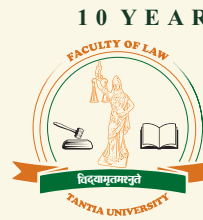




TANTIA
UNIVERSITY
EXCELLENCE | INNOVATION | ACHIEVEMENT



FACULTY OF
LAW



P R E S E N T S

2nd DR. S.S. TANTIA MOOT COURT



Competition



📅 24th-25th October, 2026

FACULTY OF LAW

Tantia University, Sri Ganganagar (Rajasthan)-335002

KNOWLEDGE PARTNER



MEDIA PARTNER



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MOOT COURT COMMITTEE

About Tantia University



Established in 2013 under Act No. 32 of the Rajasthan State Legislative Assembly, Tantia University, Sri Ganganagar is a premier private university founded by Dr. S.S. Tantia, a visionary entrepreneur and dedicated philanthropist. The University is committed to excellence in education, research, innovation and skill development while fostering ethical values and social responsibility.

Equipped with state-of-the-art infrastructure, including modern classrooms, advanced laboratories, a well-stocked central library, research facilities, sports amenities and contemporary learning resources, Tantia University provides an environment that promotes academic excellence and holistic development.

Committed to excellence in education, research and innovation, Tantia University is dedicated to providing quality higher education at an affordable cost, particularly to students from the border region and other underserved communities. The University continues to nurture competent professionals, innovators and responsible citizens who contribute meaningfully to society and nation-building.

20+ Faculties

Medical Science,
Ayurveda, Agriculture
Law, Education & more.

75+ Acre Campus

Equipped with
Research Centers Libraries
& Moot Court Hall.

1200+ Bedded

Fully functional
Jan Sewa Hospital
with modern amenities



About the Faculty of Law



Digital Lecture Theatre



Moot Court Hall



Legal Aid Clinic



Library



E-Library

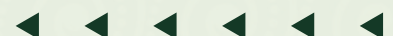


Established in 2015, the Faculty of Law, Tanta University, Sri Ganganagar has emerged as a centre of excellence in legal education, blending academic rigour with experiential learning. The Faculty offers B.A.LL.B. (5-Year Integrated), LL.B. (3-Year), LL.M. (2-Year), Post Graduate Diploma in Cyber Law and Ph.D. programmes designed to nurture competent legal professionals and future leaders.

With modern academic amenities and an ecosystem that encourages advocacy, research, legal aid and professional ethics, the Faculty provides students with diverse opportunities through moot court competitions, legal aid initiatives, seminars, conferences, expert lectures, extension lectures, workshops, educational visits, value-added courses and co-curricular activities, ensuring their holistic development.

The Faculty has earned recognition for hosting prestigious academic events, including three National Seminars, an International Conference and the 1st Dr. S.S. Tanta National Moot Court Competition, bringing together eminent judges, senior advocates, legal luminaries, academicians and students from across the country. The successful organization of the 1st Dr. S.S. Tanta National Moot Court Competition in 2025, with participation from 26 teams representing nine states, reflects the Faculty's growing national presence in legal education.

Adding to its legacy of excellence, the Faculty takes pride in its alumni, several of whom have been selected to the Rajasthan Judicial Services as Judicial Magistrates, reaffirming its commitment to academic excellence, professional competence and public service.



Message From the Chairperson

It is a matter of immense pride to welcome you to the 2nd Dr. S.S. Tantia Moot Court Competition. The remarkable success of the inaugural edition inspired us to strengthen this platform as a celebration of legal scholarship, advocacy and excellence.

At Tantia University, we believe that legal education extends far beyond classrooms. Moot court competitions nurture analytical thinking, ethical leadership and the confidence to uphold justice in an ever-evolving legal landscape.

I congratulate the Faculty of Law for carrying forward this distinguished initiative with renewed enthusiasm

Best wishes for the grand success of the event.



