



MEERUT COLLEGE, MEERUT

(Affiliated to Ch. Charan Singh University,
Meerut)

Moot Court Committee,
Department of Law, Meerut College, Meerut
PRESENTS



**1st NATIONAL MOOT COURT
COMPETITION, 2026**

18th - 19th April, 2026

Prizes worth Rs 51,000/-



MEERUT COLLEGE, MEERUT

**(Affiliated to Ch. Charan Singh University,
Meerut)**

Moot Court Committee, Department of Law, Meerut College, Meerut

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ABOUT MEERUT

Meerut is situated between the holy rivers Ganga and Yamuna. Meerut is a busy trade centre of western Uttar Pradesh. The fertile Ganga-Yamuna doab had been an important centre of human activities since the very early times of Vedic Civilisation. Meerut probably derives its name from the word "Maya Rashtra", meaning the country of Maya, who was the architect of the asuras (the demons) as per the Hindu mythology. His daughter Mandodari was the wife of Ravana, the antagonist of the first epic, Ramayana. In Mahabharata, the Kauravas had their capital in Hastinapur, which is situated in present day Meerut District.

From the medieval period onwards, the proximity of this city to Indraprastha (present day Delhi) helped it play an important role in the affairs of India. With the capture of power by the British, Meerut became a major military centre. The aggrieved Indian soldiers of the British Army began their fight against the imperial powers in this soil on 10th May, 1857. Meerut is called the "sports city of India" because of the thriving sports goods industry here. Jewellery, Sugar and electronics goods are other flourishing industries.



About Ch. Charan Singh University Meerut

Chaudhary Charan Singh University (formerly, Meerut University) was established in 1965, to cater to the needs of higher education in western Uttar Pradesh. The University celebrated its silver jubilee in 1991. Initially, the M.Phil. and Ph.D. programmes were started in 1969 taking credit for becoming the first University in the country to introduce M.Phil. programme. In 1973, Post Graduate level courses were also introduced with the modernized syllabi. Since then, the University has been progressing at a steady rate. The teaching department belonging to different faculties, is housed in spacious buildings and has well-equipped laboratories and advanced facilities. The University also has a separate engineering college, which is currently offering courses leading to B.Tech. degree in several different branches of engineering. The University has always been proud of its alumni who occupy high positions of great responsibility and distinction in educational and research institutions in India and abroad and administrative positions in the industries, defence, and civil services. The research activities in the university's various departments are supported by grants in the form of research projects sanctioned by UGC, DBT, DST, ICAR, AICTE, UPSTC, CSIR, and other funding agencies of the central and state governments.



Meerut College, founded in 1892, is a prominent research university with world-renowned faculty and an innovative educational institution where students' curiosity, creativity, and intellectual fun drive academic performance. Meerut College has a sprawling campus spread across 106 acres and boasts a rich history of achievements in academics and other fields. The undergraduate curriculum spirit pervades all aspects of the university. Meerut College is a place where scholarship, sophisticated problem-solving, and public service are characterized by strong cooperation, intellectual discovery, and working across traditional boundaries. As an institution, Meerut College pursues its objective with the help of a community committed to advancing knowledge and making a positive influence locally and worldwide. The faculty is made up of 184 full-time, highly trained teachers who are dedicated to passing on information and influencing young minds. Additionally, there are roughly 456 Ph.D.-seeking research scholars whose demanding work contributes greatly to academic growth. To promote effective teaching-learning interactions, we have outstanding infrastructure, including well-equipped classrooms, laboratories, and a central library. Along with, 10 departmental libraries, 31 labs, 87 study rooms, and two auditoriums. Recognizing our dedication to excellence, Bangalore's National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) has recognized us for upholding high standards.

ABOUT DEPARTMENT OF LAW, MEERUT COLLEGE, MEERUT

The Law Department of Meerut College is one of the oldest and most distinguished centres of legal education in North India, with a legacy dating back to 1893. Rich in heritage and academic excellence, the Department has played a vital role in shaping generations of legal professionals and scholars.

As a proud constituent of Meerut College, an institution renowned for its historic significance and academic eminence. The Department offers comprehensive legal education through its LL.B. and LL.M. programmes, along with serving as a recognized research centre for doctoral studies in law. It provides an intellectually stimulating environment for students, scholars, and researchers committed to advancing legal knowledge and practice. The Department takes `pride in its illustrious alumni, who have distinguished themselves as members of the judiciary, leading advocates, academicians, civil servants, and policymakers, making notable contributions at national and international levels.

