



**CHANAKYATM
UNIVERSITY**
Rooted in ideals • Ascending with ideas

**School of
Law, Governance,
and Public Policy**



**Chanakya Moot
Court Society**



Chanakya Moot Court Competition

———— 2nd Edition ————

17th – 18th April, 2026

Cash Prize Worth INR 95000/-

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Creating a Pathway from Classroom to Courtroom



About Chanakya University

In a world grappling with complex challenges that often clash with dharma and nature, Chanakya University emerges as India's premier institution dedicated to nurturing transformative leaders and pioneering new paradigms. Established in 2022 through a State Legislature Act, Chanakya University is a beacon of excellence, committed to addressing developmental challenges with innovative solutions. Our mission is to expand knowledge through world-class scholarship and impactful research, preparing students with abundant wisdom (jñāna), indomitable will (ichhā), and meaningful action (kriyā) that honor both Indian traditions and universal values. Guided by the vision outlined in the National Education Policy 2020, Chanakya University stands at the forefront of multidisciplinary education, seamlessly integrating global perspectives with India's rich knowledge systems. Our commitment extends beyond national boundaries, aiming to contribute to global progress through exceptional teaching, research, and societal service. With over 1000 students from 25 states across India, and encompassing six vibrant schools, three centres of excellence, and two research chairs, the University exemplifies a unique blend of global academic excellence and deep-rooted civilizational wisdom. Chanakya University is not just an academic institution, but a transformative force dedicated to shaping future leaders and advancing scholarship on a global scale.

Chanakya University is envisioned as a global centre of learning to offer an interdisciplinary learning experience with special emphasis on Indian Knowledge Systems. A philanthropy-driven university patronised by social entrepreneurs, philanthropists, educationists, and industry leaders, we are enriched by the vision of the National Education Policy 2020 to offer an inclusive and inspiring learning experience. Established in the year 2022 and spread over a 116-acre campus near Kempegowda International Airport, Bengaluru, we have students and faculty from across 28 states of India.

About School of Law, Governance and Public Policy

Chanakya University's School of Law, Governance and Public Policy (SLGPP) aims to develop ethically grounded and skilled legal professionals and policymakers who can navigate today's complex and interconnected world. Recognizing the global nature of legal challenges, from human rights to environmental crises, the school emphasizes a curriculum that integrates legal principles, governance structures, and public policy frameworks.

A distinctive feature of SLGPP is its deep engagement with Bhartiya Jurisprudence, drawing from centuries of indigenous legal wisdom to inform modern legal education. The school values the fusion of tradition and modernity, encouraging students to be rooted in cultural heritage while adapting to contemporary realities.

The state-of-the-art moot court facility serves as a platform for experiential learning, where students practice advocacy, legal reasoning, and courtroom procedures under expert guidance. The school promotes interdisciplinary learning and critical thinking, offering practical exposure through internships, moot courts, and clinical legal education programs.

SLGPP's distinguished faculty, comprising experienced legal professionals and policy experts, contribute actively to scholarly and policy discourse at both national and international levels. The school also fosters community engagement through public lectures, policy dialogues, and capacity-building initiatives, shaping well-rounded graduates ready to lead in law and public policy domains.

Highlights

- In-depth knowledge of national and international laws
- Enabling teaching-learning in an interdisciplinary ecosystem
- Robust linkages with industry-institute interface with internships and hands-on experience
- Proactive engagement by professionals and senior advocates
- Experienced faculty members
- Emphasis on integrating the local context with a global outlook
- A unique blend of understanding law in the context of public policy

The School offers five-year integrated B.B.A., LL.B. (Hons.) and B.A., LL.B. (Hons.) undergraduate programmes in a dual degree mode. It also has a one-year L.L.M. programme specialising in Corporate and Business Law and Chanakya Fellowship in Social Sciences (CFSS). The School also has a thriving doctoral programme in the fields of law, policy, and governance.



