

DBRANLU



1ST NATIONAL E –YOUTH PARLIAMENT

5th-6th December 2020

COMMITTEES

- LOK SABHA
- RAJYA SABHA
- HARYANA VIDHAN SABHA
- ALL INDIA POLITICAL PARTIES' MEET
- WAR CABINET (CRISIS)

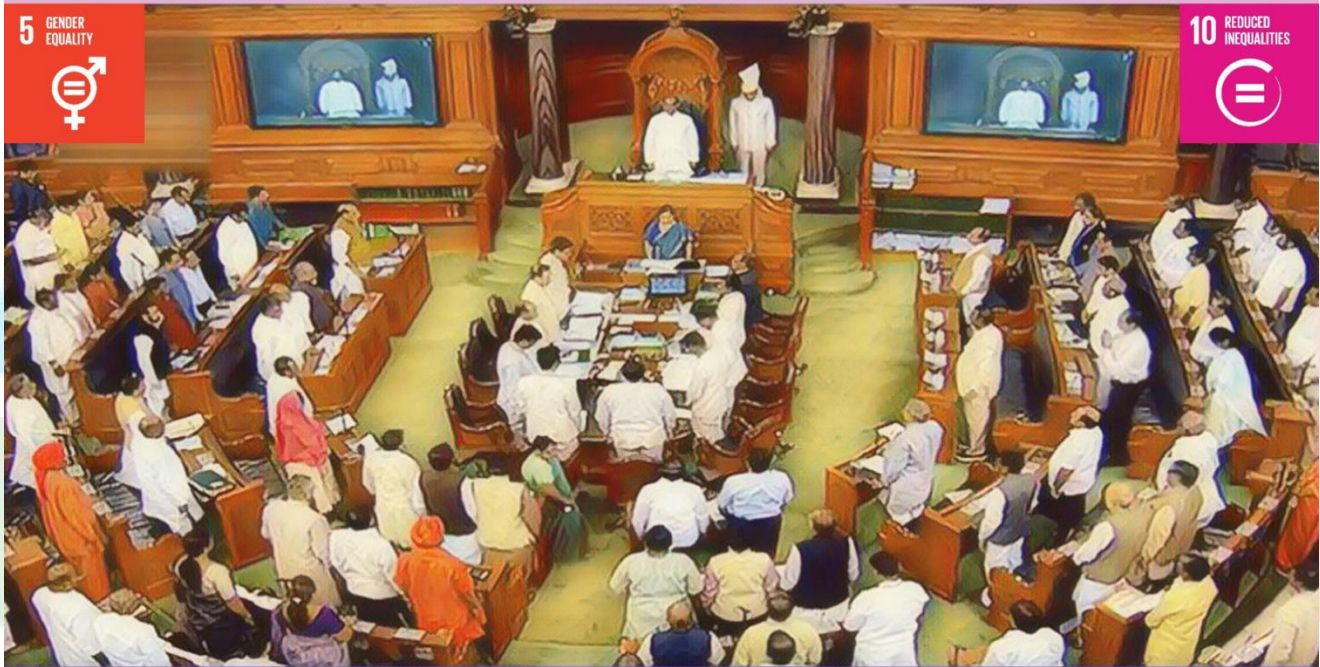
“Erudite, Candour
and Amity”



DBRANLU 1ST NATIONAL E-YOUTH PARLIAMENT

LOK SABHA

Reviewing the Constitution (108th Amendment) Bill (Women Reservation Bill) viewing the representation of women in Lok Sabha and reviewing representation of women in Panchayats.



