

# 1<sup>st</sup> ALSB National Online Memorial Drafting Competition, 2026

Mode: Virtual | Register by June 30, 2026



Winning Prizes up to **Rs. 16,000/-**

## **ABOUT AMITY UNIVERSITY BENGALURU**

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Amity University Bengaluru carries forward the globally acclaimed legacy of the Amity Education Group, underpinned by over two decades of commitment to academic excellence, innovation, and global engagement. As a hub of higher education in South India, the university exemplifies Amity's mission to cultivate future-ready leaders by integrating global standards in education, research, and training with a strong cultural foundation. Spread across a sprawling 70-acre eco-friendly campus, Amity University Bengaluru offers an intellectually vibrant, technologically advanced, and culturally diverse learning environment. The institution is recognized by the University Grants Commission (UGC), ensuring that all degrees awarded are valid for employment and higher education across India and abroad.

## **ABOUT AMITY LAW SCHOOL**

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Amity Law School, Bengaluru, stands as a premier institution for legal studies, committed to fostering academic excellence, professional competence, and ethical responsibility. With its forward-looking curriculum and student-centric learning environment, the Law School embodies Amity's vision to create global legal professionals who are socially conscious and justice-driven. Amity Law School offers a range of undergraduate and postgraduate programmes, integrated degrees, and research opportunities in law. Its curriculum is designed to balance classroom teaching with experiential learning, including:

## **ABOUT THE EVENT**

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This event is an online national-level academic competition dedicated to fostering excellence in legal research, written advocacy, and memorial drafting. The competition seeks to provide students with an opportunity to develop and showcase their analytical reasoning, legal interpretation, drafting precision, and research aptitude through the preparation of comprehensive memorials based on a contemporary legal proposition. The event is designed to simulate professional litigation drafting standards and encourage participants to engage critically with complex legal issues across evolving areas of law. The competition aspires to cultivate a culture of advanced legal writing and structured advocacy while promoting academic engagement among students from institutions across the country.

## ELIGIBILITY AND TEAM COMPOSITION

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- **The competition is open to students currently pursuing:**
  - a. Undergraduate Law Programmes (3-Year LL.B. / 5-Year Integrated Law Courses);
  - b. Postgraduate Law Programmes (LL.M.); and
  - c. Research Scholars pursuing Ph.D. in Law
- **The competition is open to students currently pursuing:**
  - a. Undergraduate Law Programmes (3-Year LL.B. / 5-Year Integrated Law Courses);
  - b. Postgraduate Law Programmes (LL.M.); and
  - c. Research Scholars pursuing Ph.D. in Law from any recognised university or institution in India or abroad.
- **International exchange students enrolled in recognised law institutions shall also be eligible to participate.**
- **Participation may be either:**
  - a. Individual Participation; or
  - b. Team Participation consisting of a maximum of two (2) members.
- **A participant/team shall submit the memorial from both the sides.**
- **Cross-institutional teams shall be permitted, and participants from different recognised institutions may jointly participate as a team in the competition.**
- **All participants must possess a valid institutional identity card or proof of enrolment, which may be required at the time of online registration.**



## FORMAT OF THE COMPETITION

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1. The competition shall be conducted entirely in Online Mode.
2. The event shall be a Memorial Drafting Competition only, and no oral rounds shall be conducted.
3. Participants shall be required to prepare memorials on the basis of the Moot Proposition released by the Organising Committee.
4. The memorials shall be evaluated through a blind review process by academicians, legal professionals, researchers, and subject experts.
5. The memorials shall be assessed on parameters including legal analysis, research quality, originality, drafting style, interpretation of law, and citation methodology.
6. The decision of the judges and Organising Committee shall be final and binding.

## SUBMISSION GUIDELINES

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### **Memorials must be submitted in both:**

- PDF Format; and
- Word Document Format (.doc/.docx).

### **The memorial shall contain:**

- Cover Page
  - Table of Contents
  - List of Abbreviations
  - Index of Authorities
  - Statement of Jurisdiction
  - Statement of Facts
  - Issues Raised
  - Summary of Arguments
  - Detailed Arguments Advanced
  - Prayer
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- **Memorials must be original and unpublished work of the participants.**
  - **The permissible plagiarism limit shall not exceed 10%, excluding citations and footnotes.**
  - **The memorial shall not contain the name or identity of the participant(s) or institution in any part of the document except where specifically permitted.**
  - **Memorials submitted after the prescribed deadline shall be liable to rejection.**
  - **The final memorial must be emailed to the official competition email address within the stipulated timeline.**

# FORMATTING GUIDELINES

Participants are required to strictly adhere to the following formatting specifications while preparing and submitting their memorials:

## ***General Formatting Requirements***

- The memorial shall be typed in Book Antiqua font throughout the document.
- The body of the memorial shall be in Font Size 12, while footnotes shall be in Font Size 10.
- The text of the memorial shall be formatted with 1.5 line spacing, whereas footnotes shall be in single line spacing.
- All text must be justified.
- Margins shall be maintained at 1 inch on all sides of the document.

