



IDEAL INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT AND TECHNOLOGY



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Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC)

presents



URJAA

"THE BATTLE OF WORDS"

YOUTH CONCLAVE, 2019

Theme : GENDER EQUALITY

Lok Sabha

*Reviewing various Criminal Laws with a special emphasis
on making them Gender Neutral*

All India Political Parties Meet

Deliberation over achieving Economic Justice for Women

National Commission for Women

Deliberation Upon religious rights of Women

Indian Press

Journalism (Report Writing), Caricature & Photography

On

18th & 19th October, 2019

(Friday & Saturday)

PATRONS

Smt. Sudha Aggarwal
(Chairperson, IIMT)

Sh. Vineet Aggarwal
(Secretary General, IIMT)

Prof. (Dr.) Anil Parkash Sharma
(Director, IIMT)

Prof. (Dr.) T.P.S. Rathore
(Principal, School of Law)

Convener

Dr. Arun Gupta
(Associate Professor & Vice-Principal, School of Law)

Co-Conveners

Mr. Jasdeep Ahuja
(Sr. Assistant Professor)

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VENUE

Ideal Institute of Management and Technology (School of Law)
16 X, Karkardooma Institutional Area, Delhi - 110092

ABOUT THE INSTITUTE

Ideal Institute of Management and Technology was established in the year 1999, under the aegis of “New Millennium Education Society” for the development of education in the legal, managerial and information technology field. The institute is a NAAC accredited institution situated in the vicinity of Karkardooma Institutional Area, Delhi. The aim of the institute is not only to impart education but also to ensure that it fulfils the needs of the society, which in turn will help in meeting the demands of the nation. The institute throughout the years has produced judicial officers, civil servants, academicians, lawyers working with highly reputed law firms, industries and advocates and managerial professionals. From a very modest start, the institute has now acquired a commendable position as premier Institute in imparting education for BBA, BBA (CAM) and B.A.LL.B. programmes offered by Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi.

FOUNDING FATHER

“If we could have one lifetime wish, one dream that would come true, we would wish all our hearts for yesterday and you.”

Shri Rakesh Aggarwal was a great industrialist, educationalist, social worker and a poet. He was a great philanthropist, visionary, co-operative colleague, kind- hearted employer and a perfectionist. He was an inspiration to the youth and a firm believer that ideas and words can change the whole world. In order to evolve a new educational approach, he established the Ideal Institute of management and technology in year 1999. With the firm goal of imparting education to the society, the purpose for which the divine almighty had sent him. His objective was not only limited to the establishment of institutes, being a man with multi-dimensional personality, he left a mark in the socio-cultural dimensions as well. He believed that academic excellence and professional learning should co-exist with the holistic development of a person. Our founding father inspires us by his works done during his lifetime for this society at large.

IDEAL INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT AND TECHNOLOGY

(Affiliated to G.G.S. Indraprastha University, Delhi)

Invitation Letter

The Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor/Director/Principal/H.O.D.

Subject: Invitation for “URJAA - The Battle of Words” Youth Conclave - 2019

Dear Sir/ Madam,

Greetings from Ideal Institute of Management and Technology

Ideal Institute of Management and Technology was established in the year 1999, under the aegis of “New Millennium Education Society” for the development of education in the legal, managerial and information technology field. The institute is a NAAC accredited institution situated in the vicinity of Karkardooma Institutional Area, Delhi. The aim of the institute is not only to impart education but also to ensure that it fulfils the needs of the society, which in turn will help in meeting the demands of the nation. The institute throughout the years has produced judicial officers, civil servants, academicians, lawyers working with highly reputed law firms, industries and advocates and managerial professionals. Shri Rakesh Aggarwal, our founding father was a great philanthropist, visionary, co-operative colleague, kind- hearted employer and a perfectionist. He was an inspiration to the youth and a firm believer that ideas and words can change the whole world.

It gives us immense pleasure to inform you that Ideal Institute of Management and Technology is Organizing the Youth Conclave – 2019 “**URJAA- The Battle of Words**” in the institute. This event is being organized with a purpose to spread the maximum awareness among the students and the exposure to the current issues in the country. This event will surely add to the research and communication skills of the students on issues of national importance.