Dean's Message



Prof. Chetan Basavaraj Singai
Dean,
School of Law, Governance, and
Public Policy; Academic Lead

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to the 2nd Chanakya Moot Court Competition, 2026, organised by the Chanakya Moot Court Society, School of Law, Governance and Public Policy, Chanakya University.

Mooting occupies a vital place in legal education it bridges classroom learning with courtroom practice, cultivates rigorous legal reasoning, and instils professional ethics, discipline, and advocacy skills. The Chanakya Moot Court Competition is envisioned as a platform that challenges students to engage with contemporary legal and policy questions, sharpen their analytical abilities, and develop clarity in argumentation.

Building on the success of its inaugural edition, this year's competition seeks to raise the bar further by encouraging excellence, integrity, and intellectual depth among aspiring legal professionals. I commend the student organisers and faculty mentors for their meticulous efforts and dedication in shaping this initiative.

I extend my best wishes to all participating teams and hope this competition proves to be a rewarding and enriching experience for everyone involved.


About Chanakya Moot Court Society


At the School of Law, Governance and Public Policy, Chanakya University recognizes the value of advocacy skills, legal knowledge, and importance of practical experience in the field of law and has hence established the Chanakya Moot Court Society. The society is committed to fostering a culture of excellence, professionalism, and ethical conduct. The Chanakya Moot Court Society provides a platform for law students to develop their advocacy skills, engage in legal research, and participate in moot court competitions. The Chanakya Moot Court Society (CMCS) at Chanakya University is a student-led body dedicated to fostering a culture of mooting excellence and ensuring the effective administration of all mooting-related activities. CMCS plays a pivotal role in nurturing advocacy skills, legal research, and courtroom etiquette, preparing students for the rigors of legal practice.


About the 2nd Chanakya Moot Court Competition


This 2nd Chanakya Moot Court Competition will focus on competition law and data privacy, delving into the legal challenges surrounding algorithmic pricing, market dominance in digital platforms, and the constitutional validity of data monetisation practices. The moot proposition raises critical questions on abuse of dominant position under the Competition Act, 2002, discriminatory pricing through AI systems, and the right to privacy under Article 21 in the context of ride-sharing platforms' data practices. The Competition will be hosted at Chanakya University on 17th and 18th April 2026 and is expected to attract participation from premier law schools across the country, providing students with an opportunity to hone their advocacy skills while engaging with pressing issues at the intersection of technology, competition law, and constitutional rights.


Moot Proposition


 RideGrid Technologies Private Limited is a digital platform that provides app-based cab aggregation and ride-sharing services in India's main metropolitan areas, including Bengaluru, Mumbai, Delhi NCR, Hyderabad, and Chennai. The platform enables passengers and drivers to match in real-time via a mobile application, functioning as a multi-sided digital marketplace that connects individual commuters, commercial drivers, and a range of supplementary service providers. This multifaceted market structure includes not only mobility services but also the downstream commercial use of data generated by platform activities. RideGrid competes with other well-known ride-sharing systems, including Ober India, Ula Cabs, LetsGo, and other emerging regional aggregators. RideGrid has established a strong presence in several metropolitan micro-markets, notably in major business districts, technology corridors, commercial centres, retail districts, and airport routes, thanks to its early mover advantage, extensive driver network, and large user base. Although RideGrid's mobility activities span numerous jurisdictions across India, the company's corporate headquarters, centralised and integrated data infrastructure, and primary strategic and decision-making responsibilities are based in Bengaluru, Karnataka.


 RideGrid utilises a proprietary artificial intelligence-based pricing and allocation system, known as "DynamicRoute AI," to calculate rates, surge multipliers, driver incentives, and route selection. Machine-learning models that continually train on both historical and real-time data generated by platform usage form the foundation of the system. According to RideGrid, the system functions independently and dynamically adjusts to shifting market conditions, such as imbalances between supply and demand, traffic jams, driver availability, and recorded rider behaviour. As the system is large-scale and adaptive, pricing and allocation results are the outcome of the interplay of several variables that are constantly changing. Because of this, it is not always possible to identify or explain the precise impact of certain criteria on particular price results in real-time transactions.


