

th **10 ANAND SWAROOP GUPTA MEMORIAL INTERNATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION**

Organised by

SHARDA SCHOOL OF LAW , SHARDA UNIVERSITY

2nd - 4th April, 2026

#SHARDAMOOT



ABOUT SHARDA UNIVERSITY

Sharda University, Greater Noida, stands as India's truly global university, bringing together a vibrant community of students from over 85 Countries on a world-class campus. Spread across 63 Acres, the university offers 216 programmes across diverse disciplines, delivering an academic experience benchmarked against the very best institutions worldwide.

With a strong emphasis on international exposure, students in selected programmes have the unique opportunity to pursue a semester at Sharda University's Uzbekistan Campus at the same academic fee, reinforcing the University's commitment to global learning without borders.

ABOUT SHARDA UNIVERSITY, UZBEKISTAN

Sharda University, Uzbekistan, has been established under a special Presidential Decree, reflecting the Sharda Group's commitment to delivering education of global standards to learners worldwide. As the first independent private university in the Fergana Valley, it is envisioned as the gateway to higher education for students across the Eurasian region, fostering academic excellence, international collaboration, and cross-cultural learning.

ABOUT SHARDA SCHOOL OF LAW

Established to nurture future-ready legal professionals, the Sharda School of Law has evolved into one of the leading law schools in Delhi, NCR. The school is distinguished by its high standards of teaching and strong research orientation, consistently receiving commendable academic evaluations. A robust research culture is fostered, with faculty members actively engaged in scholarship within their areas of expertise.

The learning environment at Sharda School of Law is both supportive and enriching, promoting holistic personal and professional development and producing well-rounded, highly employable graduates.



RANKINGS & AWARDS

- Ranked 10th among top private Law Schools in North India – India Today Rankings, 2021.
- Ranked 4th Top Eminent Law School – Competition Success Review (CSR), 2020.
- Recipient of the “Knowledge Steez Legal Aid Award 2019” for excellence in legal aid services and access to justice.
- Awarded “Best Law School in Northern India, 2019” by the National Institute of Educational & Research (NIER), India.

MOOT PROPOSITION

Quartz and Cimon are neighboring countries situated on the western coast of continent X. Both Quartz and Cimon were the colonized territories of the once predominant colonial power, 'The Great Land'. Quartz got independence in 1955, whereas Cimon got independence only in 1972. Both Quartz and Cimon became members of the United Nations soon after their independence. Cimon is situated north of Quartz. Cimon shares 700 Kms of its southern borders with Quartz's northern borders. This is the longest border shared by Cimon with any country. The Ocean 'The Sagar' makes the western boundary of both these countries: Quartz and Cimon.

Cimon is a country of many religions, whereas Quartz is predominantly dominated by the followers of the 'Qua' religion, and almost 80% of its population comprises the followers of the Qua religion. The remaining 20% population of Quartz comprises the followers of the Hoatz religion. As per the recent census, 50% population of Cimon is constituted by the followers of the Cikma religion, and the remaining 50% is equally divided between the followers of Qua and Hoatz. This proportional distribution of religious groups in the total population of Cimon has been almost the same since the first census of independent Cimon conducted in 1980.

Most of the followers of the Cikma religion prefer to reside in the mountains. Traditionally, they do not like to go in plains. However, the followers of Qua and Hoatz religions do not have any such inhibitions. The mountainous terrain of Cimon is predominantly inhabited by the followers of the Cikma religion, and the fertile land parcels of Cimon are inhabited by significant numbers of the followers of Qua and Hoatz religions.

Quartz is a much advanced country, and its information technology industry is very competent in the global market. It has started its trust with computer technology in the early 1980s, and currently it is one of the most important global players in the information technology industry. Most of its information technology industries are being operated under the overall regulatory policy framework provided by the government. In contrast to this, Cimon started its experiments with computers and related technology only in early 2010.

Much of the territory of Cimon is mountainous, though there are some large patches of fertile land also. 'The Great Hill' is the most important mountain of Cimon, and it covers almost 75% of its total land area. Many rivers also originate from the mountain ranges of 'The Great Hill'. Many of these rivers originate in mountain ranges of 'The Great Hill' in Cimon and enter Quartz and finally merge in ocean 'The Sagar' while making big deltas.