I cordially invite your esteemed institution to participate in this Youth Conclave-2019. The competition will be held on **18th-19th October, 2019** (Friday & Saturday) at Ideal Institute of Management and Technology, Karkardooma, Delhi-110092. We look forward for a maximum participation of students from your prestigious institution.

For any enquiry/ clarification, feel free to contact the persons mentioned in the poster as well as on the website.

With best regards.

Prof. (Dr.) T.P.S. Rathore
Principal, School of Law
Ideal Institute of Management and Technology
16X, Karkardooma Institutional Area,
Delhi-110092
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MRS. SUDHA AGGARWAL

(CHAIRPERSON, IIMT)

“A successful person needs to be a responsible citizen as well and a responsible citizen is the one who is well aware about the laws and policy making of his country.”

Youth Parliament plays a key role in nurturing young minds to understand the procedure of making of law and policy and to inculcate the leadership skills and empowering them to be the leaders. It is a holistic learning which introduces in the students the understanding of the very essence of democracy.

I welcome you all to participate and experience the synergistic event and wish all the best to the organizing team of URJAA-The Battle of Words.

MR. VINEET AGGARWAL

(SECRETARY)

An educational institution aims at teaching students not just to live but to reason and analyze Life. Aristotle said ‘The roots of education are bitter, but the fruit is sweet’. We at Ideal Institute of Management and Technology are working really hard and inching towards that goal where ‘Life will be sweet’. We believe in imparting value-based education to all its students. Empowerment of each student at all levels by meeting the intellectual, spiritual and emotional needs of the students what we strive for. Today the benchmark of success for a college lies well beyond grades and best scores into the domain of leadership and life skills learnt by its students. We understand this and have trained our students to regard ‘failure as a detour and not a dead end, a delay, not a defeat’.

We all get inspired by the burning desire for success and appreciation. A great man overcomes a thousand obstacles and win in spite of a thousand repulsed and defeats. “Knowledge is power” as it is greatly known, it is a person’s greatest and most prized possessions. Nothing beats practical knowledge that comes by experience. Youth Parliamentarians, practice your skills and get ready for the battle of words!

All the very best!

PROF. (DR.) ANIL PARKASH SHARMA

(DIRECTOR)

“Those who cannot understand how to put their thoughts on ice should not enter into the heat of debate.”

Knowledge multiplies when it is discussed, debated and deliberated upon. At the youth parliament we encourage the budding leaders to put forward their opinions and discussions. At our institute we encourage professional, intellectual and personal development that helps an individual to think out of the box. Education in Law at Ideal Institute of Management and Technology surely fosters professional, intellectual and personal development that helps an individual to think in an innovative and creative manner. In the era of globalization and worldwide mega integration, competition has become global complexity where the power of knowledge will be the only tool of survival.

Best wishes to all!

PROF. (DR.) T.P.S. RATHORE
PRINCIPAL, SCHOOL OF LAW

From Principal's Desk

Dear Students,

“There's no better way of exercising the imagination than the study of law. No poet ever interpreted nature as freely as a lawyer interprets the truth.”

- Jean Giraudoux

Ideal Institute of Management and Technology envisions contribution of students towards betterment of the society and its legal system. This prestigious institute optimizes the future of students and bestows glory imagining and hoping them to be excellent lawyers. The institute understands the importance of careers, future of the students and the nation, and the influential skills they carry within themselves.

The Institute without failure, has successfully conducted Youth parliament for past few years and is ready with the 4th Edition of **“URJAA-The Battle of Words”**.

Youth Parliament is a great platform that offers mock parliament to the interested youth to have them acquainted with the rules and procedures of Parliament, to let them opine in front of experienced moderators upon agendas and topics of national importance, to keep in touch with the polity reality and the state of our nation. It's a thrilling and very educating experience in my opinion.

My best compliments to the future leaders!