Mrs. Sunita Tantia
Chairperson
Tantia University

Message From the Vice Chairperson

The Faculty of Law at Tantia University takes great pride in providing a platform that encourages aspiring legal professionals to cultivate these qualities. I am delighted to welcome all participating teams to the 2nd Dr. S.S. Tantia National Moot Court Competition and hope this experience challenges you to think critically, argue with conviction, and appreciate the responsibility that accompanies the study of law.

May this competition inspire confidence, foster friendships across institutions, and reaffirm your commitment to justice. I wish you an engaging and memorable experience at Tantia University.



Dr. Mohit Tantia
Vice Chairperson
Tantia University

Message From the President

Universities are not merely centres of learning, they are spaces where ideas are tested, character is shaped, and future leaders are nurtured. At Tantia University, we remain committed to creating opportunities that encourage intellectual curiosity and practical excellence.

The 2nd Dr. S.S. Tantia Moot Court Competition is one such endeavour. By bringing together talented students from across the country, the event promotes meaningful dialogue, healthy competition and a deeper appreciation of the principles that sustain the rule of law. As this edition unfolds, I hope every participant leaves with new perspectives, valuable experiences, and lasting connections.



Prof. (Dr.) M. M. Saxena
President
Tantia University

Invitation From the Dean

On behalf of the Faculty of Law, Tantia University, I extend a warm welcome to all participants, esteemed judges, faculty members, legal professionals and distinguished guests to the 2nd Dr. S.S. Tantia Moot Court Competition. We are delighted to host this prestigious event and hope your time at our university is both intellectually enriching and memorable.

Building upon the success of its inaugural edition, the Dr. S.S. Tantia Moot Court Competition continues to promote advocacy, legal scholarship and professional excellence. This competition provides aspiring legal professionals with an opportunity to sharpen their advocacy skills, engage in meaningful legal discourse and learn from eminent members of the legal fraternity.



Dr. Saurabh Garg
Dean
Faculty of Law

“ I warmly welcome you to the Faculty of Law Tantia University and wish all participants every success in the competition.

Event *Timeline*

10 August 2026 | Release of Brochure and Moot Proposition

14 August 2026 | Commencement of Registration

15 September 2026 | Closing Date of Registration

16 September 2026 | Last Date of Payment

20 September 2026 | Final Date for Seeking Clarification

25 September 2026 | Release of Clarifications

05 October 2026 | Allotment of Team Codes

07 October 2026 | Last date for Submission of Memorials (Soft Copy)

23 October 2026 | Draw of Lots (Online)

24 October 2026 | Inaugural Ceremony, Preliminary Rounds followed by Quarter-Final Round

24 October 2026 | Gala Night

25 October 2026 | Semi-Final Round and Final Round

25 October 2026 | Valedictory Ceremony

REGISTRATION DETAILS

Registration Link:

<https://forms.gle/kTNTBdwvjnev2LGc6>

DATE

14/08/2026 – 15/09/2026

FEES

4500/- (With Accommodation)
1500/- (Without Accommodation)

After submitting the Google Form, each participating team shall submit the following documents via email to mootcourtfoltu@gmail.com

- ✓ Screenshot of the submitted Google Form.
- ✓ Screenshot of the payment receipt.
- ✓ Scanned copy of the Approval Letter (Annexure I).
- ✓ Scanned copy of the Accommodation Letter (Annexure II).

SCAN & PAY



UPI ID: 9414093724m@pnb

Awards & PERKS:



Winning Team	31,000 Rs. Cash Prize Trophy +Certificate+ Three (3) one-year complimentary subscription to SCC Online Web Edition worth Rs. 24,000 each. Total value = Rs. 72,000+ Additional Perks
1st Runner-up	11,000 Rs. Cash Prize Trophy +Certificate+ Additional Perks
Best Memorial (Each Side)	5,000 Rs. Cash Prize Trophy +Certificate
Best Mooter	5,000 Rs. Cash Prize Trophy +Certificate
Best Researcher	5,000 Rs. Cash Prize Trophy +Certificate

NOTE:

- Each participant will be awarded a certificate of participation and a token of appreciation to acknowledge their valuable contribution to the event.
- One month access to the SCC Online Web Edition to all participants.

