



INDIAN INSTITUTE OF LEGAL STUDIES COOCH BEHAR

Affiliated to the Cooch Behar Panchanan Barma University
Recognized by the Bar Council of India, New Delhi

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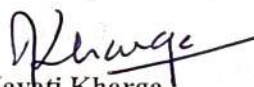
Date: 02.09.2026

NOTICE

This communication is to all the students of B.A., LL.B. (H) and LL.B. of Indian Institute of Legal Studies Cooch Behar, that our institute is going to organise the 8th Intra College Moot Court Competition, 2026 to be held from 18th September, 2026 at our college campus. The said competition is mandatory for the students of LL.B. Semesters III and V and B.A. LL.B. (H) Semesters VII, IX, and X.

The detailed information brochure of the said competition is hereby attached below in Annexure A

All the concerned students are instructed to take note of it and act accordingly


Dr. Jayati Kharga
Principal-in-Charge

Moot Court Committee:

- i. Dr. Jayati Kharga, Principal-in-Charge (Convener)
- ii. Mr. Soumyajit Mukherjee, Assistant Professor of Law (Co-Convener)
- iii. Dr. Sachin Singh, Assistant Professor of Law
- iv. Mr. Kushal Sharma, Assistant Professor of Law
- v. Mr. Rohit Tamang, Assistant Professor of Law
- vi. Mr. Diwas Saibya, Assistant Professor of Law





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**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF LEGAL STUDIES
COOCH BEHAR
8TH INTRA COLLEGE MOOT COURT
COMPETITION, 2026**

Organized by

**Moot Court Committee Indian Institute Legal
Studies Cooch Behar**



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I. ABOUT THE COLLEGE

A region of significant strategic importance has, since 2019, been served by the Indian Institute of Legal Studies, Cooch Behar, in furthering the legacy of quality legal education. Situated at Jagya Narayan Kuthi, P.O. & P.S. Pundibari, Cooch Behar, West Bengal, India – 736165, the institute seeks to empower local communities by fostering legal awareness, access to justice, and academic excellence. It adopts a holistic approach to legal education by integrating rigorous academic training with practical exposure through moot courts, legal aid initiatives, and experiential learning.

The campus is equipped with modern infrastructure, high-tech classrooms, and audio-visual learning tools, ensuring a dynamic and engaging academic environment in accordance with University and Bar Council guidelines. Designed with a student-centric approach, classrooms accommodate 120 students, prioritising comfort and interactive learning. Supported by qualified and dedicated faculty, the institute is committed to nurturing competent, socially responsible, and professionally skilled legal practitioners. It also aspires to serve as a centre for intellectual exchange by organising seminars, workshops, and skill-development programmes, thereby contributing meaningfully to the advancement of legal education and research.

II. ABOUT THE MOOT COURT SOCIETY

Moot Court Society of Indian Institute of Legal Studies Cooch Behar was set up in 2022. The society aims to enhance the litigation skills of the students. Active participation in Moot Court Competition helps a student to develop his/her research skills and also trains them to tackle difficult situations. Till now, the Moot Court Society has organised 1 National Moot Court Competition, 2023 and six Intra Moot Court Competitions and sent/allowed our students to other colleges' institutions/universities to participate in the moot court competition in both offline and online hybrid mode to develop their advocacy and legal argumentative skills by encouraging and motivating the students. We have won the National Moot Court Competition 2024 held at Goalpara Law College, Assam. Recently, we have participated in the 1st *Nationwide Moot Court Competition* organised by Amritsar Law College on 16th and 17th April, 2026, and we were awarded the prestigious title of Best Mooter.

The Moot Court Society - Indian Institute of Legal Studies Cooch Behar, is constituted with the following members:

- i. Dr. Jayati Kharga, Principal-in-Charge (Convener)
- ii. Mr. Soumyajit Mukherjee, Assistant Professor of Law (Co-Convener)
- iii. Dr. Sachin Singh, Assistant Professor of Law
- iv. Mr. Kushal Sharma, Assistant Professor of Law
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III. ORGANISING COMMITTEE

The Indian Institute of Legal Studies Cooch Behar has constituted an Organising Committee for the 8th Intra-college Moot Court Competition, 2026, scheduled to be held on 18th September, 2026 (tentative). The Committee comprised the following members:

- i. Dr. Jayati Kharga, Principal-in-Charge (Convener)
- ii. Mr. Soumyajit Mukherjee, Assistant Professor of Law (Co-Convener)
- iii. Dr. Sachin Singh, Assistant Professor of Law
- iv. Mr. Kushal Sharma, Assistant Professor of Law
- v. Mr. Rohit Tamang, Assistant Professor of Law
- vi. Mr. Diwas Saibya, Assistant Professor of Law

THE DETAILS OF THE PROGRAM ARE AS FOLLOWS-

1. THEME OF THE COMPETITION

The moot proposition concerns Tina Rai, an investigative digital journalist, whose copyrighted videos, facial likeness, voice, and journalistic persona were scraped and used by KalsAI Technologies to train and commercially operate an AI video-generation tool. Synthetic videos falsely attributed fabricated allegations to Rai, causing reputational and financial harm. The dispute raises significant questions concerning copyright infringement and moral rights, personal-data protection, intermediary safe harbour under Section 79 of the IT Act, and freedom of speech in the context of AI-generated impersonation.

