

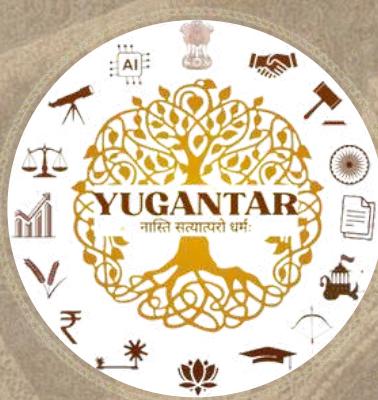


YUGANTAR

नास्ति सत्यात्परो धर्मः

Reclaiming Bharat's Legal & Governance Thought

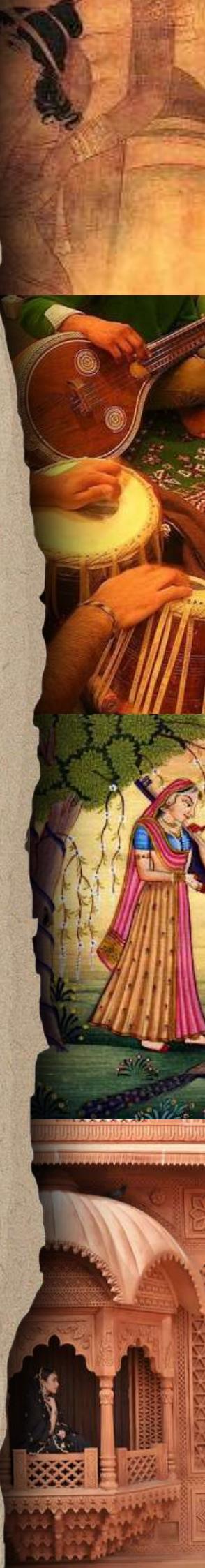
CRISIS COUNCIL: 2047



About the Competition:

Yugantar Law Conclave presents a unique Crisis Council, with the theme “Vision 2047: Beyond Borrowed Laws” - Building a self-assured, future-ready constitutional and institutional identity rooted in Indian values, scheduled for February 20-21, 2026. This team-based competition brings together pairs of participants to tackle real-world crises, with a focus on India's future governance and constitutional identity. This competition emphasises not only legal knowledge but also critical thinking, teamwork, and effective communication. Participants are judged on their ability to understand the issues, apply relevant laws, present compelling arguments, and deliver practical solutions.

Participation is strictly limited to a maximum of eleven (11) teams. Registrations shall be accepted on a first-come, first-served basis, subject to eligibility and organiser discretion.



Teams will be allotted different forms of government through a draw of lots, such as:

1. Democracy (Parliamentary System):

Governance through elected representatives, where the executive is accountable to the legislature.

2. Constitutional Monarchy:

Monarch's powers are limited by a constitution.

3. Aristocracy:

Rule by a privileged class, typically the nobility or elite families.

4. Federal Republic:

A republic with powers divided between a central government and regional/state governments (decentralised governance).

5. Communist State:

Single-party rule based on communist ideology, with state ownership of property and means of production.

6. Technocratic Governance:

Rule by technical experts and specialists, with decision-making based on scientific and professional expertise.



7. Absolute Monarchy:

Monarch holds supreme authority.

8. Military Junta:

Rule by a council of military leaders, usually following a coup or suspension of civilian government.

9. Theocracy:

Governance by religious authorities, where laws are based on religious doctrine.

10. Oligarchy:

Rule by a small, powerful elite group, often based on wealth, influence, or social status.

11. Meritocracy:

Governance where leadership and authority are assigned based on ability, competence, and merit

Teams must work collaboratively to analyse the scenario, formulate solutions, and present their strategies for controlling the crisis in a time-bound setting. The competition spans over two days, challenging participants to think critically, negotiate effectively, and lead decisively..



Competition Rules:

1. The competition shall be conducted on 20th and 21st February, 2026.
2. English is the official language for all proceedings of the competition.
3. Each team shall consist of a minimum of two members, all of whom must belong to the same institution.
4. Participants must be currently enrolled in an undergraduate or postgraduate law program.
5. Once registered, team composition cannot be altered without prior approval from organisers, only in case of emergencies.
6. The competition shall consist of two stages, namely the Preliminary Round and the Final Round. Only four (4) teams, as determined by the judges' scores in the Preliminary Round, shall advance to the Final Round.
7. Teams will be allotted a specific form of government (e.g., Democracy, Monarchy, Federal Republic) through a Draw of Lots on the above-mentioned date.



- 
- 8.** Each team will be allotted a team code.
 - 9.** All decisions and scores awarded by judges are final and binding on participants.
 - 10.** Dress code should be formal, reflecting professionalism and respect for the occasion.
 - 11.** Mobile phones and laptops are not allowed during the competition.

Time Allocation:

- **Preliminary Round:** Each team shall be allotted five (5) minutes for presentation, followed by a question-and-answer (Q&A) session. The distribution of speaking time within the allotted duration shall be at the discretion of the team members.
- **Final Round:** Each qualifying team shall be allotted eight (8) minutes for presentation, followed by a question-and-answer (Q&A) session. The allocation of time between speakers shall be decided by the team

Proposition:

THE GREAT RIVERINE CRISIS

By the year 2047, as the nation of Kalyani marks a hundred years of independence, it finds itself confronting an existential crisis that threatens the very foundations of its civilisation. For centuries, Kalyani's sacred rivers had not merely sustained life, but shaped its culture, economy, and systems of governance. Once symbols of abundance and continuity, these rivers now stand depleted, polluted, and contested.