River 'Sukhda' is one such river. Sukhda is the most important river of both Cimon and Quartz. It originates near the northern border of Cimon in the mountain ranges of The Great Hill, and it runs almost north to south in Cimon and enters Quartz at the city 'Sukhsetu'. After entering Quartz at Sukhsetu, it continues its journey south for almost 600 Kms and then suddenly turns west, after 300 Kms, and merges into the ocean "The Sagar", making a very big delta. 50% of the total length of Sukhda is in Cimon, and the remaining 50% is in Quartz. However, Sukhda got 80% of its water from Cimon and the rest 20% from its tributaries in Quartz downstream of Sukhsetu.

Sukhda is the most important source of drinking and irrigation water for Quartz. Quartz has operationalized a dam on Sukhda near Sukhsetu in the year 1970. This is still one of the biggest dams in the world. The name of this dam is 'Sukhsampada' dam. There was an agreement between the colonial government of Cimon and the government of independent Quartz in 1965. The name of this agreement was "An Agreement of Amity and Mutual Cooperation between the Government of Quartz and the Government of His Majesty of Great Land over Cimon, 1965" (Hereinafter mentioned as Treaty of Amity, 1965). The important provisions of this Agreement were:

Article 3: The Government of His Majesty of the Great Land over Cimon will not construct any dam, big or small, over the course of the Sukhda river, and all the waters of the Sukhda river in their natural flow will be available to the Sukhsampada dam at Sukhsetu.

Article 4: 50% of the electricity generated at Sukhsampada dam will be available to Cimon at 75% subsidized price.

Article 5: Both governments, through their agents, while meeting at regular intervals, will decide the actual subsidized prices at a particular time. These prices will be revised every five years or as per the consensus of both parties.

Article 6: Any dispute as to the actual subsidized price or anything related to this agreement would be resolved by negotiation between the two governments.”

The period from 1960 to 1972 was very chaotic for the colonial government of Cimon. There were large-scale protests in support of independence all over Cimon. There was much bloodshed, and both violent and non-violent mechanisms were adopted by the freedom fighters. The colonial administrators of the Great Land somehow managed their affairs for a few years, and ultimately they had to transfer the power to the leaders of the independence movement of Cimon. Cimon got independence from the Great Land in 1972. In the penultimate years of independence, Cimon also witnessed many internal riots on the grounds of Religion.

As per the first census of Cimon in the year 1900 conducted by the colonial government, 80% of its population were the followers of the Cikma religion and the remaining 20% was equally divided between Qua and Hoatz religions. However, the population of the followers of Qua and Hoatz religions increased from the first census of 1900 to the census in 1960. In 1960, the share of the followers of both these religions in the total population of Cimon was 15% each. However, this share further increased, and in 1980, the first census of independent Cimon, the share of these religions increased to 25% each. No census could be conducted in the year 1970 due to the tumultuous political situation in Cimon.

It was widely reported in the international media that the colonial government of the ‘Great Land’ deliberately allowed or even instigated the migration of the followers of Qua and Hoatz religions from Quartz to Cimon to fulfill the demands of labour in the fertile land pockets and its other colonial purposes. However, there was no word from the colonial government on this issue. The new government of independent Cimon decided to be a secular state and tread a very delicate path to make its independence stronger and sustainable. It has declared that it will abide by all the international agreements entered into by His Majesty's Government of the Great Land over Cimon in good faith.

There has been a government of the same political party in Quartz since its independence in 1955 till 2010. A significant number of the armed forces of the Great Land were also stationed in Quartz from 1955 till 2010.

The remaining 30% of its energy needs are fulfilled by hydroelectricity. The intensive industrialization of Cimon also increased the demands of more energy and water resources. Cimon in 2021 pleaded to renegotiate the terms of the Treaty of Amity of 1965 in new realities, but Quartz denied.

Cimon already started to build many dams on tributaries of the Sukhda River and other rivers inside its borders since 2015. Most of these dams started to function in 2023. Already affected by less water due to climate change and other situations, the building of dams on the tributaries of Sukhda further seriously compromised the water levels at the Sukhsampada dam. This had caused a severe electricity crisis both in Cimon and Quartz. In October 2024, after many rounds of failed negotiations between the government of Quartz and Cimon to maintain a minimum essential flow of water at the Sukhsampada dam, Quartz declared that it would not give electricity to Cimon because Cimon had failed in its promise of not disturbing the natural flow of water in the Sukhda river.