SDG- 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
 SDG- 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries



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DBRANLU 1ST NATIONAL E-YOUTH PARLIAMENT

RAJYA SABHA

Reviewing India's Foreign Import Policy to revive GDP rates with emphasis on promoting 'MADE IN INDIA' and banning Chinese goods

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



SDG-8 Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all



RAJYA SABHA

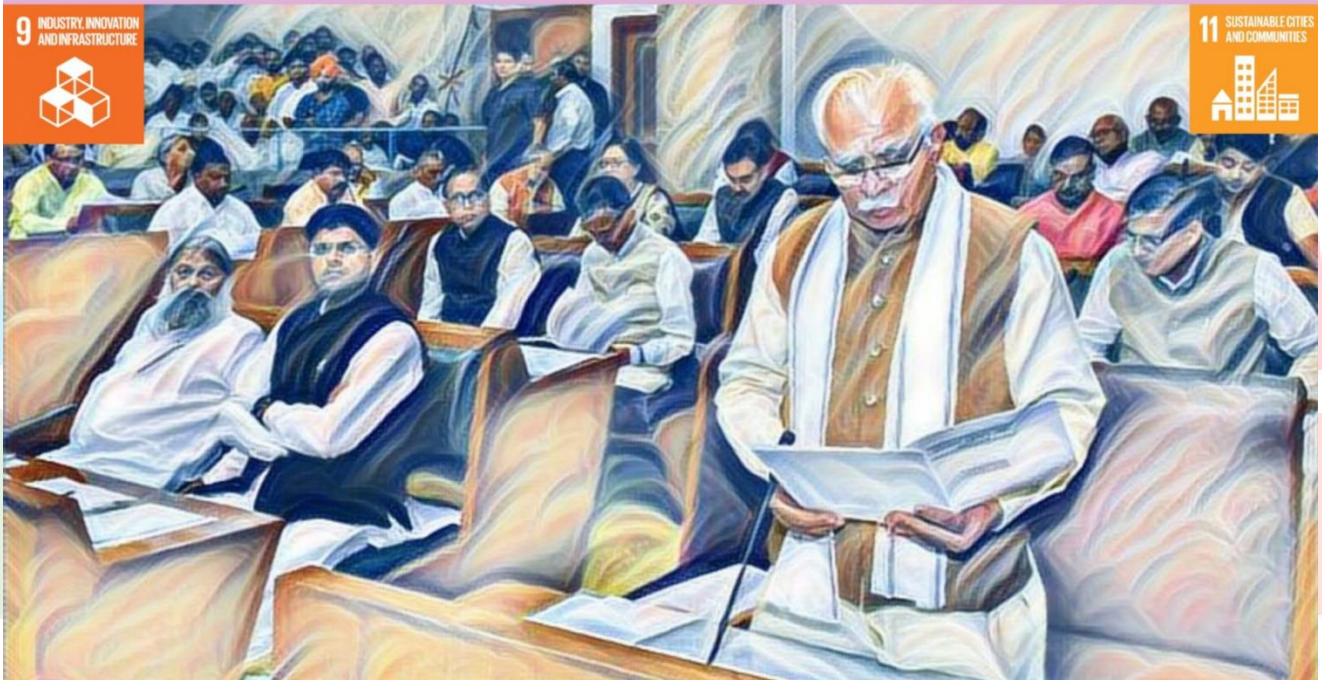
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DBRANLU 1ST NATIONAL E-YOUTH PARLIAMENT

HARYANA VIDHAN SABHA

Reviewing housing and sanitation crisis after COVID-19 pandemic with special reference to construction for affordable infrastructure in rural areas.



SDG-9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
 SDG-11 Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable



HARYANA VIDHAN SABHA

Reviewing housing and sanitation crisis after COVID-19 pandemic with special reference to construction of affordable infrastructure in rural areas.



DBRANLU 1ST NATIONAL E-YOUTH PARLIAMENT

ALL INDIA POLITICAL PARTIES MEET

Reviewing Environment Protection Act in response to Climate Change keeping in view its affect to Agriculture and farmers

13 CLIMATE ACTION



SDG-13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts



ALL INDIA POLITICAL PARTIES' MEET

Reviewing Environment Protection Act in response to Climate Change keeping in view its effect to Indian Agriculture, farmers and flora and fauna.



DBRANLU 1ST NATIONAL E-YOUTH PARLIAMENT

WAR CABINET

AGENDA CLASSIFIED



SDG-16 Promote just, peaceful and inclusion societies



WAR CABINET

Agenda Classified



ABOUT THE UNIVERSITY

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar National Law University is situated in the Rajiv Gandhi Educational City, Rai, Sonapat where more than thirteen renowned educational Institutions and Universities have been established and are functional. The location provides a perfect positive and friendly environment for education besides overall development of students.

In this era of technology and globalization, we envisage a process of legal education by imparting value based, intellectually stimulating academic environment whereby our students are not only the leaders in various streams of legal profession but also develop proper aptitude to serve.

The University has firmly resolved to impart advanced legal education, practical legal skills and inter-disciplinary understanding, keeping in view the requirements of a just and equitable society. Our primary vision is to shape the legal education as an instrument to provide justice- Social, Economic and Political.

THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

(SDGs) were born at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro in 2012. The objective was to produce a set of universal goals that meet the urgent environmental, political and economic challenges facing our world.

The SDGs are a bold commitment to finish what we started, and tackle some of the more pressing challenges facing the world today. All 17 Goals are interconnect, meaning that success in one will have an effect on success for others.

Dealing with the threat of climate change impacts how we manage our fragile natural resources, achieving gender equality or better health helps eradicate poverty, and fostering peace and inclusive societies will reduce inequalities and help economies prosper. In short, this is the greatest chance we have to improve life for future generations.





DBRANLU 1ST NATIONAL E-YOUTH PARLIAMENT



DBRANLU 1ST NATIONAL E –YOUTH PARLIAMENT

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar National Law University is privileged to announce its 1st National E –Youth Parliament, 2020. This first virtual edition of Mock Parliament aims to provide students a platform to debate on issues of national importance and try their candour and erudite to work together while competing with students from all over India.

It gives a platform to all the aspirants to participate in this event, utilizing the Lockdown time to learn, Analyze, Energize and Inspire all to have positive attitude towards making the best out of the Pandemic, COVID -19.



OUR OBJECTIVES – ERUDIRE, CADOUR AND AMITY

- Providing a platform where students discuss social, political, economic and social issues while expressing their individuality and intellect.
- Accustom students with rules and regulations of state legislative bodies and Parliament which would not only help them in understanding their functioning but will also enable them to sharpen their communication skills.
- Providing a platform for students to learn teamwork and decision-making skills while learning from constructive criticism that will help them grow as individuals.
- To make it a rewarding, memorable, enjoyable and educating experience for everyone.





RULES AND REGULATIONS

ELIGIBILITY

1. Any student from recognized college, university and institution in India shall be eligible to participate.
2. There will be individual participation.
3. There is no limitation on the number of participations from one institution. (i.e. any number of students can participate from one institute).
4. Participants may use bilingual language during their speech.

REGISTRATION AND ALLOTMENT OF CONSTITUENCIES

1. The **registration is free** in order to promote free speech and to provide an equal platform to students around India in the harsh times of COVID-19.
2. The Registration shall be done by filling up an online Application form. The link for the same is <https://bit.ly/nypregister>
3. The Registration shall be deemed complete only when the Registration fee has been remitted successfully and the Application form is duly filled. The Fee details would have to be provided in the Application Form.
4. The participants have to fill three preferences for their constituencies in the form. The previous experience of Mock/ Youth Parliaments has to be mentioned in brief in the Registration form.
5. Constituencies would be allotted according to the previous experiences of each participant.
6. Participants should seek confirmation of their registration prior five days of the event.

Contact details:

Email: youthparliament2020@dbranlu.ac.in

Numbers: Prakriti – 849185744, Sehaj – 9988535482

Pranav – 9101099329, Saksham – 9871090393.