DR. ARUN GUPTA
(CONVENER)

Ideal Institute of Management and Technology vision is to prepare the students as conscientious, competent and public spirited legal professionals suitable and responsive to contemporary challenges and the requirements of the society as well as to make use of legal education as a tool for development of responsible legal professionals, an instrument of social transformation, an organ of justice dissemination and also a rewarding career option for the students.

I am pleased to acknowledge that Ideal Institute of Management and Technology lays its stress not just on academic excellence but on “character formation with academic excellence”. It motivates students to “always aim high. Ideal Institute of Management and Technology has been successfully producing efficient and smart lawyers for the last 20 years.

I feel extreme pleased to announce that Ideal Institute of Management and Technology is organizing **URJAA ‘The Battle of Words’ Youth Conclave 2019** on **18th** and **19th October, 2019**. The Youth Parliament Competition aims at acquainting the young generation with the practice and procedures of Parliament, techniques of discussion and debate; developing leadership qualities, spirit of self-discipline, tolerance of diverse opinions and healthy competition; inculcating among youth the art and skill of effective oratory, righteous expression of views and other virtues of a democratic way of life in them— all of which are the hallmark of a democracy.

We are excited and look forward to another amazing year!

About 'URJAA THE BATTLE OF WORDS YOUTH CONCLAVE 2019'

The Ideal Institute of Management and Technology is proud to announce **“URJAA The Battle of Words Youth Conclave 2019”**, which will take place on 18th & 19th October, 2019.

It goes without doubt that 2019 is a big year for India. Specially, the Lok Sabha Elections made 2019 more special.

If we look around, the political scenario has suddenly become very dynamic. Especially after some of the bold steps taken by the current government. Some might argue they are in the national interest while some call its sheer populism.

We are sure, everyone has their opinions about these burning topics but can everyone bring out their perspectives in just the right way? If you think you can, what could be a better way to express them than at the Youth Parliament being held at Ideal Institute of Management and Technology.

The youth parliament aims to strengthen the roots of democracy, inculcate healthy habits of discipline, tolerance of the views of others and to enable the student community to understand the working of our Parliamentary institutions. The participating students are allotted different portfolios of Parliamentarians/ministers and they represent their respective constituencies. Further, thumping on tables and raising the placards gives it an effect of a real parliament session. This Youth Parliament focuses on the importance of young minds working on stagnant laws and suggesting a change to rotate the wheel. This event stresses upon inculcating leadership qualities in the youth of our country.

It gives me immense pleasure to put forward that the committees and the agendas of the previous editions were highly appreciated not only by the guest of honor but also by the experts and students of various esteemed institution.

If you trust your ability to convey and convince your stand on a topic of national importance, get yourself registered now!

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GENERAL GUIDELINES

- There will be individual participation.
 - The participants shall report at the venue hall by sharp 8: 30 a.m.
 - No formal dressing is required. However, it would be appreciated for wearing an attire similar to the politician of their constituency, carried in decent manner.
 - Participants may use bilingual language during their speech.
 - Constituencies would be allotted according to the previous experiences of each participant.
 - There is no limitation on the number of participations from one institute. (i.e. any number of students can participate from one institute).
 - Participants should seek confirmation of their registration prior one week of the event.
 - Participants creating any kind of indiscipline shall be disqualified on the discretion of the judges.
 - Participants thereby should adhere by the rules and regulations of the event.
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PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

Day 01

18th October

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| 08:30 am – 9:30 am | REPORTING, REGISTRATION & TEA |
| 9:30 am | <u>INAUGURAL CEREMONY</u> |
| 9:30 am – 9:40 am | LIGHTING OF THE LAMP BY HON'BLE CHIEF GUEST |
| 9:40 am – 9:50 am | WELCOME ADDRESS BY DIRECTOR PROF. (DR.) ANIL PARKASH SHARMA |
| 9:50 am – 10:00 am | ADDRESS BY HON'BLE CHIEF GUEST |
| 10:00 am – 10:10 am | CONCEPT NOTE BY DR. ARUN GUPTA (VICE PRINCIPAL) |
| 10:10 am – 10:15 am | VOTE OF THANKS BY PRINCIPAL SCHOOL OF LAW PROF. (DR.) T.P.S. RATHORE |
| 10:15 am – 10:45 am | CALL FOR PARLIAMENTARIANS |
| 11:00 am – 02:00 pm | FIRST SESSION |
| 02:00 pm – 02:45 pm | LUNCH |
| 02:45 pm – 04:45 pm | SECOND SESSION |
| 4:45 pm | EVENING TEA |