JQHC organized a five-day pan-Cimon protest from the 1st to the 5th of November 2025. The first day of the protest witnessed a very large crowd of the followers of Qua and Hoatz religions. There had been many such calls previously, but this kind of mobilization had never been seen before. By the evening of the very first day of the protest, there were reports of many violent clashes between the protestors and the government forces. Many of the government offices and buildings had been occupied by the protesters in a few land pockets of Cimon. By the end of the first day of the protest, almost 40 protesters and 10 police personnel died.

All the industrial units of Cimon were heavily guarded by the armed forces of Cimon. Unavailability of electricity from the Sukhsampada dam further deteriorated the situation. On the night of the 1ST November 2025, Mr. Salvo Qua stated that “JQHC is fighting for the most basic human rights and the people of the whole world must unite in supporting them in their cause”. In the morning hours of 2nd November 2025, there were large-scale cyber-attacks against the communication links of the government forces of Cimon and its industrial units. There were also reports of some blasts due to malfunction or functional disruption in some of the chemical industrial units in Cimon. This had also seriously compromised the government’s response to the protestors.

In 2010, a student-led movement indoctrinated by the religious ideology of Qua ousted the existing government of Quartz. The new government in the changed realities decided to stop any connection with the Great Land and ordered its forces stationed in Quartz since 1955 to leave the territory immediately. One of the leaders of this student movement, Mr. Salvo Qua, made a statement in early 2011 that all the areas of Cimon with significant populations of the followers of Qua and Hoatz religions must be part of Quartz. Mr. Salvo Qua subsequently became the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Quartz in December 2012, and after the elections of 2020, he became the Prime Minister of Quartz, and he has been in this position to this date.

In Cimon, there has been a regular change in governments by democratic means. They mostly focused on strengthening its internal unity among religious groups of Cikma, Qua, and Hoatz. In 2005, there was an agreement between the government of Cimon and the government of Great Land about the transfer of computer technology and local capacity building. The Great Land has also took active interest in the industrialization of Cimon, and there were many such agreements between these two governments from 2008 to 2015. Many industries were established in Cimon from 2010 to 2024.

Most of these industries were established near the water courses in the fertile lands of Cimon. In 2020, an international news agency, The Rising, published a report stating that almost 80% of lands for the establishment of the industries in Cimon came from the lands that were owned by the followers of either Qua or Hoatz religions. The Government of Cimon has also amended its domestic laws in 2020 and reserved 70% of the government jobs only for those persons whose ancestors' names were found in the census of 1960. This had created too much unrest in the followers of Qua and Hoatzin religions. An organization named "Justice for Qua and Hoatzin Cimon (JQHC)" was formed by the followers of Qua and Hoartz religions in Cimon in 2021 to protest against these measures.

Water flow in the Sukhda River had become erratic and precarious due to climate change. Quartz had started its nuclear energy programme aggressively in the early 1990s, and now 70% of its energy needs are fulfilled by its nuclear energy plants.

By the end of the 5th November 2025, almost 500 protesters, 200 police personnel, and 100 armed personnel of Cimon had died. 20 civilians who were followers of the Cikma religion were also killed during these hostilities.

This had further deteriorated the situation. JQHC made a call to further fight for independence from Cimon on the 6th November, and it also declared independence in a few land pockets of a few hundred square kilometers inside Cimon. On November 6th, Mr. Salvo Qua once again made a statement in favour of JQHC, stating that both Quartz residents and people worldwide must support the organization. In the morning hours of the 7th November 2025, lakhs of civilians from Quartz tried to enter the borders of Cimon either through land or sea. The government of Quartz appealed to them to return home, but to no avail. Thousands of these civilians managed to enter the borders of Cimon. This had made the whole situation very precarious.