2. **ROUNDS:** As the present Moot Court Competition 2026 is a crucial learning curve for all the students of every semester and compulsory for LL. B. Semester III & V and B.A.LL. B Semester VII, IX and X.

- i. **Preliminary Rounds:** Therefore, the Preliminary Rounds would be conducted in **Two Phases**.
 - (a) **Phase-1** will be *the adjudicatory round* of the 8th Intra-Moot Court Competition wherein the participants are required to take part in the competition in a three-member team and present their respective arguments before the two-judge bench. The participants will be evaluated on a total of 100 marks.
 - (b) **Phase-2** will be the *researcher's test*, where only the researcher of each team will compulsorily opt for this MCQ-based assignment comprising 50 questions strictly based on the Moot Proposition. The participants will be evaluated on a total of 50 marks.
 - (c) *The entire preliminary will continue until all the teams have had an opportunity to fairly represent themselves, after which only the 4 best teams will be selected for the semi-finals*



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- ii. **Semi-Final:** Thereafter, Semi-final Rounds would be conducted in a ***single Phase***.
- (a) There will be ***the adjudicatory round*** of the 8th Intra-Moot Court Competition wherein the participants are required to take part in the competition in a three-member team and
- (b) present their respective arguments before the two-judge bench. The participants will be evaluated on a total of 100 marks.
- The entire preliminary will continue until all the teams have had an opportunity to fairly represent themselves, from which only the 2 best teams will be selected for the finals***
- (c) Semi-Final Rounds may be judged by a designated member/ Senior advocate of Cooch Behar Bar Association, along with the senior faculty members of the Institute.
- iii. **Final:** Thereafter, Final Rounds would be conducted in a ***Single Phase***.
- (a) There will be ***the adjudicatory round*** of the 8th Intra-Moot Court Competition wherein the participants are required to take part in the competition in a three-member team and present their respective arguments before the two-judge bench. The participants will be evaluated on a total of 100 marks.
- (b) The Final Round would be judged by the proposed judges/guests mentioned herein.

IV. RULES OF THE COMPETITION

PARTICULARS OF MARKS	MARKS
Knowledge of facts and laws	25
Extent & use of research (research test)	20
Use of authority precedents and interpretation symbol application of facts, laws and procedures	20
Clarity of thoughts, organisation and flow of arguments with original thoughts, theories by using authorities and precedents	15
Memorial, format and citations	10
Advocacy skills, styles, poise, courtesy and response to questions and articulations	10
Total	100

A. TEAM COMPOSITION

- i. Each team shall consist of three members, comprising two speakers and one researcher.
- ii. Students have to form their own teams. Moot Court Society bears no responsibility for team formation.
- iii. Any request for alteration in the groups will not be entertained after the registration.



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B. MEMORIAL SUBMISSION GUIDELINES/RULES

- i. Memorial submission is mandatory to appear for the oral rounds
- ii. Teams have to prepare memorials for both sides. (Appellant/Petitioner and Respondent/Defendant).
- iii. The memorials have to be submitted on A4-size paper and must contain the following sections.

COVER PAGE:

- i. TABLE OF CONTENTS
- ii. INDEX OF AUTHORITIES
- iii. STATEMENT OF JURISDICTION
- iv. STATEMENT OF FACTS
- v. STATEMENT OF ISSUES
- vi. SUMMARY OF ARGUMENTS
- vii. ARGUMENTS ADVANCED
- viii. PRAYER

- The memorials must be printed in Times New Roman 12 font size with 1.5-line spacing. The footnotes must be in Times New Roman 10 font size with 1.0 spacing, in ILI Citation format and should contain the Team Code on the cover page (Top-Right Corner)
- The Petitioner Complainant/ Appellant's memorial cover page shall be Blue Colour A4 size, and Opponent/Respondent's memorial cover page shall be Red Colour A4 size.