 RideGrid gathers vast datasets from the millions of rides that are completed every day as part of its operations. Pickup and drop-off locations, travel times, route selections, frequency of trips, waiting times, cancellation behaviour, and recurrent travel patterns are all included in these databases. Over time, RideGrid has developed comprehensive insights into citywide mobility patterns, including regular travel from home to work, business travel between districts, weekend leisure travel, shopping trips, and late-night mobility. RideGrid has determined that several metropolitan corridors, such as central business districts, financial centres, technological parks, shopping regions, entertainment zones, and airport routes, are economically significant based on this data. Higher average rates, increased time sensitivity, and comparatively steady demand, especially among working professionals and business travellers, are characteristics of these corridors.

 When generating pricing and allocation results, DynamicRoute AI considers corridor-level economic variables. In comparison to mostly residential zones, competitors and RideGrid users claim that surge pricing is initiated more frequently and maintained for longer periods of time along routes designated as economically significant. In many cases, even during periods of comparatively lesser aggregate demand, fares in these corridors remain high. Routes that combine travel time efficiency with revenue considerations—such as toll roads and commercially busy zones—are given priority over other routes that could be less costly but have less commercial significance by the platform's route optimisation tools. Instead of open pricing competition, consumer organisations have described these methods as using algorithmic design to influence rider choice and fare results.

 RideGrid further classifies rider behaviour according to travel-time sensitivity, temporal regularity, and destination frequency. Regular commuters who travel to office areas during peak hours see dynamic pricing results that reflect decreased price elasticity and more urgency. The method makes a distinction between riders who demonstrate cost-sensitive preferences and those who consistently prioritise speed. The system learns which user categories are more likely to absorb increasing fares over time by continually refining pricing methods based on rider acceptance, cancellation, and repeat usage behaviours.

 Additionally, RideGrid uses device characteristics, age-related use indicators, and observed travel behaviour to categorise riders into broad demographic cohorts. Younger riders, such as students and gig workers, are offered promotional pricing and short-term incentives; however, they are also subject to more stringent cancellation policies and fewer route options. Because they have regular commutes and are more sensitive to travel time, riders in the mid-age working professional sector pay somewhat higher fares. Routes that prioritise less traffic and smoother travel conditions, which can entail longer distances and higher fares, are typically given to elderly travellers. According to RideGrid, this kind of distinction is individualised service optimisation meant to improve overall service quality, efficiency, and dependability.

 RideGrid has created an additional business vertical that involves the commercial use of travel-pattern statistics produced by its platform in addition to its taxi aggregation services. These datasets include population concentration, destination clustering, peak travel windows, corridor-wise traffic density, and movement flows within metropolitan regions. To obtain such statistics for business planning and strategic decision-making, several third-party businesses, including grocery chains, retail centres, hospitality organisations, logistics companies, and real estate developers, have entered into commercial agreements with RideGrid. These businesses have utilised the data to build logistical hubs, schedule promotions, choose shop sites, and adjust pricing tactics along busy commuter routes.

 According to published industry research, RideGrid has around 32% of the market for app-based taxi aggregation, followed by Ober India with about 30%, Ula Cabs with about 28%, and LetsGo and other regional companies with the remaining share. RideGrid's market share in the data monetisation and mobility analytics sector is projected to be around 35%, with similar but dispersed proportions held by other platforms and specialist analytics companies. However, RideGrid's total economic footprint is far greater than that of any single rival when its position in both the taxi aggregation sector and the related data monetisation business is evaluated cumulatively.