In the midst of all this, the UN Security Council intervened on the 8th November 2025 and urged the protesters and the Cimon government to stop the hostilities. It also urged the government of Quartz to take all effective steps to stop its civilians from entering the borders of Cimon. The UNSC adopted Resolution 2178 under Chapter VII of the UN Charter on the 8th November 2025, whereby it declared the deployment of the UN Peacekeeping forces in the areas substantially inhibited by the followers of Qua and Hoatzreligions in Cimon. The border between Quartz and Hoatz is also to be sanitized and guarded by the UN Peacekeeping forces. The UNSC has also ordered a further inquiry into the cyber-attack on the 2nd November 2025.

The UN technical teams found that the origin of the cyber-attack was from the premises of the industrial establishment named 'Great Qua Technology' in Quartz. The CEO of the Great Qua Technology, Mr. Vilo Qua, is the elder brother of Mr. Salvo Qua. The government of Cimon filed a petition to the International Court of Justice at The Hague. There was a treaty between the independent Government of Quartz and the Government of His Majesty of Great Land over Cimon in the year 1960, whereby both governments agreed to settle any of their mutual disputes through the International Court of Justice.

This treaty is known as "Treaty to Solve Disputes between the Government of Quartz and the Government of His Majesty of Great Land over Cimon 1960". Cimon invoked this treaty to claim ICJ jurisdiction in the matter and pleaded to declare the responsibility of Quartz on the following grounds and the matter is placed before ICJ for oral hearing.

A. Quartz is responsible for violating the Treaty of Amity 1965:

(i) by not renegotiating in good faith the treaty in the changed realities of the 21ST Century.

(ii) by suddenly stopping the due electricity to Cimon from the Sukhsampada dam.

B. Quartz is responsible for violating the principle of no use of force against the political independence and territorial integrity of any state, as mentioned under the UN Charter and the customary international law

(i) by directing cyber-attacks against Cimon.

(ii) by deliberately failing to stop its citizens from crossing the border into Cimon.

Both Quartz and Cimon are parties to all the important treaties of international law and international human rights laws. Both are also parties to the Vienna Convention on the Law of the Treaties, 1969.



RULE BOOK

1. LANGUAGE:

The official working language of the 10th Anand Swaroop Gupta Memorial International Moot Court Competition, 2026, shall be **English**.

2. TEAM ELIGIBILITY:

The competition is open to all students pursuing a three-year LL.B. programme/ five-year integrated law programme at any BCI-recognised college, institution, or university across India. Each participating college/institution/university may nominate **multiple teams** for the competition.

3. TEAM COMPOSITION:

Each team may consist of two or three members, as per the following structure:

- **Two-Member Team:** Both members shall be designated as SPEAKERS, and one SPEAKER shall also act as the RESEARCHER.
- **Three-Member Team:** Two members shall be designated as SPEAKERS, and one member shall be designated as the RESEARCHER.

Once the registration form has been submitted, no substitution of team members shall be permitted unless approval is obtained from the Organising Committee.

4. DRESS CODE:

Participants must be dressed in **Formal attire** in the Courtroom. Robes and Collar Bands are not permitted.

- FEMALE PARTICIPANTS:

- Black formal blazer,
- Black trousers/skirts
- Full-sleeved white shirt, Black tie or white kurta
- Formal footwear

- MALE PARTICIPANTS:

- Black formal blazer,
- Black trousers
- Full-sleeved white shirt, Black tie
- Formal footwear

5. SUBMISSION OF MEMORIALS:

- The participating teams shall strictly adhere to the rules regarding the submission of the Memorial.
- Each team shall prepare and submit two memorials – one on behalf of the Petitioner/Appellant and one on behalf of the Respondent/Defendant.
- The Memorial shall not contain any form of Identification apart from the team Code. If any such identifications or mark, symbols etc, which have the effect of identifying the team is found on the Memorial, it shall result in instant disqualification of the Team.
- The Memorial must be submitted in both Soft and Hard Copy.
- The Teams shall submit the Soft Copy of the Memorial in “PDF” form on or before 26th March, 2026, by 12:00 Midnight IST on the link which will be provided.
- The Teams appearing for the Oral Rounds must submit six (6) Hard Copies of the Memorial, i.e., 6 Hard Copies of the Memorial, each side, to the venue(Block – 7, SSOL) on 2nd APRIL, 2026.
- Spiral binding is mandatory for binding each hard copy.