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EVENT SCHEDULE (Tentative)

S.NO	Event	Date
1.	Release of Moot Proposition	02/09/2026
2.	Final date of submitting names for participation	07/09/2026
3.	Last date of submitting the hard copy of the memorials	15/09/2026
4.	Draw of lots, Memorial Exchange and Assigning Team Codes	16/09/2026
5.	Preliminary Round (LL. B. Sem -I vs B.A. LL. B. Sem-I)	18/09/2026
6.	Preliminary Round (LL. B. Sem -I vs B.A. LL. B. Sem-I) : Research's test	19/09/2026
7.	Preliminary Round (LL. B. Sem -III vs B.A. LL. B. Sem-III & V)	21/09/2026
8.	Preliminary Round (LL. B. Sem -III vs B.A. LL. B. Sem-II & V) : Research's test	22/09/2026
9.	Preliminary Round (LL. B. Sem -IV vs B.A. LL. B. Sem-VI & VIII)	23/09/2026
10.	Preliminary Round (LL. B. Sem -IV vs B.A. LL. B. Sem-VI & VIII) : Research's test	24/09/2026
11.	Preliminary Round (LL. B. Sem -VI vs B.A. LL. B. Sem-IX & X)	25/09/2026
12.	Preliminary Round (LL. B. Sem -VI vs B.A. LL. B. Sem-IX & X) : Research's test	26/09/2026
13.	If the remaining teams are left to participate	28-29/09/2026
14.	Declaration of the result for Preliminary rounds (Combined)	01/10/2026
15.	Draw of lots and Memorial Exchange for Semi-Final (among the four teams)	02/10/2026
16.	Semi Final	05/10/2026
17.	Declaration of the result for the semi-final (Combined)	07/10/2026
18.	Final Round	09/10/2026



Ref:

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8TH MOOT COURT EXERCISE — 2026

MOOT PROPOSITION

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIANA
(CIVIL APPELLATE JURISDICTION)
Special Leave Petition (Civil) No. 10 of 2026**

*Arising out of the Final Judgment and Order dated 28 March 2026
passed by the High Court of Judicature at Pratisthan in
Commercial Suit No. 112 of 2026*

Tina Rai ... Petitioner / Original Plaintiff
versus

KalsAI Technologies Pvt. Ltd. ... Respondent / Original Defendant

1. Tina Rai, aged 36, is an independent documentary filmmaker and investigative digital journalist based in Nayapur. Since 2020, she has operated a Viewtube channel under the name “RealReel”, on which she publishes long-form investigative video content in Hindi on matters of public concern, including the displacement of forest-dwelling communities, irregularities in rural infrastructure contracts, and environmental violations in central Indiana. As of February 2026, her channel had 7.4 lakh subscribers. All video content published on RealReel is authored by Tina Rai, registered in her name with the Copyright Office of Indiana, and published under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 (CC BY-NC 4.0) licence, which permits sharing and adaptation of the content solely for non-commercial purposes and only with explicit attribution to the original author. Her livelihood depends entirely on advertising revenue, journalism grants, and documentary commissions derived from the channel and her professional reputation as an independent investigative journalist.
2. KalsAI Technologies Pvt. Ltd. is a company incorporated in Belaru under the Companies Act of 2013. It operates a commercial AI-powered video generation platform called “CloneFrame”, available to users on a paid monthly subscription basis. CloneFrame provides, among its suite of tools, a feature marketed under the name “VoiceVis” described in KalsAI’s own promotional material as enabling subscribers to “generate on-camera videos in the speaking style, voice, and visual persona of prominent digital journalists and content creators.” VoiceVis draws upon a proprietary training database that KalsAI constructed by systematically scraping publicly



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accessible video content from Viewtube and podcast platforms and extracting the facial geometry, vocal characteristics, and stylistic attributes of identified journalists and creators from that scraped material. KalsAI's internal technical documentation, which was produced before the High Court during proceedings, confirms that 312 videos from the RealReel channel were scraped and incorporated into CloneFrame's training dataset between September 2024 and December 2025, without any licence, permission, or notice to Tina Rai. In addition, KalsAI extracted Tina Rai's voice from 11 podcast appearances and four public lecture recordings available on the Internet, and used these to construct a voice replication model capable of generating audio in her voice with high fidelity.

3. Following the public launch of VoiceVis in December 2025, a creator persona titled "RealReel Field Documentary Style" was made available to CloneFrame's paid subscribers. Between December 2025 and February 2026, this persona was used by CloneFrame subscribers to generate nine synthetic video clips. Seven of these videos depicted a figure bearing Rai's face, voice, and characteristic on-camera manner, reporting fabricated allegations against a named cement manufacturing company, alleging, in her voice and in the style unmistakably associated with her channel, that the company had bribed district-level officials to secure illegal mining leases in a protected forest zone. These videos were uploaded on Viewtube, InstantConnect, and Connectbook by the respective subscribers without any disclosure of their synthetic nature and collectively accumulated over 27 lakh views within four weeks of their first publication.
4. Tina Rai first came to know of these videos when the cement company's advocates issued a legal notice to her on 19 February 2026, holding her responsible for the publications and demanding a public retraction along with damages of Rs. 12 crores. On the same date, her channel RealReel was suspended by Viewtube pursuant to multiple simultaneous impersonation complaints filed against her by parties whose identities remain unknown, the effect being that she was suspended from her own platform on account of being impersonated upon it. The suspension remained in force for twenty-three days. During this period, all advertising revenue from her channel was cut off, two brand partnership agreements were unilaterally terminated, and a journalism foundation grant of Rs. 6.5 lakh, which had been sanctioned for a documentary she was midway through producing, was suspended pending the resolution of the legal proceedings against her.
5. A forensic authentication report prepared by a CERT-Indiana-empanelled laboratory confirmed that all seven videos were synthetic content generated using CloneFrame's VoiceVis feature. KalsAI, upon receipt of the legal notice from Tina Rai, confirmed in