## ***Citation and Referencing***

- Participants shall follow Bluebook Citation Format (21st Edition) uniformly throughout the memorial.
- Authorities, statutes, journal articles, reports, and online sources must be properly cited in the footnotes.

## ***Structure of the Memorial***

The memorial shall contain the following components in the prescribed order:

1. Cover Page
2. Table of Contents
3. List of Abbreviations
4. Index of Authorities
5. Statement of Jurisdiction
6. Statement of Facts
7. Issues Raised
8. Summary of Arguments
9. Arguments Advanced
10. Prayer

## ***Page Limit***

The memorial shall not exceed 40 pages, including:

- a. Cover Page;
- b. Table of Contents; and
- c. Index of Authorities.



## Submission Specifications

- Memorials must be submitted only in Word Document Format (.doc/docx).
- The document name shall only contain the allotted Team Code and shall not disclose the identity of the participant(s) or institution.
- Any form of identification within the memorial may lead to disqualification.

## Additional Requirements

- Participants are encouraged to maintain a high standard of academic writing, logical structuring, and professional presentation.
- The memorial must be original work of the participant(s) and should comply with the prescribed plagiarism standards notified by the Organising Committee.

## MARKING CRITERIA

Criteria	Marks
Knowledge and Application of Law	20 Marks
Quality and Depth of Research	20 Marks
Interpretation and Legal Analysis	20 Marks
Originality and Innovation in Arguments	10 Marks
Clarity, Structure, and Organization	10 Marks
Drafting Style and Written Advocacy	10 Marks
Citation Methodology and Authorities Used	05 Marks
Grammar, Language, and Presentation	05 Marks
<b>Total</b>	<b>100 Marks</b>

The evaluation panel shall assess memorials based on analytical depth, legal reasoning, clarity of arguments, use of authorities, drafting quality, and overall presentation.



## REGISTRATION AND PAYMENT

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Registration Link – [Click Here](#)

Payment Link – [Click Here](#)

## REGISTRATION FEE

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- Individual Participant: **INR 500**
- Team (2 Participant): **INR 800**

*\*Note - Maximum upto 2 Individuals are allowed in a team.*

## EVENT DEADLINES

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Particulars	Date
Release of Official Brochure & Moot Proposition	30 May 2026
Commencement of Registration	30 May 2026
Last Date for Registration & Payment	30 June 2026
Last Date for Seeking Clarifications	05 July 2026
Release of Clarifications	10 July 2026
Memorial Submission Deadline	25 July 2026
<b>Declaration of Results</b>	<b>10 Aug 2026</b>



- All submissions must be made on or before 11:59 PM (IST) on the respective deadlines.
- The Organising Committee reserves the right to modify the dates and timelines, if necessary. Any such changes shall be duly notified to all registered participants.
- Participants are advised to regularly check the official communication channels for updates and announcements.

## AWARDS & PRIZES

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- **Winner:** Rs. 7000 + Certificate of Merit
- **Runner-Up:** Rs. 5000 + Certificate of Merit
- **Best Memorial (Petitioner):** Rs. 2000 + Certificate of Merit
- **Best Memorial (Respondent):** Rs. 2000 + Certificate of Merit
- Certificate of Merit to the Top 3 Participants/ Team.
- Certificate of Participation to all Participants.

## CONTACT FOR ANY QUERY

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## MOOT PROPOSITION

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The Republic of Aryavrat is regarded as one of the largest constitutional democracies in the world, with a population exceeding 1.5 billion citizens and internet accessibility extending to nearly 78% of the population by the year 2026. Over the last decade, Aryavrat has witnessed an unprecedented technological transformation driven by rapid digitalisation, artificial intelligence integration, algorithmic governance systems, and platform-driven political communication. Social media usage within the country crossed approximately 940 million active users in early 2026, while digital political advertising expenditure during the national election cycle was estimated to exceed ₹18,700 Crores. Electoral discourse increasingly shifted from physical campaigns to technologically engineered digital engagement, making online platforms the primary battlefield for political influence and public persuasion.

The constitutional structure of Aryavrat is deeply rooted in democratic participation, political accountability, electoral transparency, freedom of speech, privacy, and institutional integrity. However, in recent years, constitutional scholars, election analysts, and technology policy experts repeatedly expressed concerns regarding the misuse of artificial intelligence in democratic processes. Reports published by the National Digital Harm Assessment Commission in 2025 suggested that nearly 41% of politically circulated online content during regional elections showed indications of partial algorithmic manipulation, synthetic editing, or AI-assisted amplification. Independent studies conducted by the Aryavrat Centre for Technology and Democracy further concluded that misinformation generated through AI systems had reached nearly 312 million citizens during the previous election cycle within a span of less than one month.

Amidst this growing digital transformation emerged Synapse AI Technologies Pvt. Ltd., a private artificial intelligence corporation headquartered in Navapuri, one of Aryavrat's leading financial and technological hubs. Initially established as a media-enhancement and predictive analytics company, Synapse rapidly evolved into one of the most influential AI corporations in South Asia. The company developed a sophisticated generative AI architecture known as "POLIS-9," capable of real-time voice synthesis, hyper-realistic facial reconstruction, behavioural prediction analytics, political sentiment mapping, and deepfake audiovisual generation. The software gained immense popularity among digital advertising firms, political strategists, campaign managers, and social media consulting agencies because of its ability to generate highly realistic political speeches, campaign narratives, and voter-targeted persuasive content.

Within a period of four years, Synapse expanded its operations internationally and reportedly generated annual revenues exceeding ₹8,400 Crores. Internal corporate

disclosures later revealed that nearly 63% of its election-year revenue was derived from political consultancy and AI-assisted digital influence services. Despite increasing concerns raised by media ethicists and digital governance researchers, Aryavrat lacked a comprehensive statutory framework specifically regulating artificial intelligence-generated political content, deepfake dissemination, or algorithmic electoral manipulation. Existing cyber and information governance laws primarily focused upon intermediary liability and unlawful digital communication, leaving significant regulatory loopholes concerning AI-generated misinformation.

In March 2026, Aryavrat entered one of the most politically polarized and economically sensitive national elections in its democratic history. The electoral contest was primarily between the ruling National Democratic Collective (“NDC”), led by incumbent Prime Minister Arvind Pratap, and the opposition alliance known as the Progressive Constitutional Front (“PCF”), headed by opposition leader Veer Suryan. Public discourse during the elections revolved around issues concerning economic instability, digital privacy, agrarian reforms, unemployment, national surveillance infrastructure, algorithmic governance, border security failures, and allegations relating to institutional corruption. The digital campaigning dominated the political environment. During the initial forty-five days of campaigning, social media engagement statistics recorded over 4.8 billion political interactions across multiple online platforms. AI-driven political advertising became increasingly aggressive, with parties employing predictive behavioural analytics to micro-target voters on the basis of caste, economic vulnerability, regional identity, emotional behaviour, and online engagement patterns.

On 11 April 2026, merely twelve days before the final phase of the national elections, multiple social media platforms simultaneously circulated a hyper-realistic video allegedly depicting opposition leader Veer Suryan privately stating that “rural voters are politically disposable and economically burdensome.” Within six hours of its circulation, the video



reportedly accumulated more than 192 million views and approximately 38 million shares across various digital platforms. Television media houses repeatedly broadcasted the footage without independent forensic verification, resulting in widespread public outrage and severe political unrest in several regions of Aryavrat.

The consequences were immediate and severe. National financial markets recorded substantial instability, with the Aryavrat National Exchange witnessing a decline of nearly 6.2% in indices associated with corporations publicly supporting the opposition alliance. Reports further indicated that campaign donations to the Progressive Constitutional Front fell by approximately 47% within seventy-two hours following the circulation of the video. Violent political confrontations were reported in at least twenty-six constituencies, resulting in destruction of public property, internet shutdowns, and preventive detentions by law enforcement authorities.

Three days later, independent cybersecurity researchers associated with the Centre for Democratic Integrity conducted forensic analysis on the viral footage and concluded that the video likely contained multiple indicators of synthetic audiovisual manipulation. Their report identified traces of AI-generated lip synchronization, algorithmic emotional modulation, and machine-generated speech reconstruction. Further metadata analysis allegedly revealed similarities between the manipulated footage and the generative architecture used by Synapse's POLIS-9 system.

Subsequent investigations by independent journalists suggested that the manipulated content may have originated through "Insight Matrix," a private political consulting agency allegedly associated with undisclosed campaign advisors linked to influential members within the ruling coalition. Several media organizations claimed that the AI-generated video was part of a broader political disinformation strategy intended to influence undecided voters in electorally sensitive constituencies.

The Government of Aryavrat responded immediately by invoking emergency powers under the National Information Integrity Ordinance, 2024, the Digital Stability and Public Trust Rules, 2025, and certain provisions analogous to emergency digital blocking powers under existing cyber governance legislation. The Government directed internet intermediaries and social media platforms to proactively identify, monitor, and restrict "democratically harmful synthetic media content." More than 11,000 social media accounts were suspended within a period of ten days. Several journalists, digital commentators, and civil society activists critical of the Government's digital actions alleged that their accounts had been restricted or shadow-banned without prior notice.

Simultaneously, the Government constituted a specialised authority known as the “National Algorithmic Integrity Task Force” (“NAITF”). The Task Force was empowered to undertake predictive algorithmic monitoring, seek encrypted user metadata, compel AI corporations to disclose algorithmic architecture, and classify digital content as harmful to democratic stability. Civil liberties groups strongly criticised these measures and argued that the Government had effectively created a framework enabling mass digital surveillance without adequate judicial oversight or constitutional safeguards.

On 28 April 2026, the controversy intensified further when a former Synapse employee, Raghav Menon, publicly leaked internal corporate communications suggesting that Synapse had entered into confidential political influence agreements with multiple electoral entities. The leaked communications allegedly referred to “sentiment destabilization simulations” targeting economically vulnerable voters and “algorithmic emotional optimization” aimed at influencing undecided electorates. One internal memorandum reportedly estimated that AI-generated misinformation campaigns could alter approximately 3–5% of undecided electoral behaviour in closely contested constituencies. Another leaked communication described electoral emotions as “programmable democratic assets.”

Within days of the disclosures, criminal proceedings were initiated against Raghav Menon for alleged offences relating to digital espionage, unlawful access to corporate infrastructure, and threats to national digital security. Shortly thereafter, Raghav Menon reportedly disappeared under unexplained circumstances. His family publicly alleged unlawful surveillance, intimidation, and coercive targeting by investigative agencies.

The controversy rapidly attracted international attention. Multiple international organizations, including the International Digital Rights Council, the Global Electoral Integrity Forum, and the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression, raised concerns regarding the rise of AI-enabled democratic destabilization and excessive state surveillance measures in Aryavrat. Comparative references were drawn with earlier global controversies involving electoral misinformation campaigns, data analytics manipulation, and AI-driven political interference witnessed in several democracies between 2018 and 2025. International policy reports estimated that the global AI-driven



misinformation industry could exceed USD 28 billion by 2028, while incidents involving deepfake political manipulation had reportedly increased by nearly 900% between 2022 and 2026.

Thereafter, multiple writ petitions were filed before the Supreme Constitutional Court of Aryavrat under provisions analogous to Article 32 of the Constitution. The petitioners included opposition political leaders, journalists, digital rights organizations, student bodies, constitutional scholars, and civil liberties groups. The petitions collectively challenged the constitutional validity of the Government's surveillance measures, the absence of regulatory safeguards governing AI-generated political content, the liability of artificial intelligence corporations for algorithmic misinformation, and the legality of predictive censorship mechanisms imposed upon online speech and digital political participation.

The petitioners argued that unrestricted deployment of AI-generated political propaganda fundamentally undermined free and fair elections, constitutional democracy, informed political participation, and freedom of speech. It was further contended that the Government's response disproportionately violated constitutional rights relating to privacy, due process, journalistic freedom, and democratic dissent under the guise of digital sovereignty and national security.

Conversely, the Union Government of Aryavrat and Synapse AI Technologies defended their actions by arguing that modern democracies faced unprecedented threats arising from synthetic misinformation, cyber warfare, foreign digital interference, and algorithmic destabilization. They maintained that emergency digital governance measures were essential for preserving electoral integrity, national stability, and public order in an increasingly AI-dominated democratic environment.



In light of the foregoing facts and circumstances, the following issues have been placed before the Supreme Constitutional Court of Aryavrat for adjudication:

1. Whether the large-scale circulation of AI-generated political deepfakes violates constitutional principles relating to free and fair elections, democratic integrity, and freedom of speech.
2. Whether artificial intelligence corporations and digital intermediaries may be held legally and constitutionally liable for AI-generated political misinformation disseminated through their platforms.
3. Whether the surveillance and algorithmic monitoring measures undertaken by the Government violate constitutional rights relating to privacy, free speech, and procedural due process.
4. Whether predictive algorithmic censorship and proactive digital content regulation mechanisms are constitutionally permissible within a democratic constitutional framework.
5. Whether the Republic of Aryavrat is under an emerging international legal obligation to regulate AI-generated electoral misinformation under principles of international human rights law and global digital governance.

The laws of the Republic of Aryavrat are *pari materia* to the laws of India unless otherwise specified. The participants are at liberty to frame additional sub-issues. All persons, institutions, organizations, political entities, and incidents referred to in the present proposition are entirely fictional and intended solely for academic purposes. Any resemblance to actual persons, institutions, governments, or events is purely coincidental.



# ABOUT OUR PARTNERS

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## MEDIA PARTNER



## KNOWLEDGE PARTNER



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