6. MODE & DEADLINE OF REGISTRATION & SUBMISSION:

Memorials shall be submitted exclusively through the designated electronic submission link. For any queries or clarifications, please contact the Sharda Moot Court Committee at nmc@sharda.ac.in on or before 26th March, 2026.

1. REGISTRATION LINK : <https://forms.gle/Yam5W8avE4W2XWG49>

2. MEMORIAL SUBMISSION LINK : <https://forms.gle/dZZAe54iSy75dHn17>

7. FORMAT OF THE MEMORIAL:

Each memorial shall contain the following components, in the order specified

- Cover Page
- Table of Contents
- List of Abbreviations
- Index of Authorities
- Statement of Jurisdiction
- Statement of Facts
- Issues Raised
- Summary of Arguments
- Arguments Advanced
- Prayer

8. COVER PAGE REQUIREMENTS:

- The cover page shall contain only the following details:
- Team Code (Top Right Corner)
- Name and Place of the Forum
- Name of the Parties
- Memorial Filed on behalf of Petitioner/ Respondent
- Name of the Competition: “10th ANAND SWAROOP GUPTA MEMORIAL INTERNATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION, 2026”

No other information shall be mentioned on the cover page.

9. CONTENT SPECIFICATIONS:

- Language: English
- Font (Body): Times New Roman, 12 pt
- Line Spacing (Body): 1.5
- Font (Footnotes): Times New Roman, 10 pt
- Line Spacing (Footnotes): Single
- Paper Size: White A4
- Alignment: Justified
- Citation: 20th Edition of the Bluebook Citation
- Page Limit of Entire Memorial: Maximum 30 Pages
- Page Limit of Arguments Advanced: Maximum 20 Pages

COVER PAGE COLOUR:

- **BLUE**: Petitioner/Appellant
- **RED**: Respondent/Defendant



10. EVALUATION OF MEMORIALS:

Memorials shall be evaluated on the following criteria:

S NO.	CRITERIA	MARKS
1	PRESENTATION	10 MARKS
2	LOGICAL REASONING	20 MARKS
3	INTERPRETATION & LEGAL REASONING	20 MARKS
4	USE OF AUTHORITIES	20 MARKS
5	RELIEF SOUGHT	10 MARKS
6	FORMAT & CITATION	10 MARKS
7	GRAMMAR & STYLE	05 MARKS
8	ADHERENCE TO GUIDELINES	05 MARKS

11. PENALTY FOR LATE SUBMISSION:

Delay in submission of memorials will not be condoned. Each day of delay will be penalized by a deduction of 2 Marks/Day. However, the Organising Committee shall have final discretion in the case of an application for condonation of delay.

12. EXCHANGE OF MEMORIALS:

Memorials shall be exchanged strictly based on TEAM CODES as allocated by the Moot Court Committee. Teams are **prohibited** from making any remarks on the opponent's memorial (i.e., the exchanged memorial) using pen, pencil, highlighters, etc.

13. RESEARCHER TEST:

The Researcher Test shall be of 30 MARKS and shall comprise Objective-type Questions. The duration of the Researcher Test shall be 30 Mins. There will be no negative marking.

14. STRUCTURE OF THE COMPETITION:

All the Oral Rounds of the Competition will be judged only on the basis of performance in the Oral Rounds. In case of a Tie, the marks of the Memorials shall be considered.

The competition shall be carried out in the following manner –

S NO.	ROUND	DURATION
01	PRELIMINARY I	25 Mins. Per TEAM
02	PRELIMINARY II	25 Mins. Per TEAM
03	QUARTER FINAL	30 Mins. Per TEAM
04	SEMI-FINAL	45 Mins. Per TEAM
05	FINAL	45 Mins. Per TEAM

PRELIMINARY ROUNDS:

- There will be Two Preliminary Rounds on 2nd APRIL, 2026. Each team shall get a chance to argue from both sides. Each Team shall argue only once from the side allotted to them through the Draw of Lots.
- Each Team shall strictly get a total time of **25 minutes** to present its case. This time will include rebuttal and surrebuttal time [if permitted by the judge(s)].
- The distribution of time per speaker is left at the discretion of the teams. At the beginning of preliminary rounds, the teams shall specify the time distribution for each speaker and rebuttal to the Court Masters.
- The Rebuttal Round Proceeding shall be initiated once the Court Masters inform the team about the commencement of the same. The TOP EIGHT (08) highest-scoring teams, based on their performance in the preliminary rounds, will secure a spot in the quarter-final round.

