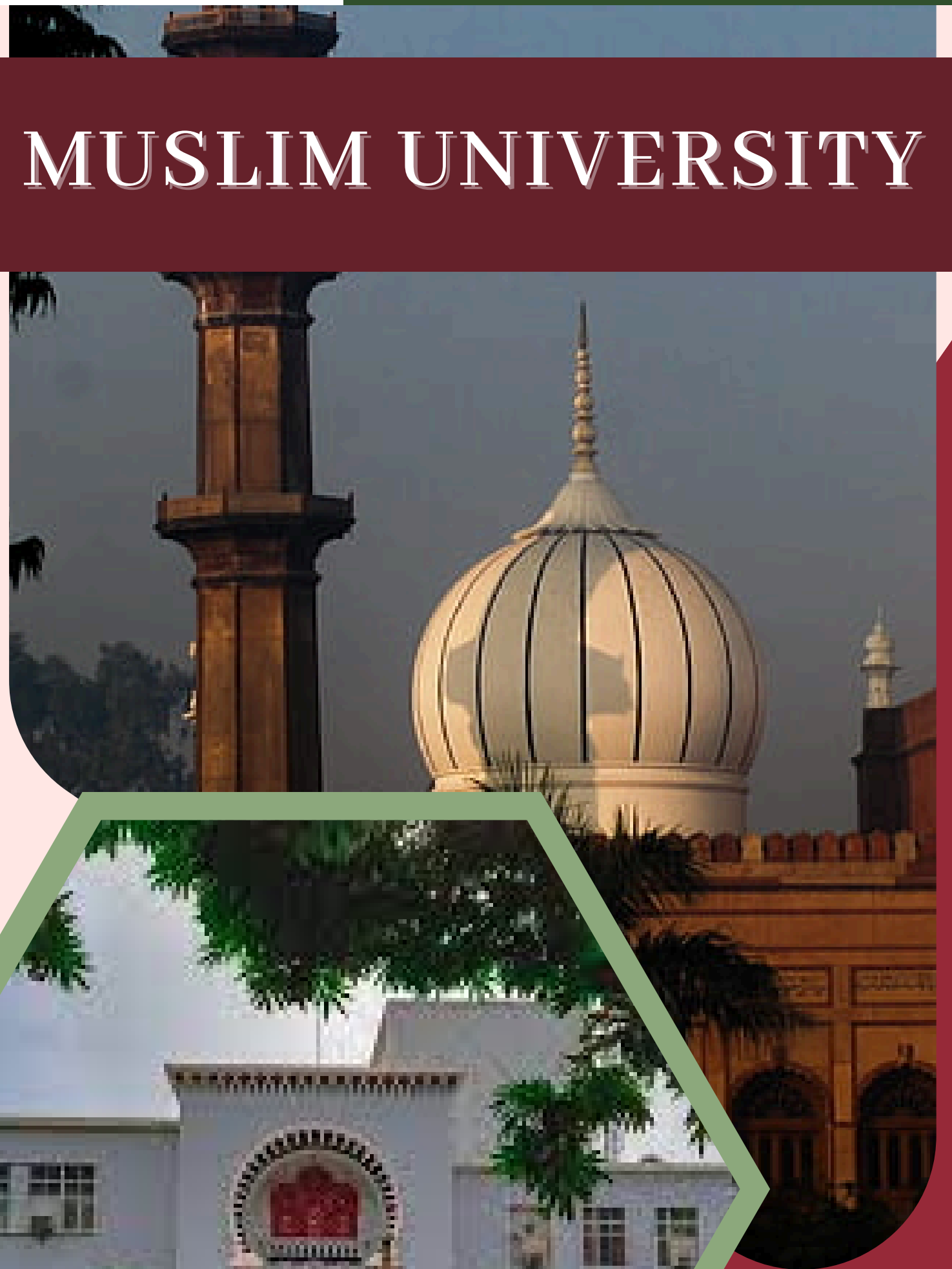
I am grateful to the Dean & Chairman, Prof. M.Z.M. Nomani Sir for entrusting me with this responsibility. The members of the Moot Court Society have been working hard to organize our flagship event, Sir Syed National Moot Court Competition, 2025 and I hope that this edition of the competition will again be a great success alike previous ones.

Mooting is not just about arguing a case, it's about developing the skills to change the narrative. It's about cultivating confidence, critical thinking, and creativity. As you step into the moot court, remember that you're not just representing yourself, but your institution and the values of justice. So, research meticulously, argue passionately, and learn from every experience. For in the world of mooting, every argument is an opportunity to shape the future of law.

I heartily welcome all the eminent guests and the participating teams to Sir Syed National Moot Court Competition - 2025, being held from 22nd February to 1st March 2025. I wish participants all the very best. May the deserving team win.