- ❁ Smaller retailers, competing enterprises, and rival platforms have raised concerns that access to RideGrid's datasets confers a competitive advantage that is not replicable without similar scale or access to the platform. It has been contended that RideGrid's ability to monetise data generated within the cab aggregation market strengthens entry barriers in downstream markets and amplifies data-driven network effects, thereby distorting competitive conditions over time.
- ❁ Based on these concerns, a consumer welfare group and competing ride-sharing services filed information with the Competition Commission of India, alleging that RideGrid had abused its dominant position in violation of the Competition Act of 2002. RideGrid was accused of using opaque algorithmic systems to engage in unfair and discriminatory pricing, abusing its control over economically significant corridors, and leveraging its position in the taxi aggregation market by using travel-related data for commercial purposes outside of its original service context. The informants also argued that there was an implied conflict between competition law enforcement and data protection duties, as such data utilisation presented unanswered questions about permission, purpose limitation, and proportionality. Under Section 26(1), the Competition Commission issued a prima facie conclusion and directed the Director-General to investigate RideGrid's actions.
- ❁ RideGrid challenged the initiation of the investigation before the High Court of Karnataka, contending that algorithmic pricing constitutes an efficiency-enhancing practice intrinsic to digital platform markets, that competition law does not mandate disclosure of proprietary algorithmic systems, and that data-driven insights are a legitimate outcome of innovation, investment, and scale. RideGrid further contended that the Competition Commission lacked both the jurisdiction and technical competence to evaluate machine-learning models, and that no demonstrable consumer harm had been established.
- ❁ Similarly, a group of digital rights campaigners (Forum for Digital Consumer Welfare) and privacy activists (Digital Privacy Rights Collective) filed a Public Interest Litigation with the High Court of Karnataka, highlighting concerns about the collecting, processing, and commercial exploitation of travel-related and behavioural data created by RideGrid's platform. The petition argued that large-scale aggregation of granular location data, commuting patterns, destination frequencies, and demographic characteristics breached informational autonomy and the basic right to privacy granted by Article 21 of India's Constitution. It was also argued that the State had failed to uphold its constitutional duty to guarantee effective protection against disproportionate data processing by private firms providing critical mobility services. The petition sought directions against both RideGrid and the State authorities to ensure compliance with standards of legality, necessity, proportionality, consent, and purpose limitation.
- ❁ Given the overlapping factual matrix and interconnected legal questions arising from the challenge to the Competition Commission of India's initiation of proceedings, as well as the constitutional issues raised in the Public Interest Litigation, the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka directed that both matters be combined and heard concurrently. As a result, the writ petition challenging the Competition Commission's start of proceedings, as well as the Public Interest Litigation alleging a breach of the basic right to privacy, were heard for the final time. After hearing the parties, the Hon'ble High Court framed the following issues for consideration and instructed the parties to address the Court on any points of law and fact arising from them.

Issues for Consideration

1. Whether RideGrid Technologies Private Limited operates within a single integrated multi-sided platform market or across multiple distinct but interconnected relevant markets, and whether such determination has a bearing on the assessment of dominance under the provisions of the Competition Act, 2002.
2. Whether the use of algorithmic pricing and allocation mechanisms by RideGrid, claimed to be efficiency-enhancing and dynamically adaptive, is amenable to scrutiny under Section 4 of the Competition Act 2002, as conduct amounting to exclusionary or exploitative abuse of dominant position.
3. Whether pricing outcomes resulting from algorithmic differentiation based on inferred consumer behaviour, demand sensitivity, and usage patterns constitute unfair or discriminatory pricing within the meaning the Competition Act, 2002, and whether the absence of demonstrable human intent or direct knowledge is relevant for such determination.
4. Whether the collection, processing, and commercial utilisation of mobility-related and behavioural data by RideGrid violates the right to privacy guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution of India, and whether such data practices satisfy the requirements of legality, necessity, and proportionality, particularly in light of the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023.



RULES & REGULATIONS

1. General Rules

- 1.1 The Second Chanakya Moot Court Competition is organized by the School of Law, Governance, and Public Policy, Chanakya University.
- 1.2 The competition will be held on 17th and 18th April 2026.
- 1.3 The competition will be conducted in offline mode at the Chanakya University Global campus.
- 1.4 The official language of the competition is English.
- 1.5 The decision of the Chanakya Moot Court Society (CMCS) shall be final in all matters of dispute and interpretation of rules.
- 1.6 The theme of the competition is Competition Law and Artificial Intelligence.