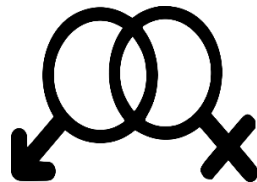
Day 02

19th October

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 9:00 am – 9:30 pm | REPORTING & TEA |
| 9:30 am – 01:00 pm | FIRST SESSION |
| 01:00 pm – 01:45 pm | LUNCH |
| 01:45 pm- 03:45 pm | SECOND SESSION |
| 4:00 pm | <u>VALEDICTORY SESSION</u> |
| 4:00 pm -4:15pm | DECLARATION OF RESULTS |
| 4:15 pm – 4:30 pm | VOTE OF THANKS |
| 04:30 pm | EVENING TEA |

THEME

GENDER EQUALITY



Equality is not always about treating everyone the same – it is about treating people in such a way that the outcome for each person can be the same. This means putting things in place to support people to achieve similar outcomes. Equality of outcome can be achieved by making sure that everyone is supported to have access to resources and decision making and to be recognized, valued and respected. When supports are not put in place it usually results in exclusion even if this is not intended because people from marginalized situations do not feel or know that they can attend a group, even if the mission statement says it is open to all.

Gender Equality is achieved when women and men enjoy the same rights and opportunities across all sectors of society, including economic participation and decision-making and when the different behaviors, aspirations, and needs of women and men are equally valued and favored.

COMMITTEES

LOK SABHA

The Youth Parliament is a platform offered to the youngsters where they are given a mock parliament set up and exposure to the parliamentary type debate. It is a way to introduce the youngsters to lawmaking process and work of parliament process. The platform will inspire the youth to express their views in an organized way as for a real Lok Sabha session. It would encourage and bring out leaders for a better tomorrow.

This platform requires you to step forward and question the policies of the policy makers themselves, to keep forward their views and opinions with confidence and boldness. It is about hearing and being heard in a way which has never been done before.

AGENDA

REVIEWING VARIOUS CRIMINAL LAWS WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON MAKING THEM GENDER NEUTRAL

RULES AND REGULATIONS

The rules of *Lok Sabha* resemble as far as possible the rules and procedures of Indian *Lok Sabha*.

1. SEATING OF THE PARLIAMENTARY MEMBERS

The side majority will form the Government. Ruling party will sit on the right side of the chair. Opposition and other alliances are to sit on the left side of the chair.

2. LANGUAGE

Both Hindi and English are allowed in Parliament.

3. PROCEDURE

The procedure of the session of Lok Sabha resembles as far as possible the procedure of the House of people of Indian Parliament (Lok Sabha). The following procedure shall take place during two-day session of Mock Parliament.

- National Anthem
 - Oath of Speaker
 - Oath of Parliamentarians
 - Statement from members of House
 - Discussion Hour
 - Question Hour
 - Zero Hour
 - Introduction of the Bills
 - Reading of the bill (3 Reading consisting of discussion and amendments)
-

- Voting (Simple Majority)
- Declaration of bill as passed or rejected.
- Statement of Speaker
- National Song

Note: An informal session or adjournment of maximum 15 minutes can be allotted to the house on the sole discretion of the chair. The chair person can discontinue any motion any time for the benefit of the debate. The chairperson has the authority to put into effect any order or procedure that the chairperson may feel is required for the proper functioning.

For the benefit of debate, the chairperson has the right to start the second day directly from any point; however, the same shall be informed at the end of day 1.

The legislative business will be given preference but in case no bill introduced then the session will return to the discussion hour as per the case may be.