PROFILE OF ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

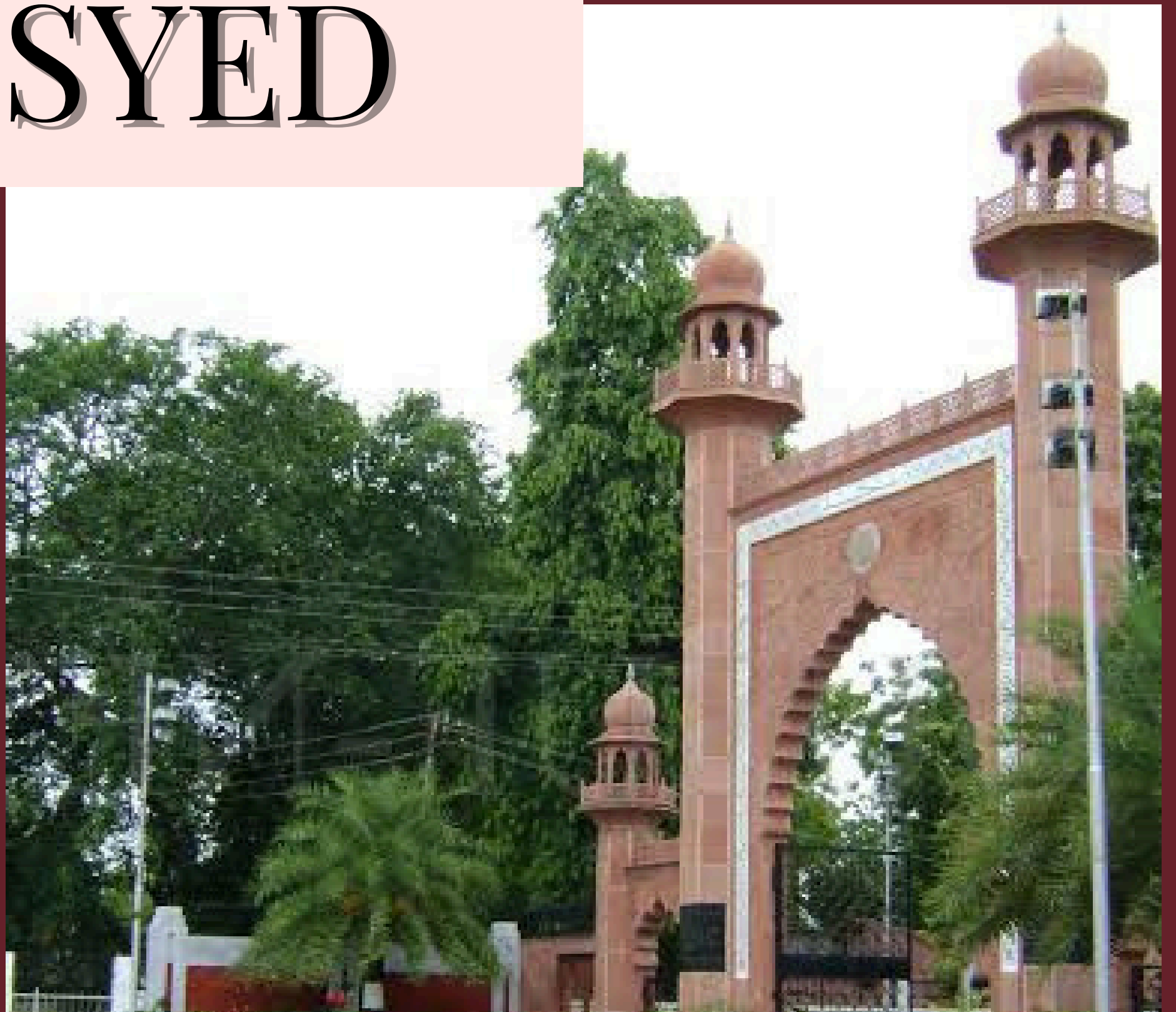
Aligarh Muslim University (A.M.U.) is among the oldest Central Universities of India. It was established by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, the great social reformer and statesman. In 1875, he founded the Mohammedan Anglo Oriental (M.A.O.) College in Aligarh and patterned the college after Oxford and Cambridge universities that he had visited on a trip to England. His objective was to build a college in tune with the British education system but without compromising its Islamic values. It was one of the first purely residential educational institutions set up either by the government or the public in India. It was also around this time that a movement began to have it developed into a university. To achieve this goal, expansions were made and more academic programs added to the curriculum of the college. By 1920 the Mohammedan Anglo Oriental College was transformed into the Aligarh Muslim University through a legislative enactment.



The main campus of A.M.U. is located in the city of Aligarh which spreads over 467.6 hectares. A.M.U. offers more than 300 courses in the traditional and modern branches of education. Aligarh Muslim University occupies a unique position amongst universities and institutions of higher learning in the country. Not only does it draw students from all over the country, but also from different countries, especially Africa, West Asia and Southeast Asia.

BAB-E-SYED

Bab-e-Syed is the main public gateway to the Aligarh Muslim University, leading to various departments and faculties. Made up of red and white sandstone, the gate is a historic landmark of the university.



MAULANA AZAD LIBRARY



Maulana Azad Library is the central library of the Aligarh Muslim University famous for its invaluable collections of manuscripts, rare books and artifacts.

The National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) placed the Aligarh Muslim University at 8th in the University category in 2024.



