



**3rd MIT WPU SCHOOL OF LAW
MOOT COURT COMPETITION
2025**

*In association with
Luthra and Luthra Law Offices, India*

21 st – 22 nd March 2025



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Revered

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Adv. Kapil Kher
Advocate & Solicitor

VISION

The vision of this moot court competition is to cultivate a generation of skilled, confident, and ethically grounded legal professionals who excel in advocacy and critical thinking. These competitions aim to bridge the gap between academic learning and practical application, offering students a platform to engage with real-world legal challenges in a dynamic and competitive environment. By fostering a culture of excellence, innovation, and professionalism, moot court competitions seek to inspire a lifelong commitment to justice, integrity, and the rule of law. Through rigorous training and exposure to diverse legal perspectives, they aspire to prepare participants to become leaders and change-makers in the legal profession.

MISSION

The mission of moot court competitions is to provide law students with a transformative platform to develop and refine their advocacy, legal reasoning, and research skills. These competitions are committed to nurturing a spirit of professionalism, teamwork, and ethical practice, encouraging participants to approach legal challenges with critical thinking and creative problem-solving. By simulating real-world courtroom experiences, moot court competitions aim to prepare students for the complexities of legal practice, fostering confidence and competence. They also seek to promote a deeper understanding of legal principles and inspire a passion for upholding justice, ensuring participants are well-equipped to contribute meaningfully to the legal community.

ABOUT EVENT

The School of Law at Dr. Vishwanath Karad MIT World Peace University, Pune, Bharat (India), is privileged to announce the organisation of the "MIT-WPU School of Law – 3rd Moot Court Competition, 2025" This competition is being organised in collaboration with Luthra and Luthra which is going to be held on 21 st and 22 nd of March 2025. The competition is designed to create opportunities for learning the development of jurisprudence on emerging trends in Antitrust and Competition Law besides developing cutting edge skills in research, writing, and advocacy.



OUTCOME OF EVENT

The objective of this moot court competition is to whip up research and legal framework skills. The country's rapid economic growth as well as its escalating reputation as high potential entrepreneurial hub, has increased the demand for corporate lawyers creating opportunities for young attorneys. With India's startup industry booming, the demand for Data Protection is set to increase which will need more skilled lawyers in the field of law. This moot shall hence try to create curiosity and construct a productive platform for young minds to learn the same.

TAKEAWAYS

Students gain practical exposure to legal proceedings, enhancing their research, writing, and oral advocacy skills while developing the ability to think critically under pressure. These competitions instil confidence, professionalism, and poise, equipping students to articulate complex arguments effectively and respond to challenging questions. Participants also benefit from networking opportunities with legal professionals, judges, and peers, broadening their perspectives and building valuable connections. Most importantly, moot court experiences foster a deep understanding of the law, strengthen teamwork and collaboration, and inspire a lifelong commitment to justice and ethical legal practice.



About MIT WORLD PEACE UNIVERSITY

Dr. Vishwanath Karad MIT WPU is the Flagship University of MAEER's MIT Group of institutes, which has over 100,000 alumni all over the world. MIT WPU Campus is in Kothrud, Pune and is most preferred destination for students. MAEER MIT's journey in the last 37 years has been in the pursuit of quality & excellence in education and research, a commitment to values.