2. Eligibility

- 2.1 The competition is open to Undergraduate students enrolled in 3-year and 5-year LL.B. programs in any recognized Law schools, Colleges, and Universities across India.
- 2.2 Each institution may send only one team.

3. Team Composition

- 3.1 Each team shall comprise of three members – two speakers and one researcher.
- 3.2 No team member can be replaced or substituted after registration without the approval of the CMCS.
- 3.3 Each team will be given a team code. Teams shall not disclose their identity or that of their institution during the competition rounds. Such disclosures shall lead to disqualification. The decision in this regard by the CMCS shall be final.

4. Registration

- 4.1 All teams that desire to participate in the competition must fill the Google registration form on or before 20-02-2026 (20th February 2026) through the link: <https://forms.gle/1dTMAJwcsnkmrCEQ8> by attaching the scanned copy/screen shot of the registration fee of Rs.4,500/- with accommodation and Rs.2,500/- without accommodation.
- 4.2 Confirmation of registration will be sent via email upon successful completion of the process.
- 4.3 Venue: Chanakya University Global Campus is: NH-648, Haraluru – Polanahalli, Near Kempegowda International Airport, Devanahalli, Bengaluru – 562165
- 4.4 There shall be no refund of registration fee on confirmation of participation in the competition.
- 4.5 No spot registration shall be entertained.
- 4.6 Forms received after the Deadline shall not be considered for registration.
- 4.7 Only the first 32 teams to register will be allowed to participate in the competition.
- 4.8 The nominee from the team is required to register through the form, no double entry is allowed.
- 4.9 The name on the registration form will be considered final for the purpose of certificates.
- 4.10 The details of Speaker 1, Speaker 2, and Researcher must be furnished in the registration form, and the same shall be final. No changes in team composition will be entertained once registration is confirmed.
- 4.11 Teams must submit a No Objection Certificate (NOC) from their institution along with the registration form.
- 4.12 A declaration form must be signed and submitted by all team members, agreeing to abide by the rules and regulations of the competition on arrival.

5. Competition Rounds

- 5.1 The Competition shall consist of five rounds: Preliminary, Octa-Finals, Quarter-Finals, Semi-Finals and Finals.
- 5.2 Teams shall argue cases against each other, for the said purpose, fixture of teams will be decided by draw of lots prior to each round of the competition.

6. Preliminary Rounds

6.1 In the Preliminary Rounds, each team shall argue for the side picked by them during the draw of lots.

6.2 During the Preliminary Rounds, each team will be allowed 20 minutes to argue. The division of time between the two speakers is left to the team. Before the commencement of each round, the team shall indicate their division of time to the Court Officer.

6.3 This is a knockout round, and the top 16 teams will advance to the octa final round.

7. Octa-Final Rounds

7.1 The team shall argue only one side. The side shall be determined by way of draw of lots prior to the commencement of the octa-final round.

7.2 Each team will be allowed 20 minutes to argue. The division of time between the two speakers is left to the team. Before the commencement of each round, the team shall indicate their division of time to the Court Officer.

7.3 After the arguments by both the teams, 2 minutes for Rebuttal and 2 minutes for Sur Rebuttal will be given.

7.4 Top 8 teams will be selected to the quarter-final round based on the knockout scores.

8. Quarter - Final Round

8.1 The teams shall argue only one side. The side shall be determined by way of draw of lots prior to the commencement of the quarter-final round.

8.2 Each team will be allowed 20 minutes to argue. The division of time between the two speakers is left to the team. Before the commencement of the round, each team shall indicate their division of time to the Court Officer.

8.3 After the arguments by both the teams, 2 minutes for Rebuttal and 2 minutes for Sur Rebuttal will be given.

8.4 Four teams will advance to the semi-final rounds based on knockout scores from the quarter-final fixtures.

9. Semi-Final Round

9.1 The teams shall argue only one side. The side shall be determined by way of draw of lots prior to the commencement of the semi-final round.