The University as well as its Faculty of Law have consistently ranked among the best educational institutions in India. In 2024, the University was ranked 3rd by India Today.

In 2024, the University ranked 6th in Higher education institutions in India by Times Higher Education World University Rankings.



FACULTY OF LAW

The Faculty of Law, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, imparting legal education since 1883 has consistently been ranked as one of the best law colleges of the country.



PROFILE OF THE FACULTY OF LAW, A.M.U., ALIGARH

The Faculty of Law, Aligarh Muslim University has a glorious history. It is one of the oldest institutions imparting legal education in India. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, the Founder of Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College (precursor of Aligarh Muslim University) was greatly impressed by the curriculum of legal education in British universities. He was very keen to have legal education on a similar pattern in M.A.O. College as well. With this vision in mind, the Department of Law was established in M.A.O. College in the year 1883. In 1960, the Department of Law developed into the full-fledged Faculty of Law. Prof. (Dr.) Hafeezul Rehman served as the first Dean.

During more than a century of its existence, the Department of Law has played a significant role in nation building by contributing to the academic as well as social development of the society. It has produced great legal luminaries including Mr. Justice Baharul Islam, Mr. Justice Murtaza Fazle Ali, Mr. Justice R. P. Sethi (all Judges of the Supreme Court of India), Sir Syed Wazir Hasan (Chief Justice of the Oudh Chief Court), Kazi Syed Karimuddin (Member of the Constituent Assembly), Mohammed Usman Arif (former Governor of U.P.); eminent jurists such as Padma Bhushan Prof. N.R. Madhava Menon, Prof. Tahir Mahmood (Former Dean, Faculty of Law, University of Delhi) and Prof. Faizan Mustafa (Former Vice-Chancellor, NALSAR University, Hyderabad).

In the year 2017, Faculty of Law, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh was ranked at 2nd position in terms of academic and research excellence among the Indian Law Institutions. More recently, the 2021 National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) ranked the Faculty of Law, A.M.U., Aligarh at the 11th position in the country.

PROFILE OF THE STUDYIQ JUDICIARY

Study IQ: Transforming Judiciary Exam Preparation in India

Study IQ, India's leading online learning platform, is revolutionizing judiciary exam preparation with expert-led courses, innovative tools, and a commitment to student success. With over 18 million users and 9 lakh judiciary channel subscribers, it stands as the largest judiciary exam prep platform.

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Study IQ Judiciary – Your Path to Judicial Success!

*StudyIQ will provide Upto 25% Scholarship in Judiciary Foundation Batch to the members of Moot Court Society.



SIR SYED NATIONAL MOOT COMPETITION - 2025

22nd February – 1st March 2025

MOOT PROBLEM

1. Republic of Indiana (hereinafter referred to as 'Indiana') is a country situated in the southern part of the continent of Asia. Until 1947, it was a colony of the British Empire and was known as British India, when it gained independence after nearly 200 years of British rule and was partitioned into two new Dominions of India and Pakistan, respectively. The new Dominions were still under the sovereignty and nominal control of the British Crown. In 1950, Constitution of India came into force and the country became a sovereign, democratic and secular republic, thereby shedding the last vestiges of imperial rule.

2. India is a federal country consisting of several States and Union Territories, and is the world's largest. The country follows the Westminster system of Government wherein the elected Government is responsible to the Legislature and remains in power as long as it enjoys the confidence of the House. India consists of 28 States and 8 Union Territories. The States and Union Territories of the modern day Republic of India have evolved since independence, and many new States have come into existence.

3. Until 1947, British India comprised of, 1) Provinces directly under British rule, and 2) Princely States under the rule of local rulers but under the suzerainty of the British Crown. The head of British administration was the Viceroy and Governor General of India, who was appointed by the British Crown.

4. In 1947, there were more than 550 of these Princely States which were ruled by their local rulers who were usually styled as "Maharaja", "Nawab", "Raja" etc. These Princely States were autonomous units whose Rulers exercised nearly absolute control over the administration and governance of their respective States. They were, however, subject to the 'paramountcy' of the British Crown. Under this arrangement of paramountcy, the British Crown exercised control over these States in matters such as sovereignty, defence, external security, succession disputes etc. These Princely States ranged from large States having an area as large as 84,000 sq. miles (roughly 90% of the size of the U.K.)

to small states having an area of a few hundred square miles. These States had entered into individual treaties and agreements with the Britannic Crown (or the Britannic East India Company, until 1857) from time to time. Thus, the relation of the Britannic Crown (and its interference in affairs) varied from State to State, on the basis of these centuries old agreements and treaties. During Britannic Rule, Princely States were classified into two categories, *viz*, 1) Salute States (more significant States and their Ruler was entitled to a specific gun salute which signified the State's importance), and 2) Non-Salute States (less significant States whose Ruler was not entitled to any gun salute). The Salute States were further classified into 21, 19, 17, 15 gun salute States, in descending order of precedence. Over the period of time, the Rulers of many of these States introduced administrative and educational reforms, thereby modernising (and to a certain extent, democratising) their States. Some of these Princely States employed the best administrators available in India. Besides this, Princely Rulers amassed huge amounts of wealth and property, and built architectural marvels in the form of grand palaces and institutions which serve as popular tourist attractions today.