MOOT *Proposition*

1. Background

The State of Vindhya is one of the federal States of the Republic of Indiana. In recent years, rising incidents of theft, organized crime, stalking and violence in gated residential communities have led to the increased use of Artificial Intelligence (AI)-based surveillance systems. Unlike traditional CCTV cameras, these systems use advanced technologies to enhance security and aid in crime prevention.

While AI-based surveillance has enhanced public security, it has also raised concerns regarding privacy, data protection, algorithmic bias and accountability. The constitutional recognition of the Right to Privacy as an essential facet of life, liberty, dignity and personal autonomy has made the legality and proportionality of AI-based surveillance a significant constitutional issue.

Asha Residency, one of the largest residential societies in the city of Navgarh in the State of Vindhya, was initially developed by Government of Vindhya as premium housing project. The society was later transferred on a ten-year lease to the Asha Residency Welfare Association (ARWA) in 2023 for its management and maintenance. Following the transfer, ARWA assumed responsibility for the administration, security and welfare of the residents.

Asha Residency is a gated township consisting of 17 residential towers, approximately 850 apartments, nearly 3,600 residents, underground parking, landscaped gardens, gymnasium, day care centre and jogging tracks.

In January 2025, ARWA entered into a five-year agreement with Sentinel Secure Systems Pvt. Ltd., a leading AI surveillance company. Under the agreement, Sentinel installed over 480 visible CCTV cameras, nearly 170 concealed micro-cameras with AI-powered facial recognition, gait recognition software, AI assisted behavioural threat prediction, cloud-based recording servers, automatic incident detection, AI video enhancement, predictive analytics dashboard for security staff. Residents received only a brief circular stating: "CCTV cameras have been installed throughout the premises for enhanced security." The circular made no mention of hidden cameras and use of advanced surveillance technology. No resident signed any consent form.

2. The Murder

Mr. Rajat Khanna, aged 42, resident of Asha Residency was a well-known real estate developer and had recently become involved in several commercial disputes. He was also heading the New Ashiana Project, a proposed residential development under which new housing complexes were to be constructed after the relocation of the slum settlements situated on the project land. The proposed relocation was strongly opposed by representatives of the displaced residents, who alleged that the redevelopment project would result in their exploitation and the

loss of their homes.

On 14th April, 2025, Heavy rainfall had caused intermittent power outages throughout Navgarh. At approximately 10:35 P.M., businessman Mr. Rajat Khanna, entered Asha Residency after attending a heated board meeting at his office in the ABV Commercial Tower building. During the meeting, several senior board members openly opposed his decision to terminate the contract of a senior contractor engaged by the company. After the meeting, Rajat had dinner at Saffron Table Restaurant, located near the office and approximately 6 km from his residence, before returning to the society. He received multiple phone calls while walking toward the parking area of Restaurant. According to the footage of CCTV camera of parking area, he appeared anxious and repeatedly looked over his shoulder.

According to the statement of Security Guard of Asha Residency, at approximately 10:40 PM, Rajat entered Basement Level B-2 for parking his vehicle. Approximately 10 minutes later, a security guard discovered Rajat lying in a pool of blood. He had suffered twelve stab wounds, severe chest injuries, defensive wounds on both hands. The post-mortem concluded death due to Hemorrhagic shock. In the investigation it is found that the visible CCTV camera covering the parking entrance and emergency exit stopped recording due to a sudden voltage fluctuation lasting approximately eight minutes. Police initially believed there was no direct evidence because the visible CCTV cameras had failed.

