



THAKUR RAMNARAYAN COLLEGE OF LAW

LEX COMMUNIQUE 2024

NATIONAL YOUTH SUMMIT

LEX Communique
a new beginning...

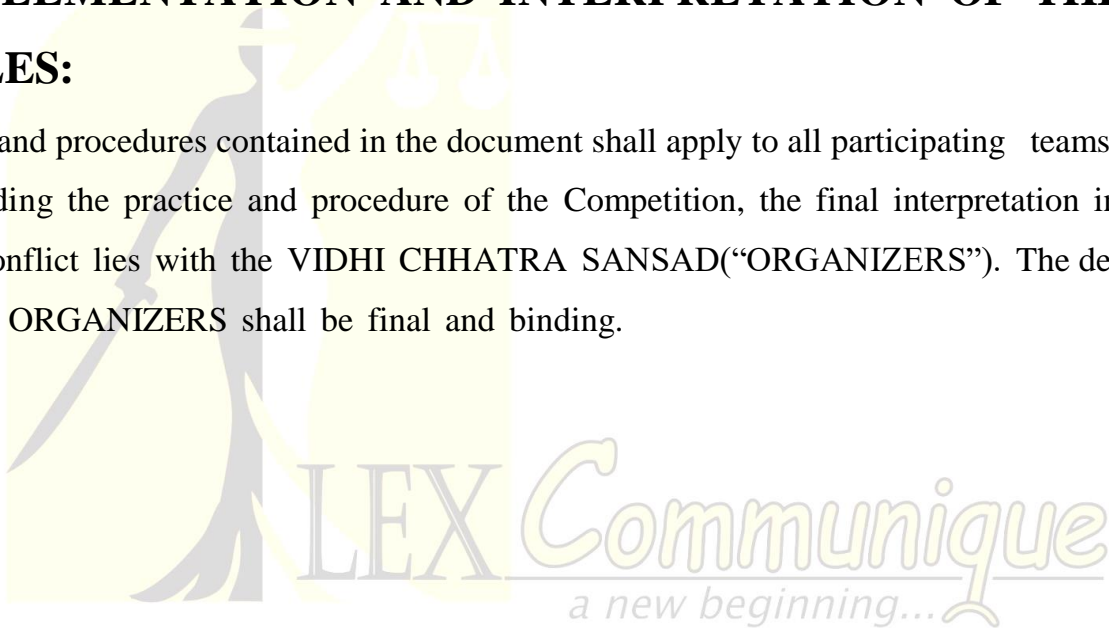
RULES AND REGULATIONS

ABOUT NATIONAL YOUTH SUMMIT

The "LEX COMMUNIQUE'S - NATIONAL YOUTH SUMMIT" is an educational event that simulates the Indian Parliament and Model United Nations, engaging youth in constructive discussions about current affairs, national and international relations, diplomacy, and relevant agendas. Participants, representing diverse backgrounds and disciplines, collaborate to propose innovative solutions while fostering creativity, open dialogue, and the exploration of new ideas. This summit empowers young minds to challenge norms, encourage cooperation, and generate impactful solutions. Essentially, it provides a platform for the next generation of leaders and innovators to address complex challenges, celebrating the potential for positive change among the youth.

IMPLEMENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF THE RULES:

Rules and procedures contained in the document shall apply to all participating teams. Regarding the practice and procedure of the Competition, the final interpretation in case of any conflict lies with the VIDHI CHHATRA SANSAD("ORGANIZERS"). The decision of the ORGANIZERS shall be final and binding.



Eligibility:

1. Students pursuing their undergraduate course from any recognized college/ university are eligible to participate in the competition.
2. A minimum of 1 participant from each college can participate in this event.
3. A team of 7 members will be considered as a delegation.

Date & Venue:

The said competition will be held from 8th March, 2024 to 10th March, 2024 at Thakur Ramnarayan College of Law, S.V. Road, Dahisar East, Mumbai - 400068

Committees:

1. LOK SABHA- Discussion and deliberation on new procedural laws

*Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita Bill, 2023

*Bharatiya Sakshya Bill, 2023

*Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023

2. AIPPM - Deliberation on Indian Foreign Policy with special emphasis on establishing Economic & Strategic relations with other countries