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its written response dated 8 March 2026 that the content was generated by subscribers whose identities it declined to disclose, citing its privacy policy. KalsAI further stated that it had removed the RealReel persona from the VoiceVis catalogue upon receipt of the notice, but denied all liability for content generated by its subscribers. KalsAI claimed the protection of Section 79 of the Information Technology Act, 2000, as an intermediary, and additionally denied that its use of RealReel's content for AI model training constitutes copyright infringement, characterising such use as transformative computational processing that does not amount to reproduction within the meaning of the Copyright Act, 1957.

6. Aggrieved by KalsAI's conduct and the absence of any effective remedy, Tina Rai instituted Commercial Suit No. 112 of 2026 before the High Court of Judicature at Pratisthan, seeking a permanent injunction against the continued operation of the VoiceVis feature in respect of her likeness, an order for the takedown of all synthetic content generated using her persona, damages for copyright infringement and violation of moral rights, and a declaration that KalsAI had processed her personal data in violation of the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023. KalsAI filed a written statement denying all claims and raising, as a preliminary defence, its entitlement to safe harbour under Section 79 of the Information Technology Act, 2000.
7. By its impugned judgment and order dated 28 March 2026 in Commercial Suit No. 112 of 2026, the High Court of Judicature at Pratisthan dismissed Tina Rai's suit. The High Court held, first, that the scraping of publicly accessible videos for AI training constitutes a transformative use that does not fall within the ambit of reproduction under Section 14 of the Copyright Act, 1957, and that accordingly no infringement under Section 51 was made out; second, that Section 57 of the Copyright Act, which protects moral rights, operates only between the author and a person who distorts or modifies the original work itself, and does not extend to AI-generated content that falsely attributes fabricated statements to an author; third, that the data extracted by KalsAI from publicly available videos does not constitute "personal data" attracting the obligations of the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023, since Tina Rai had herself voluntarily placed the content in the public domain; and fourth, that KalsAI qualifies as an "intermediary" under Section 2(w) of the Information Technology Act, 2000, and is entitled to the safe harbour protection of Section 79, as the impugned videos were generated by its subscribers and not by KalsAI itself. Accordingly, the High Court declined to interfere and dismissed the suit with costs.
8. Tina Rai is aggrieved by each of the four findings of the High Court and contends that all four are erroneous in law. The Supreme Court of India has issued a notice on the



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Special Leave Petition and directed the matter to be listed for a final hearing before a Division Bench on all questions of law arising from the impugned judgment.

ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION

Issue I: Whether the High Court of Judicature at Pratisthan erred in holding that the systematic scraping of the Petitioner's copyrighted works for commercial AI model training does not constitute infringement under Section 51 read with Section 14 of the Copyright Act, 1957, and determine if the generation and publication of synthetic video content falsely attributing fabricated statements to the Petitioner as her own journalistic reporting violates her moral rights under Section 57 of the Copyright Act, 1957, for which the Respondent bears direct liability.

Issue II: Whether the High Court erred in holding that the non-consensual extraction of the Petitioner's facial biometric data and voice from publicly accessible digital content does not constitute unlawful processing of personal data under the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023, and whether the voluntary public availability of content extinguishes the data principal's right to withhold consent for the secondary commercial use of her biometric information.

Issue III: Whether the High Court erred in holding that the Respondent is entitled to the safe harbour protection under Section 79 of the Information Technology Act, 2000, when the Respondent deliberately designed, marketed, and commercially operated a feature whose express and primary purpose was the synthetic replication of identifiable real individuals, and whether such deliberate design constituted a failure of due diligence under the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021, disentitling the Respondent from claiming intermediary immunity.

Issue IV: Whether the findings of the High Court, if affirmed, would result in a violation of the Petitioner's fundamental right to freedom of speech and expression under Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution of India, having regard to the chilling effect of AI-enabled impersonation on independent digital journalism, and whether this Hon'ble Court ought to issue directions in the nature of *Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan (1997)* to regulate the obligations of AI synthetic media platforms, pending parliamentary legislation.

-----END OF PROPOSITION-----