3. Discovery of Hidden Footage

After seventeen hours of the incident, Sentinel Secure Systems Pvt. Ltd., informed investigators that unknown to residents, two concealed AI-enabled micro-cameras remained operational because they were connected to Sentinel's independent battery backup system. Its concealed surveillance network had captured the incident. The police obtained access directly from Sentinel's cloud servers. The hidden cameras allegedly captured the following sequence:

Rajat speaking with another resident, Mr. Vikram Sethi followed by an increasingly heated argument, pushing and physical assault, Vikram allegedly removing a folding knife, multiple stab wounds inflicted upon Rajat, Rajat collapsing beside his vehicle and Vikram leaving through the emergency staircase.

Instead of supplying raw recordings alone, Sentinel produced an AI-generated investigation package consisting of the original footage was digitally enhanced. Noise reduction algorithms improved visibility. Dark portions of the footage were artificially brightened, motion stabilization algorithms were applied, missing video frames were reconstructed using predictive interpolation.

The AI identified the assailant as Vikram Sethi with 98.4% confidence.

The software concluded that:

"Subject exhibits hostile body language consistent with pre-assault aggression."

AI compared walking style with previous surveillance footage. It concluded: 97.8%

probability that the individual was Vikram. The software generated a second-by-second reconstruction. The prosecution relied almost entirely upon this automated report.

Upon forensic examination, it was revealed that the concealed cameras did not continuously record the entire incident. Due to temporary network instability during the power fluctuation, the recordings contained intermittent frame losses and brief interruptions.

Sentinel's AI system automatically reconstructed approximately fifty seconds of missing footage using predictive frame interpolation and motion estimation algorithms. The reconstructed portions were seamlessly integrated into the final video supplied to the investigating agency.

4. Arrest & Defence Submissions

Vikram Sethi was arrested from his office. After his arrest, he denied all the allegations. At the time of his arrest, the Investigating Officer observed fresh scratch marks near the left ear and on the left side of Vikram Sethi's face. The injuries were duly photographed and documented and the accused was subjected to a medical examination. When questioned regarding the injuries, Vikram Sethi stated that the scratches had been caused while shaving. He admitted to the police that he had only seen Rajat Khanna when he came to collect his laptop from his own car in the parking area. He stated that the two argued over unpaid business investments made by Vikram but within few minutes, he left the basement while Rajat remained alive; someone else committed the murder after his departure. However, during the course of the trial, Vikram deposed before the Court that he had not visited the parking area in the evening time on day of the incident.

After Vikram's arrest, the police recovered a dark blue jacket from his car pursuant to his disclosure statement recorded during investigation. The jacket appeared to have been washed and forensic examination detected faint traces of human blood on the sleeve and cuff but unable to generate a DNA profile. As per the CCTV footage from the corridor of the accused's residential building, no movement of the accused was recorded during the evening. According to the statement of his wife, he returned home at approximately 10:45 p.m., explaining that he had been delayed due to some urgent work. However, the CCTV footage covering the relevant period was unavailable due to a voltage fluctuation affecting the tower's surveillance system.

During the trial, defence further alleged that the AI-enhanced footage omitted crucial portions, missing frames were artificially generated, lighting corrections altered appearance, facial recognition was unreliable in low-light conditions, behavioural analytics amounted to speculative opinion rather than evidence. Defence further argued that the original recordings had never been produced before the trial court. During cross-examination, Sentinel Secure Systems Pvt. Ltd. admitted that all recordings remained stored exclusively on its cloud servers, police never seized the original storage devices, AI processing occurred before investigators viewed the recordings, proprietary algorithms were inaccessible even to police.

Records of System logs submitted by Sentinel Secure Systems Pvt. Ltd. also showed that the relevant video file had been accessed two times before being handed over to investigators. The defence alleged possible tampering. Sentinel Pvt. Ltd. denied manipulation.