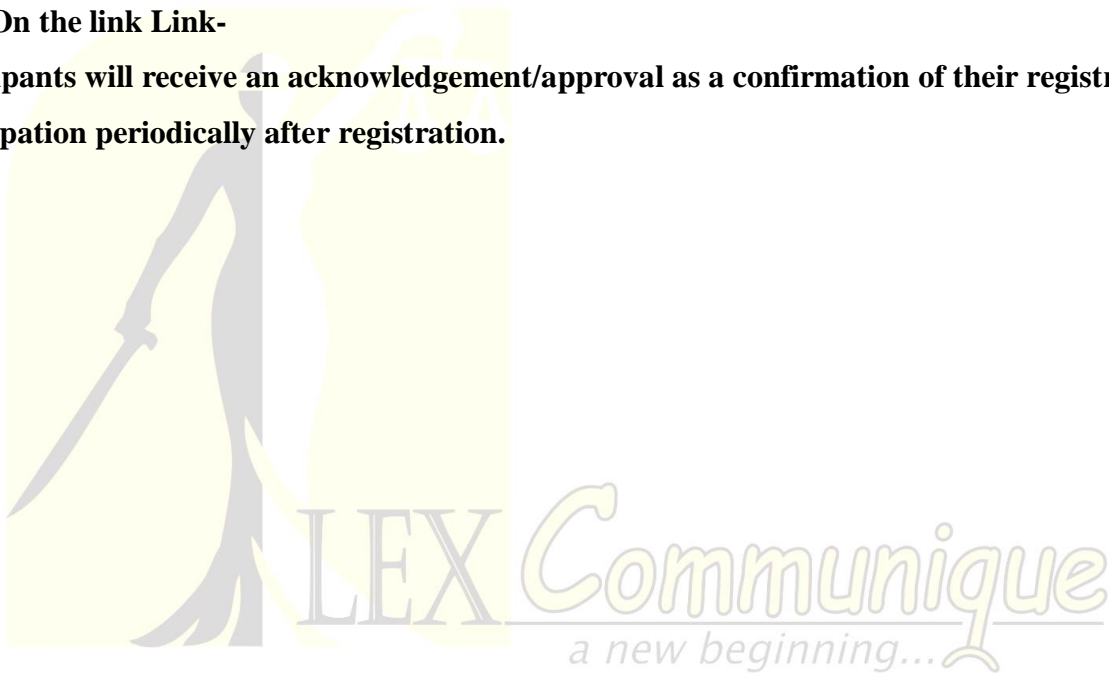
3. UNSC – Discussion and deliberation on Addressing Sustainable Solutions for the Israel-Palestine Conflict

NOTE- Background guide will be provided to the participants 10 days prior to the event.

REGISTRATION:

1. Each institution must, first, provisionally register itself for the Competition by sending an Official Provisional Registration mail to lexcommunique@trcl.org.in by 1st February 2024.
2. Only upon the confirmation of the provisional registration by the organizers, the delegates shall complete the further registration process by filling and uploading the following attached documents:
 - Registration form
 - Approval letter
 - Scanned ID Cards
 - Screenshot of the payment
 - On the link [Link-](#)

Participants will receive an acknowledgement/approval as a confirmation of their registration & participation periodically after registration.



REGISTRATION FEES:

The registration process has been divided into 2 slots:

- **Early bird offer: 7000/- (Registration amount for College Delegation) Valid till 30th January, 2024.**
- **1200/- will be the registration fees for Individual Delegate.**
- **Regular fee: 9000/- (Registration amount for the College Delegation) Valid till 10th February, 2024.**
- **1500/- will be the registration fees for Individual Delegate.**
- **Accommodation Charges: Rs. 2000/- per person**
- **The Registration fees shall be accepted through online transactions.**

Bank Details for RTGS/NEFT

Name of the Account: Lex Communique

Bank name: Indian Bank

Branch: Kandivali (EAST)

A/c. No.: 6701666981

IFSC Code: IDIB000K161



AWARDS

Best Delegate	<i>Cash Prize+ Trophy+ Certificate (For Lok Sabha, AIPPM, UNSC individually)</i>
High Commendation	<i>Cash Prize+ Trophy+ Certificate (For Lok Sabha, AIPPM, UNSC individually)</i>
Special Mention	<i>Cash Prize+ Trophy+ Certificate (For Lok Sabha, AIPPM, UNSC individually)</i>
Best Delegation	<i>Cash Prize+ Trophy+ Certificate (only among the college sending 5 delegates)</i>
Participation	<i>Certificates</i>



Rules of Procedure of the Security Council

Rule Priority and Procedure. The rules contained in this handbook are the official rules of procedure of Model United Nations and will be used for all Security Council sessions. These rules take precedence over any other set of rules. In the case of any conflict the decision of the “NATIONAL YOUTH SUMMIT” will be binding over all the participants.

1. ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL RULES

1.1 The Secretariat. The Secretariat consists of the volunteer staff and students of Thakur Ramnarayan College of Law.

1.2 Quorum. In the Security Council a quorum is made up of all member delegations; to begin a Council session all members must be present,

- The Secretariat reserves the right to adjust the quorum as it deems necessary.

1.3 Security Council Officers. The Secretariat shall appoint the President and Vice President of the Security Council, and shall select any other positions necessary to help conduct the sessions of National Youth Summit.

1.4 General Authority of the Security Council President. The Security Council President shall be the chairperson at all Council sessions. In addition to exercising such authority conferred upon the President elsewhere in these rules, the President shall have the authority to:

- Declare the opening and closing of each session,
- Ensure the observance of the rules,
- Direct the discussions of the Council, and accord the right to speak,
- Advise the Council on methods of procedure that will enable the body to accomplish its goals,
- Rule on Procedural Points and motions, and subject to these rules, shall have complete control of the proceedings of the Council and the maintenance of order at its meetings, During the course of the session the President may propose:
 - Limits on Debate, Closure of Debate, Enter Consultative Session and Suspension and Adjournment of the Meeting,

1.5 Absence of Council President. If the Council President should find it necessary to be absent during any part of a Council session, he/she will designate an individual, normally the Vice President, to chair the Council session and assume authority.