RULES OF E-YOUTH PARLIAMENT

1. The participants shall report for participation at the allotted time.
2. Formal dressing is required. However, it would be appreciated for wearing an attire similar to the politician of their constituency, carried in decent manner.
3. Proper Parliamentary process is followed for discussion. However, there will be Judges/ Executive Board members to judge the performance of their respective committees.
4. Participants creating any kind of indiscipline shall be disqualified on the discretion of the judges.
5. Participants thereby should adhere by the rules and regulations of the Event.
6. The authority to procedural changes during the virtual mock parliament shall rest with the judges and the Organizing Committee.



RULES OF PROCEDURE

CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

Article 99: Oath or affirmation by members

Every member of either House of Parliament shall, before taking his seat, make and subscribe before the President, or some person appointed in that behalf by him, an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule.

Article 100: Voting in Houses, power of Houses to act notwithstanding vacancies and quorum

- 1) Save as otherwise provided in the Constitution of India, all questions at any sitting of either House or joint sitting of the Houses shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and voting, other than the Speaker or person acting as Chairman or Speaker.

The Chairman or Speaker, or person acting as such, shall not vote in the first instance, but shall have and exercise a casting vote in the case of an equality of votes.

- 2) Either House of Parliament shall have power to act notwithstanding any vacancy in the membership thereof, and any proceedings in Parliament shall be valid notwithstanding that it is discovered subsequently that some person who was not entitled so to do sat or voted or otherwise took part in the proceedings.
- 3) Until Parliament by law otherwise provides, the quorum to constitute a meeting of either House of Parliament shall be one-tenth of the total number of members of the House.
- 4) If at any time during a meeting of a House there is no quorum, it shall be the duty of the Chairman or Speaker, or person acting as such, either to adjourn the House or to suspend the meeting until there is a quorum.



Article 105: Powers, Privileges, etc., of the Houses of Parliament and of the members and committees thereof

- 1) Subject to the provisions of the Constitution of India and to the rules and standing orders regulating the procedure of Parliament, there shall be freedom of speech in Parliament.
- 2) No member of Parliament shall be liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him in Parliament or any committee thereof, and no person shall be so liable in respect of the publication by or under the authority of either House of Parliament of any report, paper, votes or proceedings.
- 3) In other respects, the powers, privileges and immunities of each House of Parliament and of the members and the committees of each House, shall be such as may from time to time be defined by Parliament by law, and, until so defined, shall be those of that House and of its members and committees immediately before the coming into force of section 15 of the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act. 1978.
- 4) The provisions of clauses (1), (2) and (3) shall apply in relation to persons who by virtue of this Constitution have the right to speak in, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of, a House of Parliament or any committee thereof as they apply in relation to members of Parliament.

(Note: Students are informed that committees shall follow the same Rules of Procedure as given on the official government websites and while students may refer to those for any clarification, the Organising Committee and the Moderators reserve all rights interpret or change the ROP as per their discretion in case any argument arises.)



LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE

Article 107: Provisions as to introduction and passing of Bills

- 1) Subject to the provisions of articles 109 and 117 with respect to Money Bills and other financial Bills, a Bill may originate in either House of Parliament.
- 2) Subject to the provisions of articles 108 and 109, a Bill shall not be deemed to have been passed by the Houses of Parliament unless it has been agreed to by both Houses, either without amendment or with such amendments only as are agreed to by both Houses.
- 3) A Bill pending in Parliament shall not lapse by reason of the prorogation of the Houses.
- 4) A Bill pending in the Council of States which has not been passed by the House of the People shall not lapse on a dissolution of the House of the People.
- 5) A Bill which is pending in the House of the People, or which having been passed by the House of the People is pending in the Council of States, shall subject to the provisions of article 108, lapse on a dissolution of the House of the People.

Article 109: Special procedure in respect of Money Bills

- 1) A Money Bill shall not be introduced in the Council of States.
- 2) After a Money Bill has been passed by the House of the People it shall be transmitted to the Council of States for its recommendations and the Council of States shall within a period of fourteen days from the date of its receipt of the Bill return the Bill to the House of the People with its recommendations and the House of the People may thereupon either accept or reject all or any of the recommendations of the Council of States.
- 3) If the House of the People accepts any of the recommendations of the Council of States, the Money Bill shall be deemed to have been passed by both Houses with the amendments recommended by the Council of States and accepted by the House of the People.
- 4) If the House of the People does not accept any of the recommendations of the Council of States, the Money Bill shall be deemed to have been passed by



both Houses in the form in which it was passed by the House of the People without any of the amendments recommended by the Council of States.

- 5) If a Money Bill passed by the House of the People and transmitted to the Council of States for its recommendations is not returned to the House of the People within the said period of fourteen days, it shall be deemed to have been passed by both Houses at the expiration of the said period in the form in which it was passed by the House of the People.

Article 110: Definition of “Money Bills”

- 1) For the purpose of this Chapter, a Bill shall be deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following matters, namely: –
 - a. the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax;
 - b. the regulation of the borrowing of money or the giving of any guarantee by the Government of India or the amendment of the law with respect to any financial obligations undertaken or to be undertaken by the Government of India;
 - c. the custody of the Consolidated Fund or the Contingency Fund of India, the payment of moneys into or the withdrawal of moneys from any such Fund;
 - d. the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India;
 - e. the declaration of any expenditure to be expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India or the increasing of the amount of any such expenditure;
 - f. the receipt of money on account of the Consolidated Fund of India or the public account of India or the custody or issue of such money or the audit of the accounts of the Union or of a State; or
 - g. any matter incidental to any of the matters specified in sub-clause (a) to (f).
- 2) A Bill shall not be deemed to be a Money Bill by reason only that it provides for the imposition of fines or other pecuniary penalties, or for the demand or payment of fees for licenses or fees for services rendered, or by reason that it



provides for the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax by any local authority or body for local purposes.

- 3) If any question arises whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not, the decision of the Speaker of the House of the People thereon shall be final.
- 4) There shall be endorsed on every Money Bill when it is transmitted to the Council of States under article 109, and when it is presented to the President for assent under article 111, the certificate of the Speaker of the House of the People signed by him that it is a Money Bill.

Article 111: Assent to Bills

When a Bill has been passed by the Houses of Parliament, it shall be presented to the President, and the President shall declare either that he assents to the Bill, or that he withholds assent therefrom: Provided that the President may, as soon as possible after the presentation to him of a Bill for assent, return the Bill if it is not a Money Bill to the Houses with a message requesting that they will reconsider the Bill or any specified provisions thereof and, in particular, will consider the desirability of introducing any such amendments as he may recommend in his message, and when a Bill is so returned, the Houses shall reconsider the Bill accordingly, and if the Bill is passed again by the Houses with or without amendment and presented to the President for assent, the President shall not withhold assent therefrom.



GENERAL PROCEDURE

Article 118: Rules of procedure

- 1) Each House of Parliament may make rules for regulating, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, its procedure and the conduct of its business.
- 2) Until rules are made under clause (1), the rules of procedure and standing orders in force immediately before the commencement of this Constitution with respect to the Legislature of the Dominion of India shall have effect in relation to Parliament subject to such modifications and adaptations as may be made therein by the Chairman of the Council of States or the speaker of the House of the People, as the case may be.
- 3) The President, after consultation with the Chairman of the Council of States and the Speaker of the House of the People, may make rules as to the procedure with respect to joint sittings of, and communications between, the two Houses.
- 4) At a joint sitting of the two Houses the Speaker of the House of People, or in his absence such person as may be determined by rules of procedure made under clause (3), shall preside.

Article 119: Regulation by law of procedure in Parliament in relation to financial business

Parliament may, for the purpose of the timely completion of financial business, regulate by law the procedure of, and the conduct of business in, each House of Parliament in relation to any financial matter or to any Bill for the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India, and, if and so far as any provision of any law so made is inconsistent with any rule made by a House of Parliament under clause (1) of article 118 or with any rule or standing order having effect in relation to Parliament under clause (2) of that article, such provision shall prevail.



Article 120: Language to be used in Parliament

- 1) Notwithstanding anything in Part XVII, but subject to the provisions of article 348 business in Parliament shall be transacted in Hindi or in English:

Provided that the Chairman of the Council of States or Speaker of the House of the People, or person acting as such, as the case may be, may permit any member who cannot adequately express himself in Hindi or in English to address the House in his mother tongue.

- 2) Unless Parliament by law otherwise provides, this article shall, after the expiration of a period of fifteen years from the commencement of this Constitution, have effect as if the words "or in English" were omitted therefrom.

Article 121: Restriction on discussion in Parliament

No discussion shall take place in Parliament with respect of the conduct of any Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court in the discharge of his duties except upon a motion for presenting an address to the President praying for the removal of the Judge as herein after provided.



IMPORTANT TERMS

Adjournment: It means putting off till another time. It is either adjournment of the debate or adjournment of the house. Adjournment of the debate means postponement to the debate of a Motion/Resolution/ bill on which the house is then engaged. Such a motion is moved at any time during a debate. A motion for adjournment of the debate, if carried, postpones the decision of any question. Adjournment of the house means termination of the sitting of the house till the time appointed for the next sitting. It should be differentiated from prorogation and dissolution.

Agenda: It means the List of Business for a particular day. It contains items of business to be taken up by the house in the order in which they are listed.

Amendment: It means a change proposed in a motion or a Bill. Amendment can be proposed either by leaving out or adding certain words or both. Amendment to the Constitution can also be proposed, but a special majority is required to pass Constitutional Amendments.

Appropriation Bill: Money cannot be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India except under appropriation made by law. Appropriation Bill is a Bill passed annually for authorisation of the house for withdrawing money from the Consolidated Fund of India.

Bill: it is the draft of a legislative proposal. It is a draft of statute, which can become law only when it has received the approval of a parliament and assent of the president. A bill consists of the title, a preamble and various clauses (sub-divisions of a Bill).

Budget: It is an annual financial statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government in respect of a financial year. The Budget or the annual financial statement is presented before the house in two parts, namely the Railway budget and the General budget.

Calling Attention Notice: A Calling Attention Notice is given by a member to call the attention of a Minister to a matter of urgent public importance.



Casting Vote: In case equal number of votes have been cast both in favour and against any matter (viz. Bill, motion, etc.) the Speaker may cast a vote to decide the matter. Such a vote is called the casting vote.

Caveat: a warning or proviso of specific stipulations, conditions, or limitations: there are a number of caveats which concern the validity of the assessment results.

Closure: At any time during the discussion of a motion a member can move for closure which brings the debate to a close. The motion "That the question be now put" is put by the Speaker. If the motion "That the question be now put" is carried, the matter is immediately decided without any further debate.

Committees: The Parliament has to transact a great deal of business. Since it does not have sufficient time, it transacts this business through various committees. The committees are appointed to deal with such items of business as require expert knowledge and detailed discussion.

Contempt of the House: It means any act or omission which obstructs the House in the performance of its functions. For example, if a person disobeys an order to attend a committee, he is liable to be punished for contempt of the house. The person who has committed contempt of the house may apologise and it is up to the House to accept it and let him go. If the house decided to punish him, a motion has to be moved and in the motion the period of imprisonment and the place or jail where the contemner is to be placed, are mentioned. In case the offence is not serious, the person concerned may be called to the bar of the House. He may be then reprimanded or admonished by the Speaker. Contempt of the House may be distinguished from a breach of privilege. A breach of privilege is an offence against a specific privilege of Parliament while contempt of the House is an offence amounting to an obstruction in the proceedings of the house. All breaches of privilege are contempt of the House. It is possible that a person may be guilty of a contempt of the house, but he may not have violated any specific privilege of the members.