The prosecution examined three security guards stationed within Asha Residency. While one security guard Mr. Manohar, 62 years of age, claimed to have seen Vikram hurriedly leaving the basement around the relevant time, the remaining two guards stated that poor lighting and heavy rainfall made identification difficult. As per the statement of Mr. Vivan, a colleague of the deceased, Rajat Khanna was serving as the Senior Head of the Project and had recently uncovered financial irregularities in an ongoing redevelopment project. According to Mr. Vivan, one of the investors involved in the project was Vikram Sethi. He alleged that Rajat intended to expose fraudulent accounting practices worth ₹135 crore.

Phone records indicated that Vikram's mobile phone was connected to a cellular tower servicing Asha Residency at the relevant time. However, the police could not establish his precise location within the premises as same tower covered several neighbouring residential complexes and commercial establishments. Further, the data extracted from Vikram's smartwatch indicated that his heart rate and movement pattern remained relatively stable for several minutes after the alleged time of the assault, which, according to the defence expert, was inconsistent with someone involved in a violent physical struggle.

During the investigation, Rajat's mobile phone records revealed that he had been receiving regular threatening text messages from anonymous numbers in the weeks preceding the incident. Further, as per the statement of the security guard of Rajat's office, the windshield of Rajat's car had been damaged a few days before the incident, suggesting possible prior intimidation against him.

Next day after the incident, police recovered a large size folding knife from a public dustbin situated approximately 250 metres from Asha Residency. Forensic examination confirmed the presence of the deceased's blood on the blade. However, no identifiable fingerprints were recovered from the weapon. As per the forensic examination report, the fingerprints of the accused, Vikram Sethi, were found on the exterior door handle of the deceased's car, thereby establishing his physical contact with the vehicle and according to police report it seems like one has searched for specific papers in the car.

5. Investigative Journalism

While the murder trial was ongoing, *The National Herald* published a three-part investigative series titled “Watching the Watchers: Inside India's Private Surveillance Industry.” The report accused Sentinel Pvt. Ltd. of illegal surveillance practices, including the use of hidden cameras, unauthorized recordings, misuse of data, tracking of residents, manipulation of footage and leaking private recordings for commercial gain. The report also included comments and opinions from various experts, along with claims from two former employees of Sentinel Co. that Security surveillance AI-generated footage could be altered without detection. Sentinel Pvt. Ltd. denied all allegations made in the newspaper report through a social media post.

6. Constitutional Challenge

Following the publication of the investigation report by newspaper, 112 residents of Asha Residency approached the High Court alleging infringement of their Right to Privacy. The petitioners claimed that hidden surveillance, AI-based profiling, facial recognition and misuse of personal data violated their personal autonomy and privacy. They also argued that Sentinel was carrying out surveillance activities without proper legal regulation.

7. Bench of High Court

The Trial Court convicted the accused for murder and sentenced him to life imprisonment. Since both proceedings raised common constitutional and evidentiary questions concerning AI surveillance, electronic evidence, privacy and criminal justice, the High Court ordered that the criminal appeal filed by the convict and petition filed by the residents be heard together before a division bench.

Issues:

Now the matter is pending before the High court and issues before the Court are as follow:

1. Whether AI-generated surveillance outputs, including facial recognition results, behavioural predictions, and reconstructed video footage, are admissible as electronic evidence under the Indian Evidence Act, 2023?
2. Whether failure to produce original CCTV footage affects the authenticity and admissibility of the evidence?
3. Whether the conviction of accused for murder based in this Case?
4. Whether the installation and operation of AI-based surveillance systems, including concealed cameras, facial recognition and behavioural analysis technologies by Sentinel Pvt. Ltd. and ARWA, violate the fundamental right to privacy guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution of India?
5. Whether the State has a constitutional obligation to regulate private AI surveillance technologies to ensure accountability, transparency, data protection and protection of citizens' fundamental rights?

Note:

A. The laws of the Republic of Indiana are *pari materia* with the laws of the Republic of India.

B. Participants may frame any additional issue(s), if required.

C. The facts, names, characters, places and events contained in this Moot Proposition are purely fictitious and have been created solely for academic and moot court purposes. Any resemblance to any actual person, living or deceased, entity, place or event is purely coincidental and unintended.