Committed to holistic legal education, the Department blends strong theoretical foundations with practical exposure. Through rigorous academics and active participation in moot courts, seminars, conferences, and legal aid initiatives, it nurtures analytical thinking, advocacy skills, and professional ethics among its students.

With over a century of academic distinction, the Law Department continues to uphold its legacy while adapting to the evolving landscape of legal education. Hosting the National Moot Court Competition, 2026 is a reflection of its continued commitment to excellence and its endeavour to foster legal acumen and professional competence among aspiring legal minds.

CHIEF PATRONS

Dr. O. P. Agarwal

Sh. Vivek Garg

Dr. Ram Kumar Gupta

PATRON

Pro. Yudhvir Singh

ADVISORS

Prof. K.K. Mittal

Prof. Anjali Mittal

Prof. Praveen Dublish

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CONVENER

Prof. M.P. Verma
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CO-CONVENERS

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Prof. D N. Dwivedi

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Dr. Mohd. Danish Khan

Dr. Kaushal Pratap Singh

Dr. Jitendra Singh Yadav

Prof. Sangita Upadhyay

Dr. Ashok Kumar Sharma

Dr. Ravish

Official Timeline

DATE

EVENT

30 March 2026

Last date for Registration and Fee Payment

02 April 2026

Last date for Seeking Clarification

04 April 2026

Release of Clarification

07 April 2026

Last Date of Memorial Submission (Soft Copy)

12 April 2026

Last Date of Memorial Submission (Hard Copy)

18 April 2026

Inaugural Ceremony, Researcher's Test
Preliminary Round

19 April 2026

Semi-finals Final Round & Valedictory
Ceremony

Rules and Regulations

GENERAL

Administration:

The National Moot Court Competition, 2026 is to be organized by the Moot Court Committee of Meerut College.

DATE

The Competition shall be held from the **18th April, 2026** to **19th April, 2026**, in physical/Offline mode, at the Department of Law, Meerut College, Meerut -250001.

LANGUAGE

The official language for the Competition shall be English.

DRESS CODE:

Inside the court room the participant shall follow the below mentioned dress code:

Female

White Kurta, Black Salwar and Black Dupatta or White Formal Shirt and Black formal Trousers along with Black Blazer and Black tie.

Male

White shirt, Black trousers, Black tie along with Black Blazer and Black shoes.

Note

Disclosure of identity through uniform or in any other is strictly prohibited.

Rules and Regulations

ELIGIBILITY

All law colleges/institutions/universities across the country recognized by the bar council of India are eligible to take part in the competition. All participants must be currently pursuing their bachelor's degree in law, i.e. either 3 year or 5-year courses. Each participating institution may nominate maximum two (2) team for the Competition.

- All members of a participating team must be bona fide students of the institution they represent at the time of registration.
 - Each team must be duly authorized and nominated by the Moot Court Society, Faculty-in-Charge, or the Dean of the respective institution.
- Once registered, no team shall be permitted to alter its composition under any circumstances.

TEAM COMPOSITION

The participating team shall comprise a minimum of two (2) and a maximum of three (3) members. In a team of two (2) members, both the members shall be designated as 'Speakers' and one of the two Speakers shall be considered as 'Researcher' (which is to be notified at the time of Registration). In a team of three (3) members, two members shall be designated as 'Speakers' and the third member of the team shall be designated as a 'Researcher'.

Rules and Regulations

REGISTRATION

The last date for the online registration is **30th March** through the **Google link: <https://forms.gle/ftGmi9U1s51QD9Uz7>**

Registration Form Link:

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1JtygfdnurmeH25QV_v7K8r2fL_9femKa/edit?usp=drive_link&oid=114183914087354686129&rtpof=true&sd=true

Registration Form QR Code:



The registration fee for team will be **Rs. 2500/-** without accommodation, if accommodation is to be availed **Rs. 1000/-** will be charged extra may be paid through online mode.

Bank Name: **UCO BANK**

Branch: **Kutchery Road Meerut**

Account Name: **LL.B. PRACTICAL FEE**

Account No.: **20680110105634**

IFSC: **UCBA0002068**

Rules and Regulations

REGISTRATION

The last date for the online registration is **30th March, 2026**

Scan for Registration



Note

Participants have to bring their Registration Form along with them on **18th April, 2026**

MEMORIAL SUBMISSION

- All the teams shall submit five (5) hard copies of the memorials of each side (i.e. 5 copies from Petitioner(s)/Appellant(s)/Applicant(s) sides and 5 copies from the Respondent(s)/Defendant(s). side), which makes a total of 10 memorials by **17th April 2026, 5:00 PM (IST)**.

Rules and Regulations

- The soft copy of the memorial shall be sent to the mentioned email ID, i.e., hod.law@mcm.ac.in **by 7th April, 2026.**

- The memorial shall necessarily consist of the following:

- Cover Page
- List of Abbreviations
- Statement of Jurisdiction
- Statement of facts (not exceeding two pages)
- Statement of Issues
- Summary of Arguments (not exceeding two pages)
- Advance Arguments (not exceeding 20 pages)
- Prayer (not exceeding one page)

- Table of Contents

- Index of Authorities

- Each Memorial shall contain only the following particulars on the Cover Page:

- The Team Code on the top right-hand corner of the Cover Page.
- The Name and Place of the Forum before which the Memorial is being submitted.
- The Relevant Legal Provision under which the Court is approached.
- The Names of the Parties along with their respective Status/Designation.

Rules and Regulations

• A statement specifying: “Memorial filed on behalf of _____(Petitioner/Respondent/Appellant/Respondent, as applicable).”

• The Memorials shall not contain any form of identification whatsoever, including but not limited to the name of the Institution, City, Logo, or any other identifying mark. Any such identification may lead to

• Petitioner(s)/Appellant(s): Blue • Respondent(s): Red
disqualification.

• The Memorials shall be ‘Spiral Bound’. The Memorials must bear a Cover Page in conformity with the following scheme:

• All Memorials submitted shall conform to the following general rules:

• Memorials shall be printed on white A4 size paper using black ink only.

• The font of the main body text of the Memorial shall be Times New Roman, size 12, with 1.5 line spacing.

• The Harvard Bluebook style of citation shall be followed, as far as practicable.

• The font of the footnotes shall be Times New Roman, size 10, with single line spacing.

Rules and Regulations

- Each page of the Memorial shall have a margin of one inch on all sides, excluding the page number.
- Page numbers shall be indicated at the top right-hand corner of each page.

- Each Memorial shall be evaluated out of a maximum of **100 Marks** on the following criteria:

Criteria	Marks
Application & Appreciation of Facts	20
Identification, Structuring, and Presentation of issues	20
Application of Legal Principles, Authorities, and Precedents	20
Ingenuity and Logical Reasoning	20
Grammar, Style, and Clarity	20

Rules and Regulations

ROUNDS

- The Moot Court Competition shall comprise of the following three rounds:
 - I. Two Preliminary Round divided into I-A & I-B on 18th April, 2026.
 - Semi-Final Round on 19th April, 2026.
 - Final Round on 19th April, 2026.
 - Each team will have to argue from both sides in the Preliminary Round (Comprising of I-A & IB). This order will be decided by draw of lots at the time of orientation on **18th April, 2026**.
 - Four teams who will score highest aggregate marks in their Preliminary Round will be eligible for qualification to the Semi-final Round.
 - The Qualifying teams shall then argue the case in the Final round on **19th April, 2026**.
-

Rules and Regulations

ORAL SUBMISSIONS

- Each team should have two speakers who shall divide the oral submissions between them. Rebuttals are permitted. Sur-rebuttals are at the discretion of the judges.
 - For the Preliminary Round, each team shall have a maximum of 25 minutes to present its oral submissions and 7 minutes for rebuttal. For the Semi-Final and Final Rounds, each team shall have a maximum of 35 minutes and 10 minutes for rebuttal to present its oral submissions.
 - However, granting more time will be at the discretion of the Judges and no complaints/appeals regarding the same will be entertained.
 - The division of time between the two speakers shall be at their discretion. The aforesaid time would include the time that each team may want to reserve for their rebuttals.
-

Rules and Regulations

- No speaker shall be permitted to address the Court for more than 15 minutes in the Preliminary Round and for more than 20 minutes in the Semi-Final and Final Rounds.
- At the commencement of each session of the oral submissions, each team shall notify time of speaker 1 and speaker 2 to the court clerks.

Marking Criteria

Following shall be the marking criteria and the marks allotted per speaker:

- Each Speaker shall be marked out of 100. The preliminary rounds shall be conducted before two Judges bench. Thus, the total team marks, per Judge, will be out of 200 and the 4 top scoring teams shall advance to the Semi - final round.
- In **semi- final** and **final round**, the team that secures higher marks than its opponent shall be considered winner of the round.
- The decision of the Judges shall be final and binding.
- To ensure uniformity in the marking system all the Judges shall be provided with the detailed evaluation criteria, which include:

Rules and Regulations

Criteria	Marks
Knowledge of the Law	25
Knowledge of the Facts	20
Ingenuity and Ability to Answer Questions	20
Style, Poise, Courtesy and Demeanor	15
Organization & Time Management	15
Effective Rebuttals	05
Total	100

RESEARCHER'S TEST

- The Researcher's Test shall be conducted on 18th April, 2026.
- The Test will consist of Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs).

Rules and Regulations

- It is mandatory for all team members designated as Researchers to be present at the scheduled time of the Test.
- The questions shall be based on the facts of the Moot Proposition, along with the relevant legal principles and applicable statutory provisions.
- Only the officially designated Researchers of the participating teams are eligible to appear for the Test.
- In case a team consists of only two members, either one of them may appear for the Researcher's Test.
- The duration of the Test shall be sixty (60) minutes.
- In the event of a tie, the marks obtained in the memorials shall be considered for determining the recipient of the "Best Researcher" award.

CLARIFICATIONS REGARDING THE COMPETITION

- Participants can seek clarifications regarding the Moot Proposition by sending in their queries to • mcmootcourtcompetition@gmail.com on or before **02nd April, 2026, 11:59 PM IST.**
- A list of clarifications shall be released and sent to all participants on **04th April, 2026.**

Rules and Regulations

Accommodation And Food (Only for students opting accommodation):

Facility of accommodation and food to the participating team will be provided by the organizing Committee only on 18th April, 2026 & 19th April, 2026. The teams must bring along a maximum of three members. Any additional member shall not be entertained during the competition.

AWARDS

The winners shall be awarded cash prizes, certificates, trophies, and other benefits or perks which may be announced at a later stage of the Competition.

There shall be awards under the following categories:

Winner	₹21,000/-
Runner Ups	₹11,000/-
Best Mooter	₹7,000/-
Best Researcher	₹5,000/-
Best Memorial	₹5,000/-



Contact Details :

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MOOT PROPOSITION

The petitioner 'A' filed a Public Interest Litigation under Article 32 in the Supreme Court of Indraniland stating that:

1. Groundwater is a major source of water in Indraniland. It is used to support the country's agriculture, food security, and other sectors, and the responsibility of maintaining freshwater supply also depends on groundwater. Every year, the country extracts 251 billion cubic meters (BCM) of groundwater. This has led to the creation of over-exploited "dark zones" across the country. The criteria for declaring a zone as dark differ in each area and Indraniland is grappling with a groundwater crisis. For example, in the area between the rivers of one State — whether it is any District lying between it—the water table is falling by 2-3 meters annually because there are no restrictions on water extraction. The Link canals had to be built to maintain the because the water levels were continuously declining. In a major city of a State, where water is supplied from Dam and due to less rainfall there was shortage of water offices were made online and also no water was available for bathing, 95% of blocks are dark zones, with over 500,000 borewells drying up at a rate of 10 meters per decade. In a city of Central Indraniland 2016 crisis, in which the Government supplied water through water trains. In southern part of the country a beverage company extracted millions.

MOOT PROPOSITION

of litres of water daily from underground, polluting local water, leading the panchayat to impose a ban and the High Court to order metering, which shut down the plant. In the Capital city, continuous decline in water levels has been highlighted, and water is supplied via tankers in many areas. The same situation prevails in many other places.

2. "Water, that is to say, water supply, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments, water storage and water power"—this is included in State list, which gives state governments the power to make laws related to water. This entry is subject to the provisions of Union list, which deals with inter-state water resources. There is no mention of groundwater in any list. In Indraniland, landowners' right to extract groundwater is based on the Indraniland Easements Act, 1882. This is a pre- independence law premised on the principle that landowners have the right to collect and use groundwater within their land boundaries. The Water Policy of Indraniland rightly emphasizes managing groundwater as a community resource. This is done by the state under the Public Trust Doctrine to ensure complete food security and sustainable groundwater management. Every state has different legislation related to groundwater which focuses on regulation, conservation, and scientific management, etc.
3. In Indraniland, groundwater assessment units are classified into safe, semi-critical, critical, and over-exploited

MOOT PROPOSITION

categories. This classification is based on the ratio between annual extraction of groundwater and the groundwater level. Out of a total of 6,762 assessment units, about 25% have been placed in the over-exploited, critical, or semi-critical categories. In these areas, groundwater extraction is equal to or more than natural recharge, which is a warning that aquifers are under severe pressure. In 2018 NITI Aayog proposed the Composite Water Management Index. It is a tool to measure and improve the efficiency of water resource management.