9.2 Each team will be allowed 25 minutes to argue. The division of time between the two speakers is left to the Team. Before the commencement of the round, each team shall indicate their division of time to the Court officer.

9.3 After the arguments by both the teams, 2 minutes for Rebuttal and 2 minutes for Sur Rebuttal will be given.

9.4 Two teams will advance to the final rounds based on knockout scores from the Semi-final fixtures.

10. Final Round

10.1 The team shall argue only one side. The side shall be determined by way of draw of lots prior to the commencement of the final round.

10.2 Each team will be allowed 30 minutes to argue. The division of time between the two speakers is left to the Team. Before the commencement of the round, each team shall indicate their division of time to the Court Officer.

10.3 After the arguments by both the teams, 3 minutes for Rebuttal and 3 minutes for Sur Rebuttal will be given.

10.4 The winner of the Final Round will be declared as the winner of this Moot Court Competition.

Note

- No exchange of memorials.
- Participating teams are required to follow the time limits strictly for all the rounds.
- If any dispute arises with respect to any round, the decision/ scores of the Judges of that concerned round shall be final.
- All participants shall maintain decorum in the court hall during the competition and expected to properly conduct themselves in a manner befitting the legal profession.
- Judges may extend or reduce the time at their discretion.
- Strict adherence to the dress code is required (black and white formals with blazers).
- Use of electronic device during the competition shall not be allowed.

11. Memorial Submission

11.1 Each team must prepare memorials for both the petitioner and respondent.

11.2 Memorials must adhere to the following format:

Font: Times New Roman, size 12 (text), size 10 (footnotes)

Line spacing: 1.5 (text), 1.0 (footnotes)

Margins: One inch on all sides

Citation: Bluebook 21st Edition

Word Limit: 6,000 words (excluding footnotes and cover page).

11.3 Memorials must be submitted in both soft copy (PDF format) and hard copy before the specified deadline.

11.4 Late submissions shall incur penalties as determined by the Chanakya Moot Court Society.

11.5 CMCS will hold the copyright for the memorials submitted.

11.6 Teams are expected to submit 4 hard copies of the memorials, which must reach

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12. Evaluation Criteria

12.1 Memorials Marking Criteria (Total: 50 marks for each side)

- Legal knowledge, Clarity of thought and coherence (10 marks)
- Legal reasoning and argumentation (10 marks)
- Use of precedents and authorities (10 marks)
- Formatting and citations (10 marks)
- Drafting skills and Overall presentation (10 marks)

12.2 Oral Rounds (Total: 100 marks per team)

- Knowledge of facts and law (13*2 = 26 marks)
- Articulation and presentation (12*2 = 24 marks)
- Ability to respond to questions (10*2 = 20 marks)
- Courtroom etiquette (8*2 = 16 marks)
- Persuasiveness (7*2 = 14 marks)

13. Awards & Prizes

13.1 Prizes shall be awarded in the following categories:

- Winning Team: INR [45,000] + Trophy + Certificate
- Runners-Up Team: INR [35,000] + Trophy + Certificate
- Best Speaker: INR [10,000] + Certificate
- Best Memorial: INR [5000] + Certificate

13.2 Participation certificates shall be provided to all teams.

14. Code of Conduct & Disqualification

14.1 Participants must maintain courtroom decorum and always use parliamentary language.

14.2 Any form of plagiarism in memorials shall lead to disqualification.

14.3 Disclosure of institution identity during rounds will result in immediate disqualification.

14.4 Any disputes or disciplinary issues shall be decided by the CMCS, and their decision shall be final.

14.5 Participants must adhere to formal courtroom attire throughout the competition

14.6 Any participant failing to adhere to the dress code may be disqualified or penalized at the discretion of the Organizing Committee.