I. A Nation Without Water

The first signs of collapse emerged in the form of acute water scarcity. Major cities such as Aravati, Jayapura, and Vikrampur began witnessing prolonged disruptions in water supply, with entire districts receiving water only intermittently. In the southern regions, the situation deteriorated further as the Vakeri and Godi rivers once lifelines of agriculture ran dangerously low due to persistent drought and over-extraction.



As water tankers replaced pipelines and rationing became the norm, access to clean water transformed from a public utility into a source of inequality and unrest. The inability of the State to guarantee even minimum water security exposed deep structural weaknesses in Kalyani's governance and planning frameworks.

II. Agrarian Unrest and the Fracturing of Social Order

Nowhere were the consequences more severe than in rural Kalyani. Failed monsoons and depleted river flows devastated crop cycles, leaving farmers facing ruin. What began as petitions and peaceful demonstrations soon escalated into widespread farmers' protests, demanding equitable water allocation and accountability for decades of policy neglect. In several regions, these protests spiralled into violent clashes with law enforcement, resulting in injuries, arrests, and the imposition of emergency measures. The crisis thus evolved beyond environmental distress into a profound test of state legitimacy, exposing the tension between maintaining public order and responding justly to genuine socio-economic suffering.



III. Rivers as Fault Lines: Inter-Regional Conflict and Political Instability

As scarcity intensified, rivers ceased to unite the nation and instead became lines of division. Long-standing but unresolved disputes over water sharing erupted into open political confrontation. The western regions asserted historical and economic claims over the waters of the Sindhu River, while eastern regions demanded greater control over the Bhogavati, citing population pressures and ecological vulnerability. Negotiations between regional authorities repeatedly collapsed, and unilateral actions, such as diversion of river flows and restrictions on water access, further inflamed tensions. The inability of Kalyani's institutions to mediate these disputes threatened not only cooperative federalism but the very unity and stability of the nation.

IV. Ecological Breakdown and the Cost of Neglect

Underlying the visible crisis was a deeper and more enduring failure: environmental collapse.



Decades of industrial pollution, unregulated urban discharge, and unchecked groundwater extraction had hollowed out Kalyani's river systems. The Kalindi River, once revered as sacred, was now ranked among the most polluted rivers in the world, its waters unfit for human use. Simultaneously, climate change intensified the vulnerability of the Mahanadi, with erratic rainfall patterns and rising temperatures accelerating its decline.

This ecological breakdown triggered cascading effects: contaminated water supplies led to outbreaks of cholera and typhoid, overwhelming public health systems, while the agricultural economy suffered losses exceeding ₹1 trillion annually, destabilising livelihoods and national growth.

The Moment of Reckoning

By mid-2047, it became evident that piecemeal responses were no longer sufficient. Kalyani faced not merely a water crisis, but a crisis of governance itself, one that questioned how power should be exercised, resources allocated, and justice upheld in times of existential threat.



At this critical juncture, you assume the role of the governing authority of Kalyani, operating under a specific form of government allotted to your team. Your challenge is to navigate immediate catastrophe while laying the foundations for a sustainable and just future.

Your task is to reimagine water governance in a manner that:

- restores public trust and social stability,
- resolves inter-regional conflict through credible institutional mechanisms,
- balances economic development with ecological responsibility, and
- integrates traditional wisdom with modern governance and technology.

The decisions you make will determine whether Kalyani's rivers once again become sources of life and unity or symbols of irreversible decline

Note: This proposition is entirely fictional and intended solely for academic and educational purposes. Any resemblance to real events or entities is purely coincidental.



Evaluation Criteria:

1. Understanding of the Crisis (10 points)
2. Application of Governance Structure (15 points)
3. Solution and Strategy (15 points)
4. Conflict Resolution and Negotiation (15 points)
5. Presentation and Communication (15 points)
6. Environmental and Social Impact (10 points)
7. Teamwork and Collaboration (10 points)
8. Innovative Thinking (10 points)

Total: 100 points

Penalty Points:

- If the team fails to manage their time effectively, resulting in an incomplete presentation, 5 points will be deducted.
- If the team fails to comply with or violates any laws or regulations mentioned in the proposition, 5 points will be deducted.

Awards:

- Winner (Governance Excellence Award) - ₹4,000
- 1st Runner-Up (Resolution Runner Award) – ₹2,500
- Best Team Speaker (Crisis Orator Award) – ₹1,500

Price Pool: ₹8,000

Entry fee: ₹900

DEADLINE: 15th February

**Kindly make the payment via
the Registration link!**

Registration Link



**For more enquiries,
Contact:-**

- 1. Gayatri Sangamkar: +91 7796417271**
- 2. Aditya Vikram: +91 9368241758**

General Queries:-

- 1. Shruti Rawaat: +91 9309421556**

For more updates follow:

