

RULES OF PROCEDURE

The All India Political Parties Meet neither adheres to the parliamentary rules of procedure nor the MUN of the procedure. The committee will have its own independent set of rules and procedures, which are subject to circumstantial change(s).

ABOUT ALL INDIA POLITICAL PARTIES MEET

The All India Political Parties Meet (AIPPM) is a non-technical yet powerful committee supplementary to the parliament. The AIPPM serves as an important forum for an unrestricted political debate, taking into consideration that India has a multi-party system.

The AIPPM helps bring together the diverse perspectives and opinions of various leaders and political parties to discuss and debate issues of national importance and come to a solution regarding the same.

The final document of the meeting is in the form of recommendations to the Government of India to solve the issues at hand. Furthermore, for such a document to be passed in committee, a **2/3rd majority** of the members present is necessary. However, in the case of the AIPPM, the political parties and representatives do not have the option to abstain and will compulsorily have to vote.

PROCEDURAL CONSTRUCT

- **Members have the liberty to speak in either Hindi or English**
- **All documentation of the committee has to be in English.**
- • The individual speakers' time will remain at 60 seconds during other public sessions
- **Points:** During the debate, the following points are in order from most disruptive to least disruptive:
 - a. **Point of Personal Privilege:** This is the only point that can interrupt a speaker and is used when a delegate cannot hear the speaker or is experiencing mental or physical discomfort and wishes to be excused from the committee.

b. Point of Information: This helps seek from delegates' speeches or give information in a delegate's speech. Suppose one finds that another delegate has misstated a particular fact, or stated something questionable, or anything questionable portfolio did in real life. So, after completing the delegate's speech. In that case, one may raise their placard and, on being recognised, may ask a question or for valid evidence/Proof to support their statement. **The question can have up to two follow-ups, requiring approval from the Moderator.**

c. Point of Clarification: A delegate can raise this whenever they have a question or would like clarification from the delegate who has just spoken.

d. Point of Order: This points out the procedural inconsistency or deviation from the existing Rules of Procedure, or for correcting any factual inaccuracy made by members. If any delegate misstates a particular fact or stats, then you may raise this in the format given by the EB panel

e. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry: This is exercised when a delegate wants to know anything about the Rules of Procedure from the EB panel.

Point of information and point of order can be verbally or via chit as per EB's discretion. But rest of the points have no marks and should be raised verbally only.

ESTABLISHING SESSIONS IN COMMITTEE. The sessions that are established in the committee can be of two types:

- **PUBLIC SESSIONS:** The period of public sessions varies between 15 to 30 minutes. However, the individual speakers' time will remain at 60 seconds. The public session will take place in the presence of the media and outside observers. Every word that is spoken by the different representatives during this session will be enshrined in the public record, thereby it can be subjected to public critique.

- **MODERATED PRIVATE SESSION:** All the exchanges that will take place in the moderated private sessions will be out of reach of the media and outside observers. Essentially like a moderated caucus, the session will be moderated by the executive board. However, members cannot refer to anything that was said or done during the private session while the public session is in motion. Can be taken beyond those agenda topics, which are of national importance.

- **MODERATED SECRET SESSION:** All the exchanges that will take place in the moderated secret sessions will be out of reach of the media and outside observers. Essentially like a moderated caucus, the session will be moderated by the executive board. However, members cannot refer to anything that was said or done during the private/secret session while the public session is in motion. **Can be taken on the topic of the agenda as a sub agenda**

- **UNMODERATED PRIVATE SESSION:** The unmoderated private session is informal, just like an unmoderated caucus.

@ Rebuttal- During the rebuttal round, all participants will have the opportunity to engage in one-on-one debates with their opponents. A selected group of members will come on stage for a total of 4 to 5 minutes to exchange arguments, facts, information, and answer questions. Each member's performance will be individually assessed during this round.

- **ACCEPTANCE OF REPORTS**

During the committee, only reports by the government will be considered legitimate. This included reports from Parliamentary committees, CBI Reports, Standing Committees, Commissions Reports, etc.

COMMITTEE DOCUMENTATION

- **PRESS STATEMENTS:** These statements are either written or verbal, which are made by the representatives directly to the national press.

- **WRITTEN STATEMENTS:** These statements can be used by the political representatives to appraise the executive board of any policy line that could not be discussed in committee in terms of speeches due to a lack of time available.

VALID SOURCES

1. Government Reports (Each ministry publishes its own reports, including External Affairs Ministry)
2. PTI, PIB
3. Government Websites
4. Government-run news channels, i.e. RSTV, LSTV, DD News
5. Standing Committee Reports/ Commission Reports

6. RTI Proofs
7. Parliamentary Standing Committee reports
8. Questions and Answers of the Parliament