4. Petitioner cite Article 21, the right to life, like in Sweden—where courts have held the state accountable for providing safe public water, for pollution, and for stopping the privatization of bottled water because it restricts citizens' access. He states that Water is the state's shared property, not a commodity for sale— Indraniland should strengthen this through constitutional amendment: transfer water from the State List to the Union List, and enact a National Water Regulation Act, which would require the state to ensure safe public water supply, hold accountable for pollution, mandate metering on submersible pumps, stop privatization of bottled water, and ban commercial extraction. The petitioners argue that excessive extraction initiates a vicious cycle: drying aquifers lead to loss of soil moisture,

MOOT PROPOSITION

surface dryness causes dust storms that increase PM10 (up to 40% rise in the Doab), polluting the air and increasing respiratory diseases. Additionally, falling water levels contribute to climate change, causing faster melting of Mountain glaciers (Mira, a glacier has shrunk 3 km since 1935, 20 meters annually)—the rivers summer flow due to this glacier has reduced by 45%, destroying rivers and fields.

5. The petitioner further states that placing it in the Union List would impose uniform restrictions across Indraniland under Article 14. Like the Model Groundwater Bill, which states that every state should adopt central guidelines, industries should do voluntary recharge, drip and sprinkler irrigation should be mandatory for agriculture, and special policies for dark zones—to bring uniformity. Similarly, the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) established on Supreme Court guidelines, which prohibits commercial extraction without recharge and imposes bans on over-exploited areas is there. Yet states differ—a State in Northern Indraniland is lax, while another State is attempting metering in a city in which it is in dry state. Even groundwater extraction methods vary across states, such as in a State where running motors is prohibited during water supply hours. In another state, providing water is the government's responsibility, and in third State, submersibles are installed and run/closed at will.

MOOT PROPOSITION

Issues for Consideration

1. Whether the Union Government is constitutionally empowered under Articles 249 and 253 to regulate inter-state groundwater resources in light of international environmental obligations and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?
2. Whether unregulated extraction of groundwater violates the Right to Life under Article 21, and whether the State can impose regulatory mechanisms such as metering, licensing, and taxation?
3. Whether commercial exploitation of groundwater (including bottling plants, water ATMs, and tanker supply) can be restricted in the interest of public health, environmental protection, and national security under Article 21?
4. Whether area-specific regulatory measures (such as differential taxation and metering) violate Article 14, or are justified on the basis of reasonable classification and environmental necessity?
5. Whether excessive groundwater extraction leading to environmental degradation (including desertification, air pollution, and glacier retreat) constitutes a violation of Article 21 read with Articles 48A and 51A(g)?

MOOT COURT PROPOSITION

Statement of Facts

1. Indraniland is a federal polity with a constitutional distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the States. Water, under Entry 17 of the State List, primarily falls within the legislative competence of the States, subject to Entry 56 of the Union List dealing with inter-State rivers and river valleys.
2. Groundwater constitutes nearly 65% of irrigation and 85% of drinking water supply in Indraniland. As per official estimates, approximately 251 billion cubic meters (BCM) of groundwater is extracted annually, making Indraniland one of the largest extractors of groundwater globally.
3. Over the past two decades, excessive and largely unregulated extraction has led to severe depletion. Government reports classify groundwater assessment units into safe, semi-critical, critical, and over-exploited categories, with nearly 25% of units falling in stressed categories.
4. Several regions across Indraniland face acute crises. In the Doab region, groundwater levels are declining by 2 to 3 meters annually, accompanied by increased dust storms and air pollution. In a major metropolitan city, over 95% of blocks have been declared “dark zones”, and water is supplied through tankers. In Central Indraniland (2016), a severe water crisis necessitated transportation of water through railway tankers.
5. In southern regions, large-scale extraction by beverage corporations has allegedly led to depletion and contamination of local aquifers, triggering community protests and administrative bans.
6. Groundwater regulation in Indraniland is fragmented into “The Indraniland Easements Act, 1882” which recognizes the right of landowners to extract groundwater beneath their land. Some various States have enacted groundwater laws with differing regulatory standards.
7. The National Water Policy recognizes water as a community resource under the Public Trust Doctrine. The Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA), constituted pursuant to judicial directions, regulates groundwater extraction in certain areas. The Model Groundwater Bill proposes uniform regulation, though

adoption remains inconsistent across States. The Composite Water Management Index (2018) highlights inefficiencies in water governance.