1.6 Attendance at Security Council Sessions. Each Security Council member delegation assumes The responsibility to be present at each Council session.

1.7 Emergency Council Sessions. Emergency Security Council Sessions may be called by the Secretariat at any time international conflicts require immediate Council attention, as established in the Charter of the United Nations.

1.8 Informal Session. The Council may choose to suspend its rules and enter an informal session if the members determine that this process will better facilitate the discussion of a particular issue, The motion to move into an informal session must include the amount of time that such a session is to be in effect,

- The Council will move immediately into a formal session at the conclusion of discussions on the informal topic.

1.10 Provisional Agenda. The Secretariat shall distribute a provisional agenda to all delegations prior to the start of the Conference,

- This agenda provides the Council with topics that are the basis for its deliberations, but in no way limits the Council's topics

1.11 Daily Order of Consideration of Agenda Topics. The Council will establish the daily order of consideration of agenda topics at the start of each daily session. Once established, this will become the working agenda for the duration of that day,

- Agenda topics will be discussed in the order in which they appear on the working agenda.

1.12 Participation by Non-Council Member Nations and International Organizations. When an issue before the Security Council involves a non-Council UN member nation or observer, the Council may request that the delegation be represented during Council Sessions in which the issue is being discussed,

- To do this a Council delegation must move that the nation is Party to the Dispute.
- A delegation that has been requested to attend Council sessions will usually be given debating privileges; this would allow the delegation to be recognized by the President during debate. A delegation requested to attend a Council session, but not given debating privileges, will be subject to a question and answer period monitored by the President and conducted by the Council as a whole, If the Security Council, when discussing any issue, finds it necessary to have present a Representative of a non-UN member nation, an international organization, or any other persons whom it considers competent for the purpose, it may request one by means of party to the dispute. A Representatives will be made available to the Council in a timely fashion
- These Representatives may not be given debating privileges, but will be subject to a question

and answer period

- The Secretariat will assume full responsibility to certify Representative credentials prior to their appearance before the Council.

1.13 Security Council Priority Relating to Issues Concerning the Maintenance of International Peace and Security. The Security Council, as established in the United Nations Charter, shall have priority over the General Assembly on issues that pertain to the maintenance of international peace and security,

- Issues of this type, while under discussion in the Security Council, shall be seized from General Assembly action,
- Accordingly, any General Assembly resolution pertaining to a seized issue cannot be put to a final vote until the Security Council has completed its deliberations on the subject,
- General Assembly resolutions that deal with a seized issue may be discussed and amended, but no final vote on the resolution may be taken.

The Security Council will be considered to have completed its deliberations on a seized issue once a resolution on the subject has been put to a vote and the topic closed, or after a two hour time period has elapsed since the Security Council last considered any aspect of the topic. The Council may also remain actively seized on any issue, thus preventing General Assembly action until further Security Council action is taken. Throughout the General Assembly, Representatives will be kept informed by the Secretary General of any seized issues.

2. GENERAL RULES

2.1 Statements by the Secretariat. The Secretary General, or any member of the Secretariat, may make verbal or written statements to the Security Council at any time.

2.2 Diplomatic Courtesy. Representatives must accord diplomatic courtesy, to all other Representatives and Secretariat members, at all times

- Any Representative or visitor who, after being advised by the President, persists in an obvious attempt to divert the meeting from its intended purpose, or who otherwise attempts to disrupt the proceeding, shall be subject to disciplinary action and expulsion from the Council by the President,
- The Secretariat reserves the right to expel any delegation from the Conference.
- Decisions of the President on diplomatic courtesy are not appealable.

2.3 Speeches. No Representative may address the Council without previously obtaining the permission of the President

- The President shall call upon delegations in the order in which they signify their desire to speak
- Speakers must keep their remarks germane to the subject under discussion
- A time limit may be established for speeches

- Representatives, at the conclusion of a substantive speech, will be allowed, if they are willing, to answer questions concerning their speech. A delegation that desires to ask a question should signify by raising a Point of Inquiry. All questions and replies are made through the President or the Deputy-President,

- A speaker who desires to make a motion may do so after their speech and questioning, but prior to yielding the floor. By making a motion the speaker yields the floor.

- Motions may not be made from; Points of Order , Information or Inquiry.

2.4 Recognition of Speakers. Delegations wishing to speak on an item before the body will signify by raising their placards

- The exception to this rule occurs on any Point of Order, Personal Privilege, or Inquiry, at which time a Representative should raise their placard and call out "Point of ____" to the President.

- Points will be recognized in the order of their priority

- Speakers will be recognized in a fair and orderly manner

2.5 Right of Reply. The President may accord a right of reply to any Representative if a speech by another Representative contains unusual or extraordinary language clearly insulting to personal or national dignity,

- The decision(s) of the President on a Right of Reply is not subject to appeal.

- The President may limit the time for reply.

- There shall be no reply to a reply.

2.6 Withdrawal of Motions. A motion may be withdrawn by its proposer at any time before voting on it has begun, provided the motion has not been amended,

- Seconds to a motion may also be withdrawn,

- A withdrawn motion or second may be reintroduced or sponsored, either verbally or in writing, by any other delegation.

2.7 Dilatory Motions. The President may rule out of order any motion repeating or closely approximating a recent previous motion on which the Council has already rendered an opinion,

- This ruling is not subject to appeal.

3. RESOLUTIONS, AMENDMENTS & STATEMENTS

3.1 Resolutions. A resolution is a proposal consisting of at least 3 preambulatory and 5 operative clause,

- These resolutions will be approved if they are legible, organized in content and flow, and in the proper format,

- Once approved, resolutions will be distributed in a timely fashion to all Security Council

delegations, A resolution that has been distributed may be proposed when the council considers the agenda topic that is the subject of the resolution,

- All proposed resolutions on an agenda topic may be debated concurrently,
- The resolutions will be voted on upon closure of debate.

3.2 Definition of Amendments. An amendment to a resolution is a written motion that adds to, deletes from, or revises any part of the resolution.

3.3 Amendments. All amendments must be submitted on an official amendment form to the Vice President for approval,

- Amendments will be approved if they are legible, organized in content and flow, and in the proper format, One or more amendments, on any resolution which is on the floor, may be considered at the same time, An amendment will be considered "friendly" if all sponsors of the resolution are also sponsors or seconding signatures to the amendment,
- A friendly amendment becomes part of a resolution upon receipt by the President,
- The President shall announce the acceptance of a friendly amendment on the first opportunity at which no speaker has the floor,
- No vote is required to add a friendly amendment to a resolution.

4. VOTING

4.1 Voting Rights. Each Security Council member delegation is accorded one vote,

- No Representative/delegation may cast a vote on behalf of another country.

4.2 Votes Required for Passage. Unless otherwise specified in these rules, decisions in the Council require nine (9) affirmative votes for passage.

4.3 Adoption by Consensus. The adoption of amendments and resolutions by consensus is desirable when it contributes to the effective and lasting settlement of differences, thus strengthening the authority of the United Nations

- Any Representative may request the adoption of an amendment or resolution by consensus at any time after it has been approved by the President
- The President shall ask whether there is any objection to a consensus.
- If there is no objection, the proposal is approved by consensus,
- If any Representative objects to consensus, voting shall occur as otherwise stated in these rules.

4.4 Method of Voting. The Council shall ordinarily vote on motions by a show of raised placards. Unless adopted by consensus, votes on substantive issues will be taken by roll-call,

- Roll shall be called in English alphabetical order beginning with a nation selected at random by the Vice President
- Representatives shall reply "yes", "no", "abstain" or "abstain from the order of voting",
- The President may grant a roll-call vote on items other than substantive issues.
- The decision to grant such a request is not subject to appeal.

4.5 Conduct During Voting. Immediately prior to a vote the President shall describe to the Council the proposal to be voted on, and shall explain the consequences of a "yes" or a "no" vote. Voting shall begin upon the President's declaration "we are in voting procedure", and end when the results of the vote are announced

- Once in voting procedure, no Representative shall interrupt the voting except on a Point of Order or Information concerning the actual conduct of the vote
- Following Closure of Debate, and prior to entering voting procedure, the President shall pause briefly to allow delegations the opportunity to make any relevant motions.
- Relevant motions prior to a vote include: Suspension of the Meeting, Adjournment of the Meeting , Enter Consultative Session, Division of the Question or Adoption by Consensus.

4.6 Rights of Explanation. Rights of explanation are permitted on all substantive votes after voting. Rights of explanation may be limited in time by the President.

4.7 Voting on Amendments. A motion for Closure of Debate on an amendment is in order at any time the amendment is under consideration by the Council

- If the motion for closure passes, the amendment will be put to an immediate vote

4.8 Voting on Resolutions. A motion for Closure of Debate on a resolution is in order at any time the resolution is under consideration by the Council

- All resolutions being considered under an agenda topic will be put to a vote when a motion for closure of debate on that resolution passes

4.9 Consent of the Five Permanent Members. As established in the Charter of the United Nations, each of the five Permanent Members; China, France, Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States, shall have the right to veto any substantive matter which comes to a vote before the Security Council,

- A "no" vote by any Permanent Member, along with nine affirmative votes by other Council members, shall constitute a veto and cause the motion to fail.

5. POINTS OF PROCEDURE IN ORDER OF PRIORITY

5.1 Point of Order. During the discussion of any matter, a Representative may rise to a Point of

Order if he/she believes that the Council is proceeding in a manner contrary to these rules,

- The Representative will be immediately recognized if no speaker has the floor by the President and the point ruled on,
- A Representative rising to a Point of Order may not speak substantively on any matter,
- If a Representative's ability to participate in the Council's deliberations is impaired for any reason related to the Council's physical environment, the Representative may rise to a Point of Personal Privilege,
- A Point of Order may not interrupt a speaker.

5.2 Point of Information to the Chair. A Point of Information to the Chair is raised to the President if a Representative wishes to obtain a clarification of procedure or a statement of the matters before the Council,

- Representatives may not interrupt a speaker on a Point of Information.

5.3 Point of Information. During substantive debate, a Representative may question a speaker by rising to a Point of Information,

- Questions must be directed through the President and may be made only after the speaker has concluded his/her remarks, but before he/she has yielded the floor,
- Representatives may not interrupt a speaker on a point of inquiry,

6. MOTIONS IN ORDER OF PRIORITY

6.1 Motion to move to voting procedures. A motion to move to voting procedures is in order at any time during the discussion of an amendment or resolution. The effect of this motion is to bring the issue under discussion to an immediate vote,

- This motion is not subject to open debate and may not interrupt a speaker. However, if there is an objection, the motion is denied,
- Representatives should specify what the motion for closure applies to; an amendment or a resolution, At the conclusion of voting procedure, the resolution or amendment being voted on is removed from consideration for future discussions, regardless of whether it passes or fails. Debate then continues on the current topic under discussion.

6.2 Appealing a Decision of the Chair. A motion to appeal the Chair's decision is in order in effort to change the Chair's decision.

6.3 Enter Informal Session. A motion to enter informal session is in order at any time.

- Such a motion will be decided on by the President or Deputy President,
- The motion should specify a length of time for the informal session.
- This can be set to a specific time, or based on the discussion of a specific amendment, or resolution.

6.4 Limits on Debate. A motion to limit or extend the time allotted to each delegation, or limit the number of times each delegation can speak on a proposal, is in order at any time. Such a motion will be decided on by the President or Deputy President.

- This motion is subject to open debate and may not interrupt a speaker. Upon closure of the open debate period, the motion shall then be put to a vote, A motion to limit the time of debate a resolution, or amendment is also in order.

6.5 Division of the Question. A motion to divide the question, proposing that clauses in an amendment or resolution be voted on separately, is in order at any time prior to entering into voting procedure on the amendment or resolution,

- This motion is subject to open debate and may not interrupt a speaker. Upon closure of the open debate period, the motion shall then be put to a vote,
- No debate or vote is necessary if the sponsor(s) of the resolution does not object to the division, If a resolution has been previously amended, any Council member may object to division and require a vote, The first motion for division to pass shall determine the order in which the amendment/ resolution is voted on. Those clauses of the amendment/resolution which are approved shall then be put to a vote as a whole,
- If division causes a resolution to no longer be in proper format, the proposal as a whole is rejected.

6.6 Party to the Dispute. When the Security Council discusses a topic/issue that involves a nation or international organization not represented on the Council, it may request a Representative by moving Party to the Dispute,

- This motion is subject to open debate and may not interrupt a speaker. Upon closure of the open debate period, the motion shall then be put to a vote,
- The motion must state the nation(s) or organization(s) whose Representative is desired and, if a nation, whether debating privileges are to be granted,
- If debating privileges are not granted, a formal "question and answer" period may be instituted by the President, for the purposes of questioning the Representative on the issue(s) at hand.

Rules of Procedure of Lok Sabha

1. SEATING ARRANGEMENT

The lay-out of the Chamber of the National Youth Summit should resemble as far as possible the lay-out of the Chamber of Lok Sabha.

- Ruling party to sit on the right side of the chair.
- Opposition and other alliances to sit on the left side of the chair
- Both sides are more or less equal in numbers.

2. LANGUAGE

- Both English and Hindi are allowed in all the committees.
- Only 1 particular use of language while debating i.e. during one speech, no 'Hinglish' allowed.

3. There are scores of items of business which are taken up by the Lok Sabha for discussion and decision. The order, in which these items will be taken up at the NYS, is as follows:

- National Anthem
- Oath or affirmation
- Obituary references
- Statements from the members
- Discussion Hour
- Question hour
- Zero Hour
- Bills to be introduced – Legislative business
- Voting

a) OATH OR AFFIRMATION

A newly elected member of the House is required to make an Oath or affirmation at the commencement of a sitting of the House.

The prescribed form of Oath or affirmation is:

"I , having been elected (or nominated) a member of (Youth Parliament) House of the People do swear in the name of God/solemnly affirm that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established, that I will uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India and that I will faithfully discharge the duty upon which I am about to enter."

b) OBITUARY REFERENCES

Obituary references can be made in the House to a deceased member of the House or a distinguished person of national or international repute. The Speaker rises from his/her seat and announces the sad demise of the departed person.

Thereafter the Prime Minister associates himself/herself with the sentiments expressed by the Speaker and pays tribute to the memory of the departed soul. The leaders of all prominent parties and groups follow the Prime Minister and pay suitable tributes. However, in the case of the death of an ex-member of the House, the general practice now is that the obituary references are made only by the Speaker.