5. During the 1910s and 1920s, as movement for Indian independence gained momentum, calls for establishing responsible self-government in India intensified. In 1919, the British Parliament enacted the Government of India Act, 1919, which provided limited responsible government to British India. Thereafter, Government of India Act, 1935 was passed, which further enhanced the level of responsible government in India. At the time of its enactment, it was the largest British statute ever enacted and functioned as India's Constitution until the coming into force of the Constitution of India in 1950. The Government of India Act, 1935 envisaged the establishment of a 'Federation of India', whereby the Provinces of British India as well as the Princely States would join the Federation. Section 6 of the Act provided that the Ruler of a federating Princely State had to execute an Instrument of Accession, whereby his State would accede to the proposed Federation. The Act converted the pre-existing bicameral legislature of India by introducing a third House, known as the "Chamber of Princes", to the already existing Council of States and Central Legislative Assembly. The Chamber of Princes was an attempt to bring India's Princely Rulers on a common platform, which would further safeguard their interests. The autonomy of the Princely States was left untouched under the Act. However, the commencement of World War II in 1939 halted the formation of the proposed Federation of India. In an attempt to boost India's participation and support in the War effort, the British Government promised to grant India independence after the War was over.

6. After the end of World War II in 1945, the steps for granting complete independence to India intensified. On 3rd June, 1947, the last Viceroy and Governor-General of India, in a meeting with top Indian leaders of key political parties/factions, devised a plan whereby British India was to be granted independence and was to be partitioned into India and Pakistan. Subsequently, this plan was approved by the British Cabinet. Thereafter, the British Parliament passed the Indian Independence Act, 1947 which received Royal

Assent on 18th July, 1947. The Preamble and Section 1 of the Act provided that on 15th August, 1947, British India would be partitioned into two new Dominions of India and Pakistan, respectively. As per Section 7(1)(b) of the Act provided for the lapse of suzerainty (or paramountcy) of the British Crown over the respective Princely States, and with that, all agreements and treaties also lapsed. With the lapse of British paramountcy, the Ruler of each State was given the choice to exercise any one of the three w.r.t his State, viz, 1) accede to the Dominion of India, 2) accede to the Dominion of Pakistan, or 3) remain independent.

7. A Ruler who wished to accede his State to the Dominion of India was required to sign an "Instrument of Accession" (which was to be accepted by the Governor General) under Section 6 of the Government of India Act, 1935 (as amended by the Indian Independence Act, 1947). By executing the Instrument of Accession, a Ruler agreed that the Governor General, Dominion Legislature, Federal Court or any other authority of the Dominion of India could exercise certain functions w.r.t his State. However, the signing of an Instrument of Accession did not mean that the Ruler surrendered or lost control of the administration or governance of his State. Rather, he accepted the sovereignty and nominal control of the Dominion Government in certain matters. By the end of 1948, all Princely States which fell in the geographic territory of the Dominion of India had acceded. Under the Instrument of Accession, the Ruler (and his family) was entitled to a certain annual amount known as "Privy Purse" for the maintenance of himself, his family, servant, palaces and properties. The Ruler also enjoyed full control over his properties and his titles. Subsequent to the signing of Instrument of Accession, some Rulers also signed Merger Agreements with the Dominion of India, whereby they surrendered the control and administration of their States and merged them into the Dominion. In return, the Government of India provided assurance and guarantee to the Rulers continued to enjoy their privy purse, privileges, properties and titles. The Rulers continued to enjoy their properties/Jagirs, were exempted from the operation of Indian laws and had certain other privileges etc. By the end of 1949, all Princely States had been merged into the Dominion of India. Some of the larger States retained their entity while the smaller ones grouped themselves to form Unions of States. The Princely States covered about 48% area of the Dominion of India.

8. With the coming into force of the Constitution of India on 26th January, 1950, the Provinces of India became States. States were divided into 4 classes, viz, Part A States (former Governors' Provinces), Part B States (former Princely States or groups of Princely States), Part C States (former Chief Commissioners' Provinces and some Princely States) and Part D State (only one former Province of Andaman Islands administered by a lieutenant Governor). Part B States were groups of Princely States (or in a few cases,

large Princely States) which were headed by a Rajpramukh, who was recognised as the Ruler of one of the constituent Princely States and its position was akin to that of Governor.

9. Upon commencement of the Constitution, special provisions were made with regard to the protection of the legal status, privileges and titles of the erstwhile Rulers. The President of the Republic of India officially recognised a "Ruler" of the erstwhile Princely State. The definition of "Ruler" in Article 366(22) stated that Ruler meant the person with whom any agreement or covenant was entered into or who was recognised by the President as Ruler and included his successor. Article 291 of the Constitution provided for payment of tax-free Privy Purse (to be paid out of the Consolidated fund of India) to the Ruler. Article 362 protected the guarantee of personal rights, privileges and dignities of the Ruler by mandating that the legislature or executive of the Union or the State shall pay due regard to them. Article 363 put up a bar on the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court or any other court disputes relating to the agreement, instrument, Sanad or covenant etc. signed between a Ruler of the erstwhile Princely State and the Government of the Dominion of India (or its predecessor).