Finance Bill: It means the Bill which is introduced each year to give effect to the financial proposals of the Government. It is a Bill to impose or alter taxes.



Financial Bills: Financial Bills are of two categories. Money bills fall in the first category. They can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha. Bills of the second category are different from Money bills. They contain proposals involving incidental expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India. They may be introduced in either house.

Money Bill: A Money Bill contains provisions dealing with all or any of the matters specified in the Constitutions of India. Some of these matters are the impositions or abolition of any tax, and the payment of money into or the withdrawal of money from the Consolidated Fund or the Consolidated Fund of India. A Money Bill cannot be introduced in the Rajya Sabha.

Joint Sitting: Whenever there is an agreement between the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on a Bill, other than a Money Bill, the President may summon them to meet in a Joint Sitting. The Speaker presides at a Joint Sitting.

Law: Law is a body of rules given in an Act which in the form a Bill has been duly passed by the two Houses and assented to by the President. It is binding on every citizen and the courts are bound to apply it. The term 'law' covers any rule, regulation, bye-law or sub-rule made by a subordinate authority under delegated powers.

Leader of the House: He is an important functionary and exercises direct influence on the course of business. The Prime Minister who is the Leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha, usually functions as the Leader of the House in the Lok Sabha.

Leader of the Opposition: Generally, the leader of the largest recognised Opposition party having at least one-tenth membership in the house is recognised as Leader of the Opposition. The Leader of the Opposition is the official spokesman of the Opposition in the House. In India he/ she has been granted the same status as that of cabinet Minister.

Motion: It means a proposal submitted to the House for its consideration and decision. When the House votes a motion, the motion becomes the opinion or the will of the whole House.



M.P.: It means Members of Parliament. Members of Parliament can use the abbreviation 'M.P.' after their names.

Ordinance: An Ordinance can be issued by the President in exercise or the powers vested in him by Article 123 of the Constitution, when the Parliament is not in session. Such as ordinance has the same force and effect as an Act of Parliament. Parliamentary privileges: It means the powers other than legislative, possessed by both the Houses and their members. Without these privileges the members cannot discharge their functions. Examples freedom of speech and freedom from arrest during sessions.

Point of Information: It means a point of question asked to the speaker after his speech.

Point of Order: It means a point relating to the interpretation or enforcement of the Rules of Procedure or such Articles of the Indian Constitution as regulate the business of the House. A point of order is raised in the House for the attention and decision of the Chair. It can also be raised on a matter relating to the maintenance of decency and decorum of the House.

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry: When the floor is open, a delegate may rise to a Point of Inquiry to ask the Chair a question regarding the rules of procedure. A Point of Inquiry may never interrupt a speaker.

Question: The Parliamentary Question is an effective technique by which a member can elicit authentic and concrete information on programmes, policies and performance of the government.

Question Hour: The first hour of sitting of the House each day is the Question Hour during which members ask questions and the Ministers answer them. In the Lok Sabha it is from 11 a.m. to 12 noon.

Starred Question: A member who desires an oral answer to his question on the floor of the house is required to distinguish it by an asterisk and therefore such a question is known as Starred Question.

Unstarred Question: It is question which does not call for oral answer. Unstarred Questions are listed for written answers which are laid on the Table of the House.



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Quorum: It means the minimum number of members required to be present at a sitting of the House. The quorum to constitute a sitting of the Lok Sabha is one-tenth of the total number of members of the House.

Readings: There are three Readings or stages through which a bill passes. The First Reading means a motion for leave to introduce a Bill. The Second Reading consists of discussion of the principles of the Bill and also its clause-by-clause consideration. The Third Reading means discussion on the motion that the Bill be passed.

Session: it is the period from the day the Parliament begins its first sitting to the day the Parliament is prorogued.

Whip: In the parliamentary form of Government, a party has inside Parliament a number of officials known as Whips. The main duty of the Whips is to ensure attendance of the members at the time of important decisions. The Whips form a link between the top leadership and the ordinary members.