Thereafter, the House stands and observes two minutes of silence as a mark of respect to the departed soul. The Speaker then directs the Secretary-General to convey the condolences of the House to the bereaved family.

c) STATEMENTS FROM THE MEMBERS

After establishing a quorum, the speaker will ask for statements from the members. The leader of the house is the default first the speaker and the leader of the opposition is the default last speaker. However they may pass on their chance to speak to whoever they wish to. The speakers will be chosen by the discretion of the chair when the MPs are asked for statements.

The maximum time allowed to make statements is two minutes. Agendas for discussion hour (explained in the next section) are allowed to be sent once the first two speakers have given their statements.

Note: All the points (described later) including the points of information are allowed during this time.

d) DISCUSSION HOUR

A discussion hour is the time allotted (maximum half hours) for the discussion on a sub-agenda which the members feel should be discussed in front of the house. The total time of all the discussion shall be an hour. All agendas for discussion hour are supposed to be sent prior to the commencement of discussion hour. Agendas for discussion hour are allowed to be sent once the first two speakers have given their opening statements. The process of putting up agendas for a discussion is in writing and follows the given format:

Name of the constituency Topic of the discussion

Total Duration (not to exceed 30 minutes)

Individual Speaker Time (not to exceed 60 seconds) The speaker shall keep the agendas in chronological order and first put the agenda to vote which is received first on the dais.

The chairperson may withdraw any agenda he/she feels has no relation to the agenda. However he/she has to notify the particular MP of the same on which the MP is allowed to send a chit explaining why the agenda should not be withdrawn.

- On receiving the agenda, the speaker will ask for seconds. An agenda requires 1/5th support of the house to enable it to be put to vote.
- On receiving required seconds the speaker and his subordinates will put the agenda to vote and the result is decided by a simple majority of placard vote.
- An extension to a discussion hour may be obtained if the total time does not exceed 30 minutes.

Note: All points except points of information are allowed in the discussion hour.

e) QUESTION HOUR

The question has been defined as an instrument by which a member can elicit information on any matter of public importance. This part of sitting is devoted to oral questions commonly known as starred questions. Therefore, the question hour is the most popular item of the agenda in the Youth Parliament. It is the most interesting item not only for the members of the House but also for the audience. There are two kinds of questions questions and unstarred questions. A member who desires an oral answer to his/her questions distinguishes it by an asterisk. The starred questions are those questions which are desired to be answered orally.

The unstarred questions are meant for written answers which are placed on the Table of the House. Any member may, with the permission of the Speaker, put a supplementary question for the purpose of elucidating further information on any matter regarding which an answer has been given and if the member does not regard the answer a complete one. However, in the Youth Parliament only starred questions and their supplementary questions should be included. A question is primarily asked for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public importance. Questions that contain arguments, inferences or defamatory statements or otherwise refer to the character or conduct of any person except in his official or public capacity are not admitted. Questions which are in substance repetitions of those that have been answered previously or in regard to which information is available in accessible documents or in ordinary works of reference are also not admitted. Besides, if the subject matter of a question is pending for judgment before any court of law or any other tribunal or body set up under law or is under consideration before a Parliamentary Committee, the same is not permitted to be asked. Questions making discourteous references to foreign countries with which India has friendly relations are disallowed. Similarly, questions raising larger issues of policy are not allowed for it is not possible to enunciate policies within the limited compass of an answer to a question. Questions containing more than 150 words or relating to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government of India are not admitted. Questions going into minor details of administration and day-to-day working of the

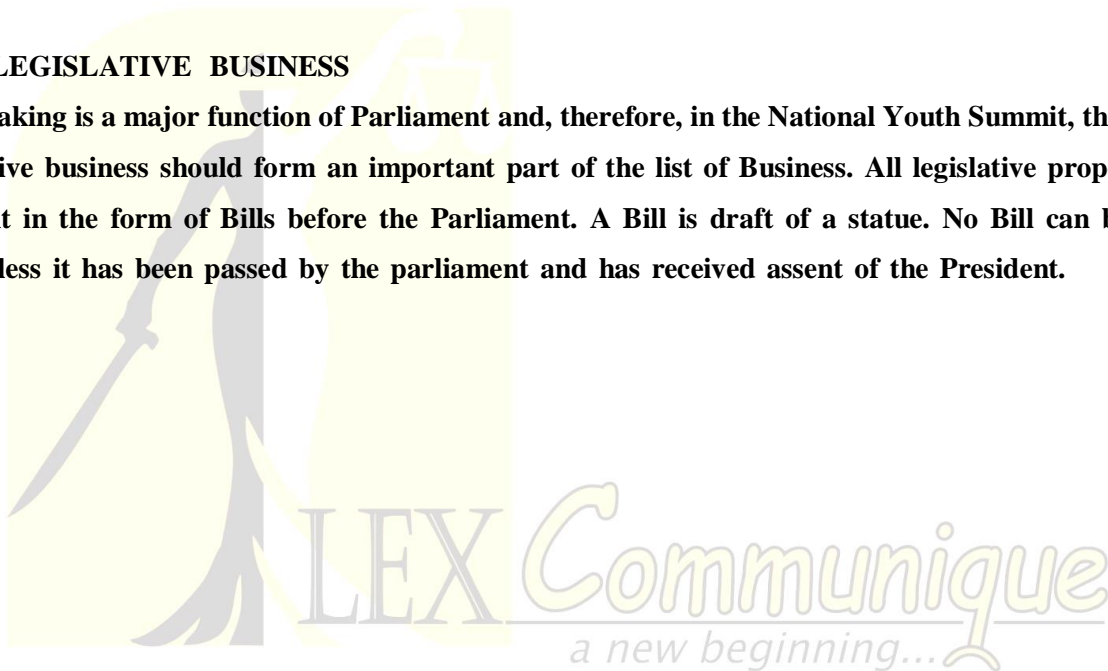
Government or Organisations are also not admitted. The Speaker shall decide whether a question, or a part thereof, is or is not admissible under these rules and may disallow any question, or a part thereof, when in his opinion it is an abuse of the right of questioning or is calculated to obstruct or prejudicially affect the procedure of the House or is in contravention of these rules.