QUARTER FINAL ROUND:

- The top eight (08) teams qualifying for the Quarter-Finals shall argue only once, on the side allotted to them through a draw of lots.
- Each team will be given a total of **30 minutes** to present its arguments, including rebuttal and sur-rebuttal, if permitted by the judges. Any extension of time shall be at the judges' discretion.
- Teams are free to decide the time allocation per speaker and must inform the Court Masters at the start of the round. Rebuttals shall begin only after the Court Masters announce.
- The Quarter-Finals shall be conducted as a knock-out round, with teams competing only against the team in their assigned courtroom.
- The top four (04) teams, scoring the highest in their respective courtrooms, shall advance to the Semi-Finals.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND:

- The top four (04) teams qualifying for the Semi-Finals shall argue only once, on the side allotted to them through a draw of lots. Each team shall be allotted a total of **45 minutes**, inclusive of rebuttal and sur-rebuttal, if permitted by the judges.
- Teams may determine their speaker-wise time allocation and must inform the Court Masters at the commencement of the round. Rebuttals shall begin only upon announcement by the Court Masters.
- The Semi-Final Round shall be conducted as a knock-out round, with teams competing only against the team in their assigned courtroom. The top two (02) teams, scoring the highest in their respective courtrooms, shall qualify for the Final Round.

FINAL ROUND:

- The Top Two (02) teams, securing the spot to the Final Round as determined by the Rules above, will compete head-to-head to determine the ultimate champion. Each team will have a chance to argue only ONCE, for the side they are randomly assigned through the Draw of Lots.
- Each team shall strictly get a total time of **45 minutes** to argue, which will include the rebuttal and sur-rebuttal time [if permitted by the judge(s)]. The distribution of time per speaker is left to the discretion of teams. At the beginning of the Final Rounds, the teams shall specify the time distribution for each speaker and rebuttal to the Court Masters.

- The Rebuttal Round Proceeding shall be initiated once the Court Masters inform the team about the commencement of the same. A time extension can be granted at the judges' discretion.

IMPORTANT NOTE:

All rounds shall be conducted in **OFFLINE MODE**.

15. SEQUENCE OF ARGUMENT PRESENTATION:

During each of the Rounds, the order in which the teams shall present their arguments is as follows:

- Petitioner/Appellant Speaker 1 followed by Petitioner/Appellant Speaker 2.
- Respondent Speaker 1 followed by Respondent Speaker 2.
- Rebuttal: Any one of the two speakers from the Petitioner/Appellant Side.
- Sur-rebuttal: Any one of the two speakers from the Respondent Side.
- Sur-rebuttal may be permitted only at the discretion of the Judges.

16. EVALUATION OF ORAL ROUNDS:

Oral Presentations shall be assessed on the following parameters making a total of 100 Marks.

S NO.	CRITERIA	MARKS
01	Organization & Presentation of Facts	10 Marks
02	Application of Legal Principles	20 Marks
03	Depth of Research	10 Marks
03	Articulation of Issues	10 Marks
03	Response to Questions Posed	10 Marks
03	Use of Authorities & Precedents	20 Marks
04	Time Management	10 Marks
05	Court Etiquette	10 Marks

17. IDENTIFICATION OF TEAMS:

Each team shall be assigned a TEAM CODE. Disclosure of institutional identity shall be made only in the registration form. Any disclosure made during the competition shall result in penalties, including disqualification. Participants shall not disclose their names or institutional affiliation at any stage prior to the award ceremony. The TEAM CODE shall be the sole means of identification throughout the competition.

IMPORTANT DATES

S NO.	EVENTS	DATES
01	FINAL REGISTRATION VIA LINK SUBMISSION OF PAYMENT PROOF (RECEIPT/SCREENSHOT)	20th MARCH
02	DEADLINE TO RAISE QUERIES ON THE MOOT PROPOSITION	20th MARCH
03	PUBLICATION OF CLARIFICATIONS	22nd MARCH
04	MEMORIAL SUBMISSION (SOFT COPY)	26th MARCH
05	MEMORIAL SUBMISSION (HARD COPY)	2nd APRIL
06	INAUGURAL CEREMONY & DRAW OF LOTS + RESEARCHER TEST	2nd APRIL
07	PRELIMINARY ROUNDS I + II + DRAW OF LOTS FOR QUARTER FINAL ROUND + DRAW OF LOTS FOR SEMI – FINAL ROUND	3rd APRIL
08	SOCIAL NIGHT	3rd APRIL
09	SEMI – FINAL ROUND + FINAL ROUND + VALEDICTORY CEREMONY	4th APRIL

PRIZES AND AWARDS (₹ 2,50,000)

S NO.	POSITION	AWARD
01	WINNER	₹ 75,000 (Cash) + Trophy + Add - Ons
02	RUNNER - UP	₹ 45,000 (Cash) + Trophy
03	BEST SPEAKER (MALE)	₹ 5,000 (Cash) + Trophy
04	BEST SPEAKER (FEMALE)	₹ 5,000 (Cash) + Trophy
05	BEST RESEARCHER (MALE)	₹ 5,000 (Cash) + Trophy
06	BEST RESEARCHER (FEMALE)	₹ 5,000 (Cash) + Trophy
07	BEST MEMORIAL	₹ 5,000 (Cash) + Trophy



REGISTRATION

- TEAMS are required to complete their registration by **20th March, 2026**.
- REGISTRATION WITHOUT ACCOMMODATION: **₹ 4,500**
- REGISTRATION WITH ACCOMMODATION: **₹ 7,500**
- Registration fee shall be payable through **online transaction mode**. It shall be made in favour of Sharda University, Sharda School of Law.
- Registration shall be completed by completing the application form available at **LINK**.
- After the registration form has been duly submitted and the registration fee has been paid, the team shall receive a confirmation mail of registration from the Sharda Moot Court Society.
- Once teams have arrived at the venue, they are required to produce a copy of a **Bona Fide Certificate** or their **College ID-Cards**.
- The QR code for payment of the registration fee and the QR code for registration is provided below:



FOR PAYMENT



FOR REGISTRATION

CONTACT DETAILS:

EMAIL ID: nmc@sharda.ac.in

Ms Kanwalprit Kaur (Convener): 7060510865

Ms Tavisha Chatterjee (Co-Convener): 9073698550

SHARDA UNIVERSITY LEADERSHIP



Shri P.K. Gupta
Hon'ble Chancellor,
Sharda University



Shri Y.K. Gupta
Hon'ble Pro-Chancellor,
Sharda University



Mr. Prashant Gupta
President, Sharda University,
Uzbekistan & CEO Sharda Group



Prof. (Dr.) Sibaram Khara
Vice – Chancellor,
Sharda University



Dr. Parma Nand
Hon'ble Pro Vice-Chancellor,
Sharda University



Dr. Vivek Kumar Gupta
Registrar,
Sharda University

PATRON



Prof. (Dr.) Rhishikesh Dave
Dean, SSOL

FACULTY CONVENERS



Prof. (Dr.) Tarkesh
Molia Professor, SSOL



Prof. (Dr.) Rahul J. Nikam
Professor, SSOL

FACULTY CO - CONVENERS



Ms. Khushbu Maheshwari,
Assistant Professor, SSOL



Dr. Razia Chauhan,
Assistant Professor, SSOL

STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE



Kanwalprit Kaur
Convener



Tavisha Chatterjee
Co - Convener



Shubhra
Secretary



Dhananjay Saini
Treasurer



Yashvant Singh
Student Mentor



Anas Khan
Social Media & IT Head



Mehak Chaudhary
Logistics Head



Anshika Srivastava
Research Head



Shayan Ul-Bari
Hospitality Head

MEMBERS



Namrita Raina



Ananya



Shruti Sahay



Pooja Kumari



Shivani Nagar



Naman Sharma



Anushka Keshri



Arav Bhardwaj



Disha Bhardwaj



Akshita Goyal



Kajal Kumari



Mahnoor Riaz



Yash Rana



Ishaan Rathore



Chanchal Bhati



Dhruv Raj



Aditi Kumari



Aishwarya Verma



Bhuvi Arya



Kaushik Kumar



Muskan



Palak Rana



Sarthak



Sanskar

GLIMPSES OF 9th ASGMIMCC,2025



INAUGURATION OF MOOT COURT HALL

ANAND SWAROOP GUPTA MOOT COURT HALL



HOW TO REACH?

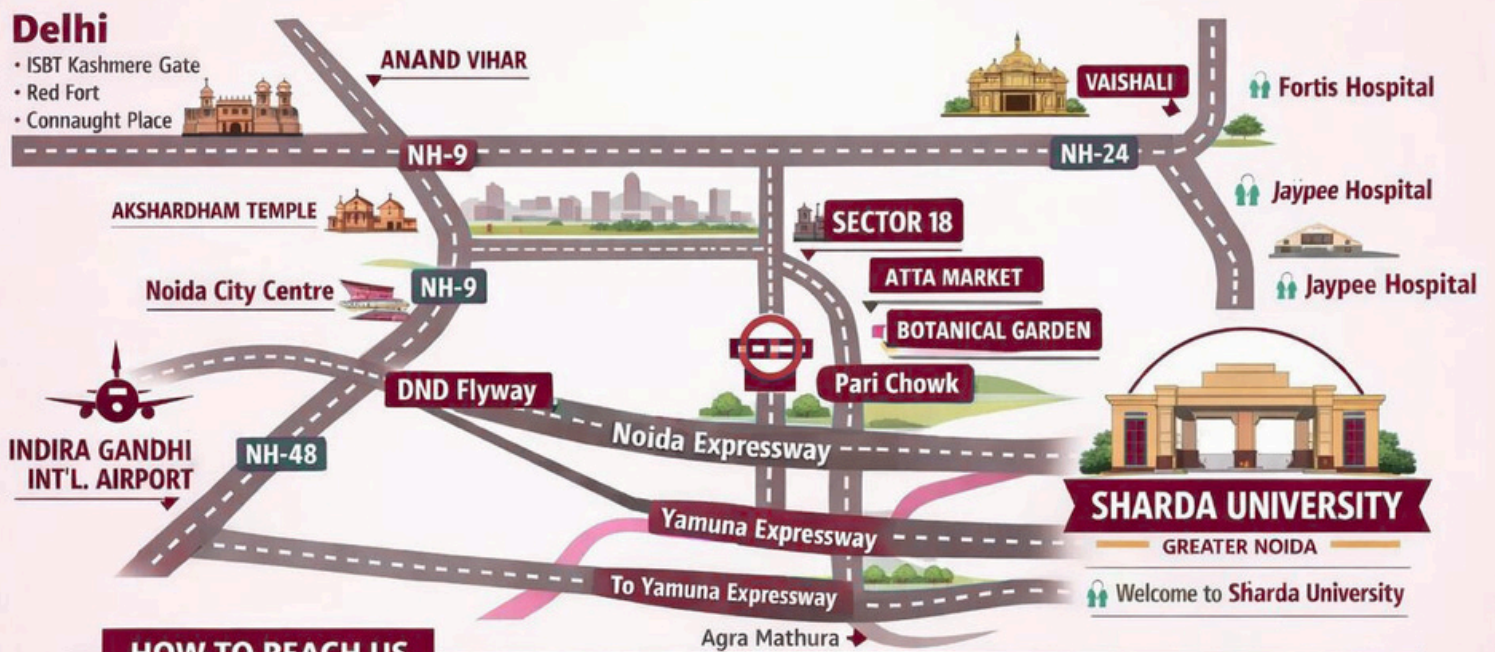
Venue: Block-7, Sharda School of Law, Sharda University

Tap the icon to open the location on Google Maps:



ROAD MAP

ROAD MAP TO SHARDA UNIVERSITY



HOW TO REACH US

- By Metro:** Aqua Line, Knowledge Park II Station
- By Bus:** To Pari Chowk Bus Stop
- By Car:** Via Noida Expressway
- By Air:** Indira Gandhi Int'l. Airport

CONTACT DETAILS:

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SOCIAL MEDIA DETAILS:

Tap on the social media icons on the footnote to get all updates. Stay Tuned!