Approval Letter

Declaration

1. We hereby state that our participation complies with the rules of the competition.
2. The participants named hereby are bonafide students of our institute and the information provided under is true to the best of our knowledge of our record.

Name and address of Participating Institute:

.....

.....

Registered Mobile No:

Official E-Mail ID :

S. No.	Name of Participant	Course & Year	Signature
1			
2			
3			

Seal & Signature of Head of Department

ANNEXURE-II

Travel & Accommodation Letter

Mooter-1

Name

Travel Details (Train No./ Bus Details)

Date & Time of Arrival

Date & Time of Departure from Tantia University

Whether Accommodation Required? YES or NO

Mooter-2

Name

Travel Details (Train No./ Bus Details)

Date & Time of Arrival

Date & Time of Departure from Tantia University

Whether Accommodation Required? YES or NO

Researcher

Name

Travel Details (Train No./ Bus Details)

Date & Time of Arrival

Date & Time of Departure from Tantia University

Whether Accommodation Required? YES or NO

Seal & Signature of Head of Department

Glimpse of National & International Events



**Hon'ble
Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Garg**
Judge, Rajasthan High Court, Jodhpur
(22-23 Feb. 2020)



Sh. Jayant K. Sood
Additional Solicitor General of India
Supreme Court of India, New Delhi
(26-27 Nov. 2022)



**Hon'ble
Mr. Justice Yogendra Kumar Purohit**
Judge, Rajasthan High Court, Jodhpur
(6-7 April. 2024)

International Conference-2025 (22-23 November, 2025)



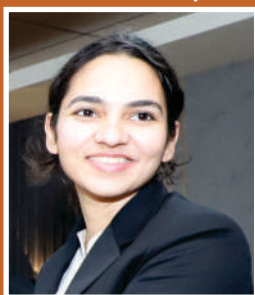
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandra Shekhar Sharma
Judge, Rajasthan High Court, Jodhpur.



Achievers



Ms. Jyoti Rakhawat
(RJS-2019)



Ms. Pallavi Choudhary
(RJS-2021)



Ms. Harshita
(RJS-2024)



Ms. Tamanna Singaria
(RJS-2025)

1st Dr. S. S. Tantia Moot Court Competition

(22-23 February, 2025)



The Courtroom. Before The Courtroom



Organizers

Chief-Patron

• **Smt. Sunita Tantia**

Chairperson, Tantia University

President

• **Prof. (Dr.) M.M. Saxena**

Tantia University

Patrons

• **Dr. Vishu Tantia**

Chief Mentor, Tantia University

• **Dr. Mohit Tantia**

Vice-Chairperson, Tantia University

Co-Patron

• **Sh. K.S. Sukhdev**

Executive Director, Tantia University

Convener

• **Dr. Saurabh Garg**

Dean, Faculty of Law, Tantia University

Executive Conveners



Dr. Navna Singh
Associate Professor



Dr. Sandeep Kaur
Assistant Professor

Associate Conveners



Dr. Tarun
Assistant Professor



Ms. Anamika Khurana
Assistant Professor

Organizing Team

Mr. Rajender Singh	Dr. Gurjeet Singh Ratta
Dr. Mehak Rani	Dr. Atul Kumar Sahuwala
Dr. Sudesh Kumar	Dr. Deepak Singal
Mr. Vipul Wadhwa	Mr. Ramandeep Singh
Ms. Shreya Dhingra	Mr. Dharmveer
Mr. Madhav Monga	Mr. Mukesh Kumar
Mr. Manish Kumar	Ms. Priyanka

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Student Co-ordinators



Ms. Bhumika Sidana

B.A.LL.B. 9th Semester

7014607435



Ms. Ritika Arora

B.A.LL.B. 5th Semester

9672922745

Organized by :

FACULTY OF LAW

**Tantia University, Sri Ganganagar
(Rajasthan)- 335002**