f) ZERO HOUR

Members wishing to raise matters during the ,Zero Hour' need to give notice to the Speaker prior to the start of the daily session. The notice should clearly state the subjects they want to raise. The Speaker is the final authority who can either reject or accept such a request. Only 20 matters are allowed to be raised during the Zero Hour. The total time allocated for Zero Hour is 30 minutes wherein a member gets three minutes to raise the issue. Zero Hour has come to be known as an important 'device to air grievances and reaffirm Parliament's role as a platform for debate.

g) LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

Law making is a major function of Parliament and, therefore, in the National Youth Summit, the legislative business should form an important part of the list of Business. All legislative proposals are brought in the form of Bills before the Parliament. A Bill is draft of a statue. No Bill can become a law unless it has been passed by the parliament and has received assent of the President.



Rules of procedure of AIPPM

1. Procedural Construct:

- Members have the liberty to speak either in English or Hindi However, all documentation will be only in English. • Ethnic wear is recommended on all days of the meeting though formal western attire may be worn.
- At the beginning of each session, the executive board calls committee members in English alphabetical order to state their attendance with a clear present.
- It is mandatory for all committee members to vote.
- All the Committee members will be invited to give their Introductory Statements. The default time period, for the same will be 90 seconds. A motion to extend the time period will not be in order. Committee members are expected to list out their current Line of Policy and that of their political party, towards the Agenda at hand. The member, granted the right to deliver the Introductory Statement, may yield after his/her speech in one of the three ways:
 - Yield to Comments Such a yield can be used to invite comments from other fellow members, on the Line of Policy, presented by the speaking member.
 - Yield to Points of Information/Questions .The Executive Board, who has the right to call to order any member whose question is rhetorical and/or not designated to elicit information, may select questioners. Follow-up will be allowed only at the discretion of the Executive Board.
 - Yield to the Chair, such a yield should be made if the Committee member does not wish to yield to questions/comments by other members. The Chair will then invite the next speaker, for delivering the Introductory Statement. Members must declare any yield by the conclusion of his or her speech. If the time runs out, the Chair will simply move to the next speaker

2. Subject Discussions:

Once the Introductory Statements have been successfully delivered, the floor shall be made open for motions, leading to Formal Discussions called Subject Discussions. This shall be used by the Committee members to debate/discuss specific subtopics under the broader agenda, subject to stipulated time limits and the strict moderation of the delegate who raised the subject discussion.

Every proposal for a subject discussion must be accompanied by the specification of the Topic to be discussed under the slot, framed concisely and holistically. Every speech made during a Subject Discussion will be subject to a specific time limit, not exceeding 90 seconds, which is to be specified by the Member proposing the motion. Speeches made during the Subject Discussions are NOT open to questions or comments by other committee members. Committee members are requested to behave in a parliamentary way, and show of disagreement should be kept at a minimum.

3. Establishing the Sessions:

These sessions can be established by proposing a motion to establish a particular session, which will be followed by a vote. The motion should be able to secure a simple majority.

4. Public Session:

In order to discuss various sections of the agenda, a separate time frame is allotted for the members to put their views on the floor of the house. A public session can be of 15-30 minutes but the individual speaker's time will remain 60 seconds. Everything in a public session is in the public domain and is in the presence of the media.

When the committee is in public session, every word that is spoken shall be enshrined in public record and hence might be subjected to public critique. Media and outside observers will be present during public sessions

5. Private Session:

Private session is of two types: Moderated and Unmoderated. When the committee deems fit, it may motion for a private session. All exchanges in private sessions shall not be put on record and will be privileged and confidential. Outside observers and media personnel shall not be permitted. It is during these sessions that members may discuss the "less savory" aspects of political functioning. This is to provide a protected forum for the members to consider political realities.