10. To ensure the enforcement and safeguard of the privileges (including Privy Purse), guarantees and titles, a Department of States was setup which was later succeeded by the Ministry of States. Upon the death of a Ruler, his successor was recognised by the President as the next Ruler, and was entitled to the enjoyment of privileges, guarantees, titles and Privy Purse being enjoyed by his predecessor. The sum of annual Privy Purse was paid according to the income of the Ruler at the time of his integration into the Union. The amount and terms of payment was determined in the Instrument of Accession or the Merger Agreement. In 1970, the highest amount of Privy Purse paid to a Ruler was around Rs. 26 lacs per annum while the lowest was a few hundred Rupees per annum. This Privy Purse amount was reduced on account of each succession, i.e., to say, the successor of a Ruler would receive an annual sum less than that of his predecessor.

11. However, in 1967, the Government of India began to show a shift in its policy and attitude towards the erstwhile Rulers. The Government intended to withdraw the official recognition of the Rulers as well as the privileges, titles and Privy Purse enjoyed by them,

by contending that the same were inconsistent with the egalitarian social order. Subsequently, a Constitutional Amendment Bill was introduced in the lower House (House of People) of the Indian Parliament. When the Bill was voted upon in the House of People (Lower House) on 2nd September, 1970, it secured 332 votes in favour and 154 against. Thereafter, voting was carried out in the Council of States (Upper House) on 5th September, 1970, wherein 149 Members voted for while 75 voted against it, as a result of which, the Bill failed to reach the majority mark of two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

12. .Meanwhile, in a Union Cabinet Meeting held later in that evening, it was decided to advise the President to withdraw the recognition of the Rulers by virtue of a Presidential Order, by exercising his powers under Article 366(22) of the Constitution. The next day, i.e., on 6th September, 1970, the President issued separate orders to all Rulers, thereby derecognising them. The said orders were also notified in the Official Gazette.

13. Being aggrieved by their unilateral derecognition by way of a Presidential Order, some of the Rulers filed Writ Petitions before the Supreme Court of India. In a historic judgment by an 11-Judge Constitution Bench, the Supreme Court struck down the Presidential Orders and restored the recognition of the Rulers.

14. Subsequent to this, Constitution (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1971 was enacted, whereby substantial amendments were made to the amending power of the Parliament under Article 368 of the Constitution. Later on, Constitution (Twenty-fifth Amendment) Act, 1971 was enacted wherein changes were made to Article 31 and a new Article 31-C[1] was inserted. Eventually, after setting up the paraphernalia by the aforementioned two Constitutional Amendments, the Parliament passed the Constitution (Twenty-sixth) Amendment Act, 1971. Presidential assent was received on December 28, 1971. By virtue of Sections 2 and 3 of this Amendment Act, Articles 291 and 362 were omitted and a new Article 363-A was inserted as follows:

363-A. Recognition granted to Rulers of Indian States to cease and privy purses to be abolished-

a) the Prince, Chief or other person who, at any time before the commencement of the Constitution (Twenty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1971, was recognised by the President as the Ruler of an Indian State or any person who, at any time before such commencement, was recognised by the President as the successor of such ruler shall, on and from such commencement, cease to be recognised as such Ruler or the successor of such Ruler;

b) on and from the commencement of the Constitution (Twenty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1971, privy purse is abolished and all rights, liabilities and obligations in respect of privy purse are extinguished and accordingly the Ruler or, as the case may be, the successor of such Ruler, referred to in clause (a) or any other person shall not be paid any sum as privy purse.

Section 4 of the said Amendment Act amended the definition of “Ruler” under Article 366(22) to read as follows:

366. Definitions. In this Constitution, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, that is to say—

...

(22) “Ruler” means the Prince, Chief or other person who, at any time before the commencement of the Constitution (Twenty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1971, was recognised by the President as the Ruler of an Indian State or any person who, at any time before such commencement, was recognised by the President as the successor of such Ruler;

15. As a result of coming into force of the aforesaid Amendment Act, the Rulers lost their official recognition and the payment of Privy Purses ended. Being aggrieved by this action, some of the Rulers filed several Writ Petitions before the Supreme Court of India, thereby challenging the validity of the Constitution (Twenty-sixth) Amendment Act, 1971. The Supreme Court clubbed all the Writ Petitions. After decades of lengthy litigation, a 5-Judge Bench of the Supreme Court has listed the matter for final hearing on __.02.2025, on the following issues:

1. Is the present Writ Petition maintainable?
2. Is Constitution (Twenty-sixth) Amendment Act, 1971 unconstitutional?
3. Was the Parliament justified in unilaterally revoking the agreements of payment of Privy Purse, recognition of titles as well as other privileges made with the Princely Rulers at the time of signing of the Instrument of Accession?

**The polity, factual & historical circumstances as well as laws of the Republic of Indiana are pari materia to that of the Republic of India.*

**Government of Indiana Act, 1935 and Constitution of Indiana are pari materia to the Government of India Act, 1935 and Constitution of India, respectively. Other enactments referred in the moot proposition are also pari materia to their corresponding enactments in the Republic of India.*

**Participants are free to raise sub-issues within the aforementioned 3 issues. However, they cannot raise any additional issue.*

This moot problem has been authored by **Mr. Mohd. Aman Alam**, Advocate, Supreme Court of India. Any attempt, whatsoever, to contact the author shall result in immediate disqualification.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

I. AIM & PURPOSE

The Sir Syed National Moot Court Competition – 2025 has been conceived with the aim of creating opportunities for learning the developments on emerging trends in Criminal Law besides developing cutting edge skills in research, writing and advocacy.

II. VENUE AND DATE

The Sir Syed Moot Court Competition, 2025 shall be held from 22nd February - 1st March 2025, Hybridly hosted & organized by Faculty of Law, Aligarh Muslim University, Qila Road, Aligarh - 202002 (U.P.).

III. THE COMPETITION SHALL BE IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

IV. ELIGIBILITY

a. The competition is open for students who are studying LL.B. three year or five years integrated course during the current academic year.

b. Only one team is allowed to participate from an institution. In case two teams registers from the same institute, the team registering first will be considered.

V. TEAM COMPOSITION

a. Each team should consist of a minimum of 2 and maximum of 3 members. This number cannot be modified under any circumstances.

b. In case of a team comprising of 3 members, there shall be 2 speakers and 1 researcher. The researcher shall be allowed to argue with prior permission of the President of the Law Society, F/O Law, A.M.U., Aligarh in case of any special circumstance.

c. In case a team comprises of only 2 members; both should be the speakers.

d. Each team will be provided a team code before the orientation via mail or during the orientation programme. Teams should not disclose the identity of their institutions; such disclosure shall invite penalties including disqualification. The decision for the same shall be at the discretion of the National Administrator.

VI. REGISTRATION

a. Online registrations are open from 8th February, 2025. The teams must register online by 18th February , 2025. Teams will have to register online through google form provided below. Registering teams have to pay the registration fee Rs. 2000/- .

b. Participants will receive an acknowledgement on successful submission of registration forms and fees.

c. Participants will receive an approval as acceptance of their request for participation latest by 19th February, 2025 by 11:59 PM or earlier.

d. Teams will have to pay the registration fees of Rs. 2000/- to be paid in the form of Demand Draft (DD) drawn in favor of 'Dean, Faculty of Law, A.M.U., Aligarh' payable at 'Aligarh' from any nationalized bank. Or after receiving the confirmation, the teams may bank transfer the amount from any online portals like the GPAY (Google Pay) app.

e. For Registration:

▶ SCAN:



▶ OPEN LINK TO GOOGLE FORM:

<https://forms.gle/hbLpvpP2rdumWHX76>

i. Details of the bank account are:

BENEFICIARY NAME: DEAN FACULTY OF LAW AMU

ACCOUNT NUMBER: 5247101004404

BANK IFSC: CNRB0005247

VII. ROUNDS

a. The competition is divided into 2 Parts:

PART 1: Memorial Based Selection Round :

- 1.1) The teams registered will be evaluated on the basis of Memorial and the top 4 best teams will participate in the semi-finals.
- 1.2) The top 4 best teams shall be declared on the inaugural day, i.e. **22nd February ,2025.** (Saturday)
- 1.3) The basis of evaluation of Memorial is elaborately mentioned under “MEMORIALS” head.

PART 2: Semi Final & Final Round:

- 2.1) Lots/power matching will decide the side of the arguments Semifinals & Finals. Semifinals & Finals will take place on **1st March, 2025.**(Saturday)
- 2.2) The dress code for the entire competition shall be:

I. Gentlemen advocates

- (i). Black full sleeve coat with long trousers (black or grey), White Shirt, Black Tie and Black Formal Shoes or,
- (ii). Black Sherwani.

II. Lady advocates

- (i). Black full sleeve coat, white shirt with or without collar with long trousers (black or grey) or,
- (ii). A Churidar-kurta (white) or Salawar-kurta (white) with or without dupatta and in both cases with black full sleeve coat.

b. The Final result and the winners of the various categories will be announced only during the Valedictory Ceremony.

VIII. MEMORIALS

A. General Rules:

The following requirements for memorials must be strictly followed. Non-conformities will be penalized:

1. Each team must prepare memorials for both parties to the dispute (Petitioner/Appellant and Respondent). Teams are advised to make the first memorial for the respective Appellant/Petitioner & second memorial for the respective respondents; dealing with the issues.

2. Soft copy of the memorials (both Appellant/Petitioner & Respondent) must reach the host institution (Faculty of Law, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh) for evaluation by 20th February, 2025 latest by 6:00 P.M. Soft copy of the memorials in .docx (word) & .pdf format must be mailed to mootcourtsocietyamu@gmail.com Late submission will not be accepted.

3. The teams that will qualify for the semi finals have to bring six hard copies each for Petitioners and Respondents of their memorials. The memorials must be spiral bound.

4. Once the memorials have been submitted, **no revisions, supplements, or additions** will be allowed.

5. The memorials have to be submitted on A-4 size paper layout and must contain:

a. Table of contents

b. Index of authorities

c. Statement of jurisdiction

d. Statement of facts (1 page only and argumentative statement of facts would attract penalties)

e. Statement of issues

f. Summary of arguments (not more than 2 pages)

g. Arguments advanced (not more than 30 pages)

h. Prayer

6. The font should be **Times New Roman** and size of the font should be **12** with **1.5 line and paragraph spacing**. For footnotes the font should be **Times New Roman** with font size **10** along with **1.0 spacing** between two foot notes. "**Harvard Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation (20th Edition)**" should be followed in the memorial throughout. Plagiarism shall not exceed **20%** excluding citations.

7. The memorial must have a margin measuring one inch on all sides of each page.

8. The page numbering should be on the top right side of each page.

9. Covers must be placed on briefs as follows:

a. Petitioner: Blue Color.

b. Defendant: Light Red Color.

10. The cover page of the memorial must state the following

a. The cause titles.

b. Identify brief as Petitioners/Appellant & Respondents as is applicable.

11. Identity of the institution shall not be revealed anywhere in the memorial. Violation of this provision shall result in penalties including disqualification. The decision of the National Administrator shall be final.

B. Evaluation:

1. The maximum score for each memorial shall be 100 marks. The memorials shall be evaluated on the following criteria:

S.NO.	PARAMETERS	POINTS
1	Knowledge and application of facts	20
2	Reasoning and understanding of law	20
3	Structure of arguments	20
4	Use of precedents and authorities	20
5	Presentation and framework (Clarity, Grammar/ language, citation as per the format mentioned in the brochure)-	20

2. Any revisions, supplements or additions to the memorials after submission shall attract severe penalties subject to the discretion of the National Administrator.

3. Non-compliance of the rules mentioned in Clause VIII above shall attract severe penalties.

IX. ORAL ROUND

A. General Rules:

-Semi-Finals

- Each team will get a total of 20 minutes to present their case. Additional 2 Mins will be reserved for rebuttal. Sur-rebuttal, would be allowed as per the discretion of the hon'ble Judge. Only 2 mins would be allotted for sur-rebuttal.

-Final Round

- Each team will get 30 minutes to present their case. Additional 5 Mins will be reserved for rebuttal. Sur-rebuttal, would be allowed as per the discretion of the hon'ble Judge. Only 5 mins would be allotted for sur-rebuttal.
- The division of time is at the discretion of the team, with a maximum of 17 minutes per speaker.
- The oral arguments need not be confined to the issues presented in the memorials.
- The researcher shall sit with the speakers at the time of the oral rounds.

B. Evaluation

The parameters for judging the oral presentation on a scale of 0 – 100 points are:

- a. Knowledge of facts
- b. Logic and reasoning
- c. Organization and clarity

d. Persuasiveness

e. Proper and articulate analysis of the issues arising out of facts

f. Understanding of the legal principles directly applicable to the issues

g. Ability to explain clearly the legal principles in general keeping to the time allotted

h. Knowledge and use of legal sources and authorities and general principles of national law

i. Ingenuity (ability to argue by analogy from related aspects of law)

j. Non-compliance of the rules mentioned in Clause VII above shall attract severe penalties

k. Non-compliance with the time limit shall attract severe penalties

X. SUBMISSION OF COMPENDIUM

a. Compendium or any other references are optional and must be submitted to the Organizers through mail at the time as that of submission of the memorial.

b. Only one Compendium is to be submitted from each side, for easy accessibility for the judges.

c. The Compendium must be submitted in both PDF and Word format.

d. The organizers shall have the rights reserved over all the submitted memorials and compendium and the organizers are free to use or dispose them off in the manner they deem fit.

XI. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION

S. NO	VIOLATION	PENALTY
1.	DISCLOSURE OF TEAM IDENTITY BY ANY MEANS	5 MARKS
2.	VIOLATION OF FORMATTING RULES	1 PER PAGE
3.	DELAY IN SUBMISSION OF MEMORIAL	2 MARKS PER HOUR FOR EACH SIDE
4.	USE OF INTERNET SOURCES DURING ORAL ARGUMENTS	DISQUALIFICATION
5.	SCOUTING	DISQUALIFICATION

XII. AWARDS

i. Cash prizes:

- a. **Winning Team: Merit Certificate, Trophy & a Cash Prize of Rs. 18000/-**
- b. **Runner-up team: Merit Certificate, Trophy & a Cash Prize of Rs. 12000/-**
- c. **Best Speaker: Merit Certificate, Trophy, & a Cash Prize of Rs. 5000/-**
- d. **Best Memorial: Merit Certificate, Trophy & a Cash Prize of Rs. 5000/-**
- e. **Best Researcher: Merit Certificate, Trophy & a Cash Prize of Rs. 5000/-**

ii. Study IQ will offer:

- a) Upto 100% Scholarship in Judiciary Foundation Batch to the Winner team.
- b) Upto 75% Scholarship in Judiciary Foundation Batch to the Runner Up team.
- c) Upto 50% Scholarship in Judiciary Foundation Batch to the Best Memorial winners.
- d) Upto 50% Scholarship in Judiciary Foundation Batch to the Best Speaker .
- e) Upto 50% Scholarship in Judiciary Foundation Batch to the Best Researcher.

iii. Trophies and certificates and will be awarded to various winners of the competition.

iv. All participants will be issued participation certificates, and will receive them through their registered email id.

XIII. ANONYMITY

a. Student counsel may introduce her/himself to the court in the usual manner. However, the team's college / institution affiliation may not be mentioned at any time before the awards ceremony.

b. Further, all team members, coaches, advisors, and observers shall refrain from identifying a team's school at any time and in any manner, including, but not limited to, wearing any identifying items, such as school clothing, ties, patches, or pins or carrying identifying material (such as books with a college logo, or college seal).

XIV. VIDEO RECORDING / LIVE STREAMING

The organizers may arrange for video recording of the final rounds only.

XV. DECISION OF THE JUDGES, NATIONAL ADMINISTRATOR SHALL BE FINAL

XVI. COPYRIGHT

a. The copyright over the memorials submitted for participation in the competition is assigned by participants and shall also vest completely and fully in Faculty of Law, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh and StudyIQ judiciary. The participants shall certify in writing the originality of materials contained therein and shall be responsible for any claim or dispute arising out of the further use and exhibition of these materials.

b. Further use and exhibition of these materials, electronically or otherwise, shall be the exclusive right of Faculty of Law, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh and StudyIQ judiciary and they shall not be responsible for any liability to any person for any loss caused by errors or omissions in this collection of information, or for the accuracy, completeness, or adequacy of the information contained in these materials.

c. Distribution of these materials on affiliated websites such as www.moot.in does not constitute consent to any use of this material for commercial redistribution either via the Internet or using some other form of hypertext distribution. Links to the collection or individual pages in it are welcome.

XVII. THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATOR OF THE COMPETITION IS Prof. Mohd Zafar Mahfooz Nomani, THE PRESIDENT OF THE LAW SOCIETY & DEAN & CHAIRMAN , FACULTY OF LAW, ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, ALIGARH, U.P.

XVIII. ANY CLARIFICATION FOR THE COMPETITION CAN BE SOUGHT FROM:

Kindly Contact : mootcourtsocietyamu@gmail.com

Shashwat Dubey
Student In-Charge

Contact On: +91 62045 50576

Moot Court Society
Faculty of Law, A.M.U., Aligarh.

Nomaan Qasim
Joint-Secretary

Contact On: +91 99193 03327

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Joint-Secretary,

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Law Society,
Faculty of Law, A.M.U., Aligarh.

REGARDING REGISTRATION:

Mohd. Bilal.
Joint-Secretary,

Contact on: +91 70786 04811

Law Society,
Faculty of Law, A.M.U., Aligarh.

Ranyah Hamid
Joint-Secretary,

Contact on: +91 90847 15597

Law Society,
Faculty of Law, A.M.U., Aligarh.

Regarding Queries on Case / Submission of Memorials :

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Vardan Singh | Contact on: +91 84453 69893 |
| 2. Shreya Singh | Contact on: +91 82181 91144 |
| 3. Anish Kumar | Contact on: +91 96088 74081 |
| 4. Zoya Parveen | Contact on: +91 88601 98959 |

Regarding Accommodation:

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Prashant Garg | Contact on: +91 93893 21335 |
| 2. Ashish Pratap Singh | Contact on: +91 94118 62988 |
| 3. Shabi Tauseef | Contact on: +91 84390 25780 |
| 4. Naaif Hasan | Contact on: +91 70017 02019 |
| 5. Gaurav Kumar | Contact on: +91 86304 58963 |
| 6. Ramisha Fatima | Contact on: +91 93683 65707 |

IMPORTANT DATES

Start of Online Registration	8th February 2025
Last date for seeking clarification	17th February 2025
Last date for registration & Fee payment	18th February 2025
Last Date for Submission of Memorials	20th February 2025 by 6:00 P.M
Declaration of Top 4 Teams on the basis of Memorial Evaluation	22nd February 2025
Orientation for the Shortlisted Teams	1st March 2025
Semifinal Rounds, Final Rounds, Valedictory Ceremony & Prize Distribution	1st March 2025

**MOOT COURT ORGANISING COMMITTEE , FACULTY OF
LAW, ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, ALIGARH:**

STUDENT IN-CHARGE

Shashwat Dubey

JOINT-SECRETARIES

Nomaan Qasim

Saima Rizvi

Mohd. Bilal

Ranyah Hamid

MEMBERS

Vardan Singh

Shreya Singh

Zoya Parveen

Anish Kumar

Ashish Pratap Singh

Prashant Garg

Gaurav Kumar

Naaif Hasan

Shabi Tauseef

Ramisha Fatima



SIR SYED NATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION - 2025

HOSTED BY:

22ND FEB - 1ST
MARCH, 2025

FACULTY OF LAW
ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY,
ALIGARH - 202002 (U.P.)





Faculty of Law

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