

12th RCL National Moot Court Competition

19 to 20 October, 2024



Prizes Worth 1.5 Lakhs

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ABOUT THE RAYAT EDUCATION AND RESEARCH TRUST ROPAR CAMPUS

Rayat Educational Group of Institutions is considered among the top colleges in Punjab India - One of the largest educational group, established in the year 2001, under the flagship of President- S. Nirmal Singh Rayat which offers various Undergraduate and Postgraduate courses. Since its inception, Rayat Group of Institutions Ropar Campus has pioneered in the field of technical education, which is why it is listed among the top colleges in Punjab India. Its first Engineering College was established in the the year 2001 at Railmajra, Distt. Nawanshahr, Rayat Education and Research Trust Ropar Campus has prolifically grown since then to a number of technical institutes encompassing Engineering, Management, Education, Pharmacy, Law, as well as one university. In addition, it also runs two schools.

ABOUT RAYAT COLLEGE OF LAW

Rayat College of Law, established in the year 2004, is housed in an independent building at the Rayat Group of Institutions Ropar Campus. The College is affiliated to Panjab University, Chandigarh, and the courses are approved by the BCI. Equipped with infrastructure including Moot Court, state-of-the-art Library and Computer Lab with 24 hrs. internet facility, wifi Campus the College provides an excellent environment for learning. To instill an ability in our students to develop core competencies that are essential to embark on the practice of law, we have a special focus on practical training. Conduct of moot court competitions, client counseling, Law quiz, seminars, court visits, and expert lectures by authorities on Law and Social sciences is a routine here. Rayat College of Law has already carved a niche for itself in the field of legal education.

FROM THE PRINCIPAL'S DESK

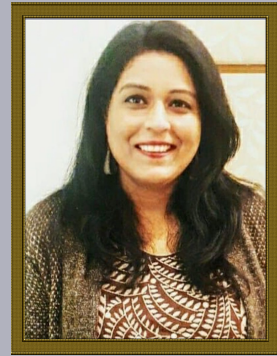


Dear Students,

The campus, Rayat College of Law, established in the year 2004, is housed in an independent building at the Rayat Group of Institutions- Ropar Campus. The College has a renowned name in the field of law education. In addition to quality studies, RCL is widely acknowledged for its modern and state-of-the-art infrastructure that includes hostels, canteen and mess, medical care centre, library, WiFi Campus, and playgrounds. Over the years, the college has proved its mettle and today, it stands out one of the best in India . Situated in village Railmajra near Ropar in Punjab, it is a part of the extensive 300 acre Rayat Education and Research Trust Ropar Campus. The sprawling campus has a total of six colleges, and RCL is one of them. RCL provides its students with ample extracurricular activities. This well thought-out strategy of the college authorities yields multifarious benefits. It brings out the hidden talent of students, boosts interdisciplinary interaction and confidence, generates awareness and a sense of competition as also responsibility among students. Frequent National Moot Court Competitions are held in the RCL to give realistic exposure to law students. The prime objective is to build an intellectual combination of law and commerce which would be beneficial to the economy of the nation. RCL students have been bringing laurels to the college by bagging top positions in Panjab University Examinations, as well as extra-curriculum activities and sports thanks to the supportive atmosphere at the college that acts as a catalyst to inspire students to strive for excellence.

Dr. Monika Sharma
Officiating Principle
Rayat College of Law

FROM THE CONVENOR'S DESK



Dear Students,

Rayat College of Law , Ropar has organized 11 Moot Court Competitions, The objective is to create a platform for testing the legal acumen and potential of law students globally. RCL National Moot Court Competition has always witnessed spirited participation from more than 30 Universities , in all of its previous editions. We have been fortunate enough to enjoy expertise stellar panel comprising of eminent judges of the High Court of Punjab and Haryana for the final round while partners of reputed law firms and experienced advocates from the High Court of various states served as judges for the preceding rounds, the legacy of taking RCL National Moot Court Competition to greater heights with every moot court competition is being carried forward in its best way

Dr. Charu Dureja
Asst. Prof.
Moot Court Convenor
Rayat College of Law

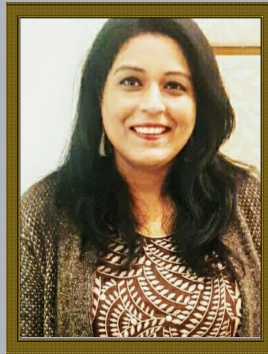
GLIMPSES FROM PAST EVENTS



PARTICULARS	DATE
LAST DATE OF REGISTRATION OF TEAMS AND TEAM DETAILS	3RD OF OCTOBER
LAST DATE FOR SEEKING CLARIFICATION IN THE MOOT PROBLEM	5TH OF OCTOBER
LAST DATE FOR SUBMISSION OF SOFT COPY OF THE MEMORIALS	12TH OF OCTOBER
LAST DATE FOR VIDEO SUBMISSION	14TH OF OCTOBER
RESULTS FOR PRELIMINARY ROUNDS	18TH OF OCTOBER
RESEARCHER'S TEST	18TH OF OCTOBER
INAUGURAL SESSION	19TH OF OCTOBER
QUARTER FINAL ROUNDS	19TH OF OCTOBER
SEMIFINAL ROUND AND FINAL ROUND	20TH OF OCTOBER

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

FACULTY



Dr. Charu Dureja
Asst. Prof.
Moot Court Convener
Mob. - 7889219512



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Moot Court Society



Mr. Aryan Thakur
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REGISTRATION LINK



RULEBOOK



MEMORIAL SUBMISSION



PAYMENT LINK



UPI ID - hkataria9545@okaxis

MOOT PROPOSITION

Factual Background

The Parliament of Bharat recently enacted the Prohibition of Unlawful Conversion of Religion Act, 2023, which came into effect on January 1, 2024. The Act aims to regulate religious conversions and prevent conversions by misrepresentation, force, undue influence, coercion, or allurement.