Guidelines regarding the use of unparliamentary language would be communicated in the meeting itself. A Private Session has a time cap of 15 minutes which can be extended by five more minutes only by the discretion of the chair. In no case can the Private Session extend by more than 20 Minutes. Members cannot refer to anything that might have been said/done during the private sessions in public debate. If this cardinal rule is violated, it may lead to immediate suspension or in extreme cases, expulsion from the meeting or any other punishment as the Executive Board deems fit. Nothing from the Private Session goes on record or in the public domain.

6. Unmoderated:

A Representative may move for an Unmoderated Session thereby suggesting a change from formal to informal debate. The Representative who makes this motion must suggest a length and justification for the Unmoderated Session. The Executive Board may suggest a more appropriate session length and put it to vote, or may rule the Unmoderated Session out of order without possibility of appeal. Once the Motion has passed, the Committee will depart from the formal discussion and will carry an informal discussion without leaving the conference room.

7. Moderated:

A moderated session will be a formal discussion which is regulated by the Executive Board.

8. Points:

1. Point of Personal Privilege: A Representative may rise to a Point of Personal Privilege if a matter impairs him/her from participating fully in council activities. The Executive Board persons shall try to effectively address the source of impairment. A Point of Personal Privilege may only interrupt a speaker if the Representative speaking is inaudible. Otherwise, the Representative rising on the Point of Personal Privilege must wait till the end of the speech to raise the Point.

2. Point of Order: A Representative may raise a Point of Order if he/she believes that the rules are being violated. The Executive Board will then immediately rule on the Point of Order. This point can interrupt a speaker.

3. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry: A Representative may rise to a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry requesting an explanation from the Executive Board on the Rules of Procedure. This point may not interrupt a Speaker.

4. Point of Information: This is a point which helps to clarify any factual inaccuracy in a representatives' speech. This point can be raised after the completion of any representatives' speech if one finds that the other representatives may have misstated a particular fact. This point cannot interrupt a speaker.

9. Right of Reply:

A Representative whose personal integrity has been impugned by another Delegate's comments may rise to a Right of Reply. Disagreement with the content of a Delegate's speech is not grounds for a Right of Reply. The Executive Board will recognize the Right of Reply at his/her discretion as well as decide on how to resolve the motion. This point may not interrupt a speaker but should be addressed the moment he/she has finished his/her speech. Should the Executive Board rule the Right of Reply out of order, his/her decision cannot be appealed.

(No Representative may call for a Right of Reply on a Right of Reply. TO BE DISCUSSED)

10. Committee Documentation Resolution:

A written, Document, which is a set of Operative Clauses .Requires at least one sponsor and three signatories, to be considered. Dissent Notes: If any particular member or party is in disagreement with a specific clause of the Resolution, it may issue a 'Dissent Note' in writing, addressed to the Executive Board.

11. Written Statements:

Written statements shall be used to apprise the Executive Board, of any Policy Line, that could not be done through speeches, due to the limited time available. The Executive Board may read out the statement to

the Committee, if it deems fit to do so.

12. Press Statements:

Statements, either written or in verbal, directly to the national press.

13. Press Conferences:

Parties can hold their own press conferences during committee breaks but will have to inform Public Session (Moderated caucus)

In order to discuss various sections of the agenda, a separate time frame is allotted for the members to put their views on the floor of the house. A public session can be of 15-30 minutes but the individual speaker's time will remain 60 seconds. Everything in a public session is in the public domain and is in the presence of the media

14. Memorandums :

A memorandum (memo) is written communication between a member and the concerned ranch of his or her political party ordering certain action to be taken. These shall be strictly confidential in nature. Ironically, the same might be read out aloud in the committee if the Chairs find it strategically or politically important at the given time and circumstances. Memos must be clear cut and decisively framed. They would be rejected if not found in the stipulated format or if the matter exceeds five lines. They should be used to create favorable circumstances and hence advance one's political interests. It is important to use memos sensibly as they may backfire if not appropriately used. They should not be detrimental to the political party the author belongs to or political parties that are allies of the author's political party. It is important that members understand the internal organization/structure of their political parties to effectively use the same. Please note that for the purpose of this committee, it is recommended that memorandums be routed through the Executive Board.

A sample Memorandum has been enclosed at the end of this document. Sample Memorandum Memo

From: The Bharatiya Janata Party

To: The Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad (Delhi University Branch) Objectives

Initiate a large-scale protest in Delhi against the Government's failure to protect women and against the degrading law and order condition in the National Capital. Burn effigies of prominent Ministers from the Government in front of Jantar Mantar

. Threaten to torch the Public Transportation buses and lay seize to the Metro Stations. Signed:

Dated:.

Outcome

The main purpose of this All India Parties Meet is to ensure that all the participating members come down to consensual solutions with respect to the issues at hand. For which the final document of this Meeting would be solutions in the form of recommendations to the Government to solve the existing issues for which all the political parties have arrived at a consensus. And for such document/s to be passed a 2/3rd majority of all the members present and voting is necessary.

Unfortunately, Political Parties would not have an option to abstain, thereby requiring them to come up with alternative voting strategies.