MIT World Peace University (MIT-WPU) is a prestigious world-class institution of higher education in India, boasting a remarkable 40-year legacy dedicated to fostering excellence in academics. With a global alumni network comprising over 1,00,000 professionals, MIT-WPU has consistently delivered outstanding educational outcomes. The institution offers over 150 undergraduate and postgraduate programmes that are thoughtfully designed to strike a balance between theoretical foundations and practical application. The pedagogical approach prioritises experiential learning, empowering students to translate knowledge into real-world skills. This is facilitated through immersive internships and invaluable mentor-mentee insights that serve as catalysts for personal and professional growth. MIT (now MIT-WPU) embarked on its illustrious journey with unwavering determination in 1983. At its inception, a dedicated team of professors passionate about education laid the foundation upon which this institution would thrive. The auspicious Bhoomi Pujan, a ground-breaking ceremony, marked the inception of a remarkable voyage. MAEERs welcomed its first batch of Electronics and Telecommunication students, setting the stage for academic excellence. Additionally, establishing a foundation stone for a workshop reinforced the commitment to hands-on learning, ensuring a holistic educational experience for all who walked through its doors. This initial chapter in MIT-WPU history was a testament to its dedication to nurturing knowledge and innovation. From 2021 to 2023, MIT-WPU has been on a rapidly transformative journey as it went through digital transformation, seamlessly blending modern teaching methods with its rich tradition, showcasing adaptability and progressive thinking. In 2022, the institution earned the prestigious "Great Place to Work" title, affirming its excellence in education and innovation. This recognition was a testament to an enduring commitment to education, peace, and innovation. It encapsulated their inspiring journey, marked by growth and a profound positive impact on the world - a legacy that continues to shape the future of higher education in India, setting benchmarks for the world to follow. MIT-WPU prides itself on offering a holistic education catering to an individual's educational, physical as well as spiritual well-being. Our syllabus reflects our pursuit to balance the requirements of the industry along with advancement in scholarly learning. The teaching methods employed are a perfect blend of practical knowledge, industry visits, guest lectures, student exchange programs and rural immersion visits. We have numerous programs, events, clubs and activities undertaken throughout the year for the refinement of our student's extracurricular abilities and social skills.



About MIT WPU SCHOOL OF LAW

School of Law was established in the year 2018 and with the launch of this School, a new chapter began at MIT World Peace University. Within a short span of three years, MIT World Peace University has become the preferred destination for pursuing higher education in Law. The School of Law provides value based learning in Law programmes through interactive sessions, hands-on practical sessions, moots, classroom presentations, industry driven assignments. Furthermore, field trips, rural immersion programmes, internship, national and international study tours as well as projects give an in-depth insight about society in general and the role of legal fraternity in particular. Unique blends, courses related to world peace in addition to real life research projects, are part of programme design. Adequate emphasis is laid upon co-curricular and extra-curricular activities. The School of Law aims to provide an overall view of the importance of legal education in the contemporary world; and gives students an opportunity to build career in diversified domains.

- The Faculty of Law offers the following programmes:
- B.A., LL.B. (Hons.), Five-year Course
- B.B.A., LL.B. (Hons.), Five-year Course
- LL.B., Three-year Course
- LL.M. with specializations in Intellectual Property Law; Criminal Law; Corporate law
- Ph.D. in law.



About Luthra & Luthra

Luthra and Luthra Law Offices India (the "Firm"), was an established Corporate Law Firm of the early 90s, which coincided with India's economic liberalization, and soon after its inception, it emerged as a full-service law Firm. With "integrity" as its foundation stone, Mr. Rajiv Luthra built the Firm with a passion to serve its clients' interests with utmost dedication and professionalism, and invested in its people, such that, today a number of its current Partners are homegrown!

Rajiv Luthra was a great visionary and an even greater leader, who, as the Managing Partner of the Firm, led his team to also adopt a forward-looking approach towards the practice of law, combining both, conventional practice areas and emerging sectors, thus, setting benchmarks and high technical standards within the fraternity. He set examples by personally involving himself in understanding clients' businesses across diverse sectors and jurisdictions and educated members of the Firm to be known for their proficiency in identifying and mitigating risks by providing exceptional legal guidance and assistance to a wide range of domestic and international clients. Over the years, the Firm has assisted numerous multinational corporations in setting up their presence in India and navigated skilfully through the complex Indian legal system. In 2018, the Firm went through a complete re-branding exercise and was rechristened "L & L Partners Law Offices" However, in 2021-22, it chose to somewhat return to its roots and be called "Luthra and Luthra Law Offices India" Today, Luthra and Luthra Law Offices India have amassed a massive amount of knowledge capital that has been built in the passing of every year, since its inception and its vast experience and comprehensive industry focus, distinguishes it from other law firms. The Firm bid adieu to its Mentor, Guide, Friend, and Counsellor – its compassionate and loving Founder & Managing Partner – Mr. Rajiv Krishan Luthra on May 10, 2023, with a promise to strive for excellence and carry his legacy forward...it is hard work to keep the pace of a legend, and even harder to make the visions of a visionary, a reality, but we believe that the highest form of respect we can pay to our Founder is to walk in his footsteps and keep our promise. "Stronger together" and "moving forward" the members of the Firm anticipate your continued support, encouragement and good wishes to achieve great heights."