Key provisions include:

1. Section 3: Prohibits conversion from one religion to another by misrepresentation, force, undue influence, coercion, allurement, or any fraudulent means.
2. Section 8: Requires a declaration of intended conversion to be submitted to the district magistrate 60 days in advance of the conversion ceremony. The person converting and the person performing the conversion ceremony must both submit this declaration.
3. Section 9: Mandates the district magistrate to conduct an inquiry into the intentions, purpose, and cause of the conversion within 21 days of receiving the declaration.
4. Section 10: Provides penalties for violations, including imprisonment from 1 to 5 years and fines ranging from INR 25,000 to INR 50,000. Higher penalties apply if the person converted is a minor, woman, Scheduled Caste (SC), or Scheduled Tribe (ST) member.

Case Details

Alex Sharma, a 25-year-old individual, and Taylor Singh, a 23-year-old individual, have been in a committed relationship for three years. Alex Sharma and Taylor Singh had long faced opposition from Alex's parents, who were staunchly against the relationship due to Taylor's different religious background. They repeatedly urged Alex to end the relationship and marry within their community, arranging meetings with potential matches from their own religion.

Undeterred by his parents' objections, Alex expressed his desire to marry Taylor and convert to her religion as a personal choice and a gesture of unity with her. In compliance with Section 8 of the Act, Alex and Taylor submitted the required declaration to the district magistrate of their district on February 1, 2024, 60 days prior to the planned conversion on April 2, 2024. They subsequently married in a private ceremony, during which Alex took the name Jordan Singh.

During the mandatory inquiry conducted by the district magistrate, Alex's parents alleged that the conversion was not of Alex's own volition but was influenced by Taylor and her family. They claimed Taylor's family, who own a textile business in Suryapur, promised Alex a job in their business, a luxurious lifestyle, and expensive gifts as incentives for converting.

Alexs's parents argued that these promises constituted allurement under Section 3 of the Act. It was noted that Alex had been unemployed for six months prior to his decision to convert.

Alex, now known as Jordan Singh, and Taylor denied these allegations, asserting that Alexs's conversion was based on his genuine belief and personal conviction, without any inducement or coercion.

Despite their defense, the district magistrate found the parents' allegations credible and concluded that the circumstances suggested potential allurement. Consequently, the magistrate denied permission for Alex's conversion under the Act.

Following this, Alex (Jordan Singh) and Taylor were charged under Sections 3 and 10 of the Prohibition of Unlawful Conversion of Religion Act, 2024, for attempting to unlawfully convert through allurement.

The local religious organization, Cultural Heritage Group, publicly supported Alex's parents and organized protests against interfaith marriages. Conversely, a women's rights NGO, Progressive Women's Association of Bhanu Pradesh, came forward to support Taylor, claiming the Act disproportionately affects women's autonomy.

Alex and Taylor filed a writ petition in the High Court of Bhanu Pradesh, challenging the constitutionality of the Prohibition of Unlawful Conversion of Religion Act, 2023, and seeking quashing of the charges against them. The High Court dismissed their petition, upholding the validity of the Act. Alex and Taylor have now approached the Supreme Court of Bharat.

Issues for Consideration

1. Does the Prohibition of Unlawful Conversion of Religion Act, 2024, infringe on the fundamental right to freedom of religion guaranteed under Article 25 of the Constitution of Bharat, particularly in the context of voluntary religious conversions?
2. Does the requirement of prior permission and the mandatory inquiry process, as stipulated in Sections 8 and 9 of the Act, violate the right to privacy and personal liberty under Article 21 of the Constitution of Bharat?
3. Are the provisions related to the burden of proof and the inquiry process under the Act reasonable and just, or do they violate principles of natural justice by presuming guilt?
4. To what extent can the state impose restrictions on religious conversions to prevent forced conversions? Does the state's interest in protecting individuals justify the restrictions imposed by the Act on the right to convert and the right to marry?

Note

The laws of Bharat are *pari materia* to those of India.

To,

Date : _____

The Principal
Rayat College Of Law
Punjab

Letter of Authorization for participating in the 12th RCL National Moot Court Competition

Ma'am,

Following is the list of names, along with details of two/three students of

(Name of the university / college / institution) and they are permitted to participate in the 12th RCL National Moot Court Competition.

Name of the Student/Role	Course	Phone Number

Name, Signature & Seal
(Faculty-in-charge/ Head of Institution/ Principal/ Dean