8. Indraniland is also a signatory to international environmental commitments, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation).
9. A group of environmental activists, including the present Petitioner (**Ms. Ananya**) initially approached the National Green Tribunal (NGT) alleging unregulated commercial extraction of groundwater by private entities; failure of State authorities to implement sustainable groundwater management; environmental degradation including desertification, air pollution, and impact on glacial ecosystems.
10. The NGT, after hearing the matter, passed an order upholding the regulatory framework under existing laws; allowing controlled commercial extraction subject to environmental clearances, recharge obligations, and compliance with CGWA guidelines, holding that groundwater regulation falls primarily within the domain of States; declining to issue directions for a blanket ban or for shifting water to the Union List.
11. Aggrieved by the NGT's order, the Petitioner (**Ms. Ananya**) has filed the present Writ Petition under Article 32 before the Supreme Court of Indraniland.

Issues for Consideration

1. Whether the present Writ Petition under Article 32 is maintainable against the order of the National Green Tribunal, and to what extent can the Supreme Court exercise jurisdiction in such matters?
2. Whether the Union Government is constitutionally empowered under Articles 249 and 253 to enact a uniform regulatory framework governing groundwater, including Inter State aquifers, in light of international environmental obligations and Sustainable Development Goals?
3. Whether unregulated or inadequately regulated extraction of groundwater violates the Right to Life under Article 21, and whether such right encompasses access to safe and sufficient water?

4. Whether the doctrine of absolute ownership of groundwater under the Indraniland Easements Act, 1882 is inconsistent with the Public Trust Doctrine and constitutional principles?
5. Whether commercial exploitation of groundwater (including bottling plants, tanker supply, and water ATMs) can be restricted or prohibited in the interest of public health, environmental protection, and equitable access under Article 21?
6. Whether differential regulatory mechanisms adopted by various States (including metering, licensing, and taxation) violate Article 14, or are justified on the basis of reasonable classification and environmental necessity?
7. Whether environmental consequences of excessive groundwater extraction (including desertification, air pollution, and glacial retreat) amount to a violation of Article 21 read with Directive Principles under Article 48A and Fundamental Duties under Article 51A(g)?
8. Whether judicial directions mandating a shift of groundwater from the State List to the Union List, or directing enactment of a national law, would violate the basic structure doctrine, particularly the principle of federalism?

Note to Participants

The laws of Indraniland are *pari materia* with the laws of India unless otherwise specified. Participants are free to rely on constitutional provisions, environmental jurisprudence, international law, and comparative legal principles. The problem is intentionally open ended and requires balancing federalism, environmental protection, economic development, and fundamental rights.

Meerut College Meerut

National Moot Court Competition

18th & 19th April 2026

REGISTRATION FORM

Serial No:

(For Office Use Only)

Name and Address of the Institution:

Details of Participants:

	MOOTER 1	MOOTER 2	RESEARCHER
NAME			
COURSE			
YEAR/SEMESTER			
MOBILE NO.			
E-MAIL ID			
PASSPORT SIZE PHOTO			
SIGNATURE			

DETAIL OF PAYMENT:

1. Demand Draft No.:

2. Bank Name & Trans. ID:

3. Date:

Accommodation Required: Yes/No (For those residing out of NCR only)

Declaration: We hereby declare that the institution and its team members will abide by all the rules of the competition set by the organizers. We also confirm that all the information provided by us in this registration form is true and accurate to the best of our knowledge. In case of noncompliance or violation of any rule or regulation on our part, the organizing body shall reserve the right to cancel our registration.

Date:

**Head of Institution
Signature and Seal**

CONSENT LETTER FOR PARTICIPATION

This is to certify that the below-mentioned participants are bona fide students of the Institution and are duly authorized by the Institution to participate in the Moot Court Competition, 2026 organized by Meerut College, Meerut.

Speaker 1

Speaker 2

Researcher

Date:

**Signature and Seal
Head of Institution**