About Knowledge Partners - Lawctopus:

India's most popular and trusted website for law students and young lawyers. Launched on 27th September 2010, from a hostel room in NUJS Kolkata, Lawctopus now gets nearly 5 lakh readers to the website every month with an average reading time of 3 minutes per session. Leading dailies and weeklies like The Telegraph, Economic Times, Careers360, Mint, and India Today have covered them. Their content covers everything students of law require to excel in their careers. They publish legal events and opportunities, job posts, occasional blogs and advisory pieces, and internship experiences. They also house a dedicated section for CLAT aspirants, CLATologue. In March 2020, they launched Lawctopus Law School (LLS), a legal ed-tech platform, which has now served 8500+ learners with practical legal learning requirements. Their courses are rated 92.64/100 on average. LLS has now signed an MoU to launch a 1-year diploma program with Marwadi University. They have also conducted talks and workshops at colleges like RGNUL Patiala, and PES Bangalore, among others.



About Moot Court Competition

Moot court competitions provide law students with invaluable practical experience in simulated courtroom settings. Participants develop essential skills in legal research, argumentation, and oral advocacy, honing their ability to analyze legal issues, construct persuasive arguments, and respond effectively to judicial questioning. Beyond skill development, these competitions foster professional growth by enhancing students' confidence in presenting complex legal arguments and engaging with legal principles. They also offer networking opportunities with judges, attorneys, and fellow students, enriching participants' understanding of legal practice and courtroom dynamics. Ultimately, moot court competitions prepare students for the rigors of legal practice, equipping them with the confidence and competence needed to succeed in their future careers.

MIT-WPU School of Law cordially invites your college to participate in MIT World Peace University School of Law-Moot Court Competition which is going to be held on 21st and 22nd March, 2025. This competition intends to allow young law students to develop their skills in drafting, researching and advocating. The competition has been designed for all the students pursuing law courses at different Universities/Institutes/Colleges approved by the Bar Council of India on Physical Mode. The objective of this moot is to whip up research on issues in the interest of the students. The country's rapid economic growth as well as its escalating reputation as a high-potential entrepreneurial hub, has increased the demand for lawyers creating opportunities for young lawyers. With India's startup industry booming, the demand for corporate laws is set to increase, which will need more skilled lawyers in the field of law and this competition aims to create curiosity in the same.

EVENT REGISTRATION DETAILS

- The Registration Fees will be Rs. 2500/- per team (without accommodation). The College will not arrange accommodation in any case. The last date of registration is 15th February (5 PM).
- The cash prize along with trophies will be given to the winners. The prizes will be given in the competitions to the winners, runner ups best memorial and best advocate (male and female).
- All participants will be issued participation certificates.
- The university will not provide any travel allowances, boarding and lodging. Assistance may be provided for the same, if demanded.
- On the day of the event lunch and high tea will be given.
- Participation is by registration only.

Prize Details

1. Cash Prize **Rs. 60000** /- for Best Team and Trophy and certificates.
2. Cash Prize **Rs.40000**/- for Runner Up Team and Trophy and certificates.
3. Cash Prize **Rs. 15000**/- each for 2 Best Advocates and Trophy and certificates.
4. Cash Prize **Rs. 10000**/- each for Two Best memorials and Trophy and certificates.
5. In addition to this, Coupons from Lawctopus will also be provided for certain courses.
6. The prize money shall also comprise **internship perks by Luthra and Luthra** for the winners.



IMPORTANT DATES:

Last Date of Registration	15 February 2025, 5 PM
Last Date of memorial submission	10 th March 2025, 5PM
Last Date to seek clarifications	1 st March 2025, 12 Noon
Allotment of sides	19/20 March 2025
Orientation, Preliminary and Quarter Finals	21 st March 2025
Semi-final, Finals and Price Distribution	22 nd March 2025



Moot Proposition

Masaba is a country with federal government. Owing to the large youth population of Masaba, its online gaming industry has a huge customer base. Sid, a 17-year-old boy was a resident of Masaba. He was one of the regular subscribers of GPT, which was recently introduced by Uni Gaming Limited ("UGL"), a company listed on stock exchange of Masaba, engaged in the business of providing both real money and non-real money online games. They were known for having captivating graphics and catering to individuals aged 18 and above, keeping them engaged for hours. UGL's online gaming services also had an additional attractive feature which allowed its subscribers to communicate with fellow players all over the world, which made it even more infectious for the players. UGL provided both paid and unpaid subscription models for its gaming services. Games which were free of any subscription fee, used to display advertisements and promotional content during the games whereas, games based on paid subscription model, which were though advertisements free, however, UGL used to charge a hefty fee from its subscribers for the same. Therefore, because of such huge subscription fee, most of the people opted for the gaming services without any subscription fee. The games also had certain in-app purchases like extra-lives, coins, weapons, etc. that can be bought by the subscribers to get an edge in winning the games. Despite the age restrictions provided by UGL, due to its violent content, Sid had been able to subscribe to the unpaid model of GPT through a fake identity card, posing to be 18 years of age. He was also a part of various gaming groups at UGL, where he used to communicate with fellow players and these groups were private to the subscribers who formed the group, but UGL had access and visibility over such groups and their activities which it processed to improve its interface and business development activities. To promote and generate revenue out of its free version, UGL, in its privacy policy stated that it will monitor the activities of all its subscribers and categorise them as per their specific socio-economic interests. UGL monetised its free gaming services by providing the profile data of its free subscribers to its business development partner ("BDP") to understand its subscribers' usage patterns and then use it in sales and marketing strategies. Under UGL's privacy policy, which was a 'take-it or leave-it' policy for free gaming service option, subscribers were required to opt-in for an option 'allow access'.

This option allowed BDP to access personal data shared with UGL, and allowed BDP to scrape through UGL's social media profiles which were not set as 'restricted' to the existing connections in the privacy settings while registering in UGL. In this policy, it was also stated that if the government had a 'reasonable' ground for accessing the data, the same would be provided to them at a request. Jay, a former subscriber of the online games available at UGL, is no longer a subscriber of UGL as he cancelled his registration to protect his personal data from being retained on such platform anymore and is now a full-time social media gaming expert, having a huge influence and follower base worldwide. One day, Jay was contacted by an executive from BDP regarding the new games and discounts being offered by UGL. Realizing this as an invasion to his privacy, a fundamental right provided by the constitution of Masaba, he filed a 'right to access' request under the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 ("DPDP Act") of Masaba with BDP which revealed that they were processing personal data provided to them by UGL. Being curious and suspicious, he revisited the UGL's privacy policy and got to know that one of the purposes specified in the privacy notice for the free services was to share data with its business partner, BDP, for business development and quality improvement purposes. Aggrieved by themal business practices of UGL, he filed a complaint with the Data Protection Board under the DPDP Act.

Further, to spread awareness about this incident of breach of privacy and mass data leak happening at UGL, he put up a video at his social media platform, claiming that UGL is an unethical organisation and that there were mal business practices and improper handling of personal data of subscribers which was being saved on an unprotected server. The video also talked about children accessing content meant for older audiences and the potential risks of exposing them to such material, which raised concern amongst the public at large. Owing to his large social media follower base, a havoc was created on the social media and amongst the parents of the children playing such online games. Since the video received an impounding response of the public at large and became a talk of the town, it raised questions on the goodwill of UGL and impacted its share price. After the release of this video by Jay and loss to management and shareholders, the CEO of UGL released the following public statement:

"UGL is a well reputed and leading online gaming company and we are committed to offer best services and experience to our valued subscribers. The data collected is only for quality enhancement purposes and providing better services and not for any other reason as alleged in the video by Mr. Jay. We are closely monitoring the situation and we assure everyone that the sanctity of sensitive personal data of all subscribers is maintained in a compliant manner with reasonable security safeguards in place. Our declared privacy policy, as also submitted with regulatory authorities of Masaba, shows that we are vigilant about protection of our subscribers' personal data. We see this allegation as a serious case of criminal defamation, reputational loss and interference in our freedom to do lawful business."

After the release of the above public statement, UGL, filed a criminal defamation case against Jay, asserting that their games already include age warnings and consent for data monitoring. The games are not intended for underage players and the same is specifically shown to the subscribers when they register on the games as also mentioned in the privacy policy. It further asserted that Jay's claims were damaging their reputation and they therefore sought legal redress.

Aggrieved by the response of CEO of UGL, breach of his fundamental rights by the practices of UGL, and dismissal of appeal made by Jay before appellate tribunal under the DPDP Act, he filed a PIL under Article 32 of the constitution of Masaba.

After involvement of public at large, calling for the government action, Ministry of Electronic and IT of Masaba, a central government body, intervened and initiated investigation of the data records of UGL. The government retrieved the data, without any written request to UGL for personal data of subscribers of UGL, to analyse the extent of underage access to age-restricted games and mass data leak. After examining the data records and functioning of UGL, the government found that UGL was sharing its subscribers' personal data and information with BDP by forcing subscribers to accept their free service and slipped in terms which they were not even properly made aware of and consent of which was taken improperly, resulting to a mass data leak.

On the contrary, it was contended by UGL that most of the consents including the consent of Mr. Jay were acquired by UGL before the implementation of the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 and consents have always been acquired based on applicable law requirements. Further, they contend that sharing personal data to BDP does not amount to a data leak and processing was only undertaken for specified purposes under the privacy policy. Furthermore, since the games are not meant for children under 18 years of age, the requirement of verifiable parental consent to play UGL games is not triggered. UGL also asserts that Mr. Jay has never approached the Grievance Officer of UGL to get his data erased or expressed his choice not to receive marketing communication from UGL or BDP.

However, after this investigation, the government banned UGL from providing any services to its existing or new subscribers.

After watching the viral video and concerns raised by Jay in the said video, Sid, who was 18 years of age by then, independently filed a complaint with the Central Authority under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 of Masaba for the deficiency in services, which was rejected both at the first instance as well as on appeal by the National Commission.

The hearings for appeals from these independent complaints are now before the apex court of Masaba, being heard jointly along with the petition filed by Jay under Article 32 of the constitution of Masaba.

The following issues have been decided for hearing:

1. Was retrieval of personal data of subscribers of UGL by government of Masaba, a 'Legitimate Use' for processing of personal data under the DPDP Act?
2. Whether UGL can be held responsible for the violation of fundamental rights of the subscribers (like Sid) under the constitution of Masaba because of the mass data leak?
3. Whether UGL is liable for acting deficiently and committing acts leading to depraved true consent of its subscribers with respect to its 'take-it or leave-it' policy?
4. Whether BDP breached the DPDP Act by not obtaining the consent independently from or presenting a notice to UGL's subscribers for processing their personal data or whether BDP is merely a data processor acting on behalf of UGL?
5. Has the absence of 'right to be forgotten' hindered Jay's control over his personal information, thereby affecting his ability to manage his digital footprint effectively?
6. Whether UGL or BDP breached the provisions of any other applicable laws or requirements based on the given facts?

Note:

1. The Constitution, laws, rules, and regulations of Masaba are in pari-materia with India. Wherever term 'India' features in an law, it should be replaced by 'Masaba' while addressing the court.
2. The names used in the proposition are purely fictional, any resemblance to any person is purely coincidental.
3. The maintainability of all petitions is not in question.
4. It is assumed for the purposes of the competition that the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 has been enforced in Masaba from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.



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