For Male Participants

- Black suit with a white shirt/ black trousers and black tie.
- Black formal shoes.

For Female Participants

- Black suit with a white shirt and black trouser OR white saree/salwar kameez with a black blazer.
- Black formal shoes.

Miscellaneous

15.1 The organizers reserve the right to amend the rules if required. Any changes will be communicated to the teams.

15.2 By registering, the participating teams agree to abide by all rules and regulations of the competition.

15.3 The decision of CMCS shall be final and binding on all the parties.

15.4 Any form of scouting, including observing or receiving information about the oral rounds of other teams while one's own team is still in the competition, shall be treated as misconduct and may lead to penalties, including disqualification.

15.5 Any act of misconduct, including but not limited to mentioning team names or institutional identities in memorials, use of unparliamentary language, disorderly conduct, indiscipline within the court hall or campus, shall invite sanctions up to and including disqualification, as decided by the Chanakya Moot Court Society.



1st Moot Edition Chanakya Moot Court Competition

Chanakya University marked a significant milestone with the successful inauguration of its First National Moot Court Competition, hosting 24 teams from leading law institutions across the country.

24
Institutions

72
Participants

The event was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.M. Shyam Prasad, Judge, High Court of Karnataka, who highlighted the vital role of moot courts in shaping competent legal professionals. He also praised the University's multidisciplinary approach and its emphasis on real-world learning. Prof. M.K. Sridhar, Hon'ble Chancellor, reinforced the University's vision to nurture ethical, competent, and socially conscious legal minds through its Foundation Programme—designed to equip students with critical thinking and broad-based knowledge across disciplines.

Moot courts make good lawyers. They cultivate analytical thinking, articulate communication, and the discipline of dispassion.

Justice B.M. Shyam Prasad
Judge, High Court of Karnataka



A Stage for Future Legal Minds

Day 1 saw high-octane preliminary and quarter-final rounds, where participants showcased their advocacy through well-researched arguments and persuasive rebuttals. Key themes included statutory interpretation, constitutional rights under Articles 14 and 21, and the evidentiary weight of legal citations. Judges engaged participants with probing questions, pushing them to sharpen their reasoning and courtroom composure.

Final Round: A Masterclass in Legal Articulation

The final round offered a compelling display of courtroom etiquette, legal acumen, and persuasive advocacy. The

distinguished panel of judges transformed the session into a learning experience, offering mentorship alongside evaluation.

The Valedictory Ceremony was graced by esteemed jurists

Hon'ble Mr. Justice C.M. Joshi emphasized professionalism and courtroom discipline.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice E.S. Indiresch highlighted diverse legal career paths and stressed the importance of drafting and interpretation.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.V. Bhatti, Judge, Supreme Court of India and Chief Guest, called upon students to ground themselves in 'law, logic, and language'.



He applauded Chanakya University's vision, stating it is "Rooted in Ideals, Ascending with Ideas."

Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.V. Bhatti
Judge, Supreme Court of India



"Knowledge is plenty. But the skill of application distinguishes a competent lawyer."

Hon'ble Mr. Justice C.M. Joshi
Former Judge, High Court of Karnataka



There are diverse career paths in law, but what truly sets a professional apart is their ability to draft well and interpret the law effectively.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice E.S. Indiresch
Judge, High Court of Karnataka



Celebrating Excellence

The winners were KLE Law College, Bengaluru, who received a cash prize of ₹75,000, while the runners-up were KES' Shri Jayantilal H. Patel Law College, awarded ₹45,000.

The event concluded with gratitude, applause, and the resolve to continue shaping the legal leaders of tomorrow. Mooting at Chanakya is more than competition—it's a cornerstone of experiential learning and legal excellence.

Chanakya Moot Court Society Executive Board

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School of Law, Governance
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Glimpses of
Chanakya
Moot Court
Competitions



“

॥ नास्ति ज्ञानसमं सुखम् ॥

No happiness greater than
acquiring knowledge.

”

Chanakya Nīti



<https://surl.li/abumqe>
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