# **YS FairGaze MUN 3.0**

## AIPPM

(ROP)

Rules of Procedure







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# ALL INDIA POLITICAL PARTIES MEET (AIPPM)

# Rules of Procedure

#### The All-India Political Parties Meet neither adheres to parliamentary rules of procedure nor MUN procedures. The committee will have its own independent set of rules of procedure, which are subject to circumstantial change(s). 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 to 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 on the 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 must be in English.
- The individual speakers' time will remain at 60 seconds during other public sessions with one mandatory POI. Opening remarks may be for 90 seconds with no POI
- 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 information from delegates' speeches or gives 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 recognized, 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 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 the rest of the points have no marks and should be raised verbally only.

## ESTABLISHING SESSIONS IN THE COMMITTEE

The sessions that are established in the committee can be of three types:

• PUBLIC SESSIONS: The period of public sessions varies between 15 to 45 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. We can also raise quest from fellow speakers in this session.

• 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. **Subtopics may be beyond the** 

## set agenda, which carries National Importance Like inflation, unemployment etc

• 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. This session is essential to discuss those topics which are very serious and require protection from the media or publication. However, members cannot refer to anything that was said or done during the private session while the public session is in motion. <u>Subtopics should be related to the agenda only</u>

• 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, and information, and answer questions. Each member's performance will be individually assessed during this round. It can be also done within the various alliance members. It's majorly based on the main agenda, but also the discussion can be for the lead to the national importance topic. it majorly includes the questions from any party and the arguments.

@ Question Session - The question session will be dedicated to asking and answering questions in two phases. In the first phase, questions related to the agenda will be addressed, and in the second phase, questions related to national importance will be welcomed by the respective members.

ACCEPTANCE OF REPORTS

During the committee, only reports by the government or recognised 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 and 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.

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