The chairperson may on the sole discretion amend or form any rule at any time for the benefit of the committee.

“Like the practice obtaining in the *Lok Sabha*, the session of Youth Parliament will start with the arrival of the Speaker, which is announced by the Marshal, who first comes in the House to ascertain whether there is quorum in the House which should be at least 10 per cent of total membership of the House.

As soon as the Speaker arrives in the Chamber, Marshal will announce his arrival with the words,

“Hon. Members, The Hon. Speaker”

Thereafter the entire House stands up. The Speaker before taking his seat first bows to his left, then to his right and then in front of him. The Members from the respective sides also respectfully bow to the chair before taking their seats.”

4. OATH OR AFFIRMATION:

The Speaker will take up the procedure of the House in the order in which it is printed in the list of procedure or may take oath collectively. 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."

5. STATEMENTS FROM THE HOUSE

- a. After establishing quorum, the speaker will ask for statements from the members.
- b. The leader of the house is the default first speaker and the leader of opposition is the default last speaker. However, they may pass on their chance to speak to whoever they wish to.
- c. The maximum time allowed to make statements is two minutes.
- d. Agendas for discussion hour (explained in the next section) are allowed to be sent once first two speakers have given their statements.

6. DISCUSSION HOUR

- a. A discussion hour is the time allotted (maximum 30 minutes) 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.
 - b. All agendas for discussion hour are supposed to be sent prior the commencement of discussion hour.
 - c. Agendas for discussion hour are allowed to be sent once first two speakers have given their opening statements.
 - d. **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).**
 - e. The speaker shall keep the agendas in chronological order and first put the agenda to vote which is received first by the board.
 - f. The speaker may withdraw any sub-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.
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- g. On receiving the agenda, the speaker will ask for seconds and oppositions, if no seconds, the motion fails and in case of seconds but no oppositions the agenda clearly passes.
- h. On receiving both seconds and oppositions the chairperson will put the agenda to vote and the result is decided by a simple majority of placard vote.
- i. An extension to a discussion hour may be obtained if the total time does not exceed 30 minutes or otherwise on the discretion of the chair.

NOTE: The unstarred questions which are meant to be answered in written form can be asked to each other by members of the parliament during discussion hour.

7. QUESTION HOUR

It is the one hour after the discussion hour where the members of the house are free to ask questions to each other on matters pertaining to agenda or on a national emergency provided that such a question is sent in writing to the said member via the speaker and with his due approval before the commencement of question hour.

The question has been defined as an instrument by which a member can elicit information on any matter of public importance.

Starred Questions: Meant for oral answers.

Unstarred Questions: Meant for written answers

- The sender MP is allowed to ask a supplementary question, with the permission of the Chairperson, after the reply is obtained from the Minister concerned for starred questions.
 - The chit on which the question is sent has to be properly marked/written as starred or unstarred to be in proper format.
- a. Any starred question may be changed to unstarred on the discretion of the chair. The chair shall notify the sender of the same.
 - b. Answers to unstarred questions are mandatory and have to be sent to the recipient MP via the speaker before the end of question hour.
 - c. Not more than two starred questions are allowed to be asked to a member. In case a particular MP has already received his quota of two starred questions then the speaker shall change the further incoming starred questions as unstarred and notify the sender MP of the same.
 - d. Similarly, not more than twenty (20) unstarred questions are allowed to be asked to a member. In case 20 unstarred questions have already been sent to a particular MP the speaker shall return the question to its sender.
 - e. One can send maximum 2 starred questions.
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The right to ask a question is governed by the following conditions:

- a. It shall be clearly and precisely expressed and shall not be too general incapable of any specific answer or in the nature of a leading question.
 - b. If it contains a statement, the member shall make himself responsible for the accuracy of the statement.
 - c. It shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, Imputations, epithets or defamatory statements.
 - d. It shall not ask for an expression of opinion or the solution of an abstract legal question or of a hypothetical proposition.
 - e. It shall not ask as to the character or conduct of any person except in his official or public capacity.
 - f. It shall not ordinarily exceed 150 words.
 - g. It shall not relate to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government of India.
 - h. It shall not reflect on the character or conduct of any person whose conduct can only be challenged on a substantive motion.
 - i. It shall not make or imply a charge of a personal character.
 - j. It shall not raise questions of policy too large to be dealt with within the limits of an answer to a question.
 - k. It shall not repeat in substance questions already answered or to which an answer has been refused.
 - l. It shall not ask for information on trivial matters.
 - m. It shall not ordinarily ask for information on matters of past history.
 - n. It shall not raise matters under the control of bodies or persons not primarily responsible to the Government of India.
 - o. It shall not ask or information on matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India.
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NOTE: 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.

8. ZERO HOUR

- a. It starts immediately after the Question Hour.
- b. During the Zero Hour any question pertaining to agenda or a national emergency can be raised by a member without any prior written request.
- c. The Zero Hour can extend to any period of time depending upon the Speaker's direction.
- d. The Government is not obliged to answer any of the questions raised in the Zero Hour. However, in the context of the debate it is highly expected from them to answer all the questions.
- e. The speaker shall choose the MPs on his discretion.

9. ADJOURNMENT MOTION (OPTIONAL)

Any matter which is of urgent importance and which is so grave that it affects their interest and safety of the country can be raised through an adjournment motion. In order that the adjournment motion, be admitted it must 1. Be related to a single specific issue, 2. be urgent, and 3. be of public importance.

10. NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION (OPTIONAL)

- a. There is an express constitutional provision which lays down that the Council of Ministers will be responsible to the Lok Sabha.
 - b. In a parliamentary democracy it means that the Ministers hold their offices so long as they enjoy the confidence of the Lok Sabha. The moment the Lok Sabha expresses its no-confidence in the Ministry the Prime Minister and his/her Ministers have to leave. Thus, the Prime Minister and his/her Council of Ministers are collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.
 - c. For the benefit of debate this motion shall not be allowed to be raised before the second day of youth parliament.
 - d. The member who wishes to raise this particular motion shall take proper permission before raising this motion for moving this motion in the House, the member has to give
-

before commencement of the sitting for that day, a written notice of his motion to the Secretary General.

- e. The Speaker then puts the motion before the House and obtains the decision of the House by voice –vote.
- f. On receiving the agenda, the speaker will ask for support. For this motion to pass it shall require an affirmative vote of 1/6th members of the strength of the committee.
- g. The Speaker in this motion shall allow every question necessary to determine the decision of the House on the motion.
- h. The speaker will allot specific time period for speeches and will allow as many speakers as possible in this particular motion.
- i. After the members have spoken on the motion, the Prime Minister gives a reply to the charges labeled against his/her government. The mover of the motion has the right to reply.
- j. When the speaker feels there has been sufficient debate on the question, he shall put forward the motion to vote.

11. PRIVILEGE MOTION (OPTIONAL)

- a. It is a motion raised by a Member of Parliament. He charges the Minister with committing a breach of the privilege of the House by withholding or distorting facts.
- b. The motion can be raised at any time in the parliament.
- c. The Minister is given a chance to reply and the MP who has raised the motion is allowed to ask supplementary questions.

12. ANTI-DEFECTION LAW/ ANTI-DEFECTION MOTION (OPTIONAL)

If a member of the parliament votes (or abstains) against the directives issued by his/her party, without the written permission of the said party, the member stands to be disqualified on grounds of defection if such a request is made to the speaker by the leader of the party in the house or in case of the leader standing on defection- any member of the house belonging to that party. In case of single-seat parties, the defection is to be decided at the discretion of the speaker.

13. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

Law-making is a major function of Parliament and, therefore, in the Youth parliament the legislative business should form an important part. All legislative proposals are brought in the form of Bills before the Parliament. No Bill can become a law unless it has been passed by the parliament and has received assent of the President. The proposal is given the shape of a Bill and introduced in Parliament. Bills are either Government Bills which are sponsored by Ministers, or private members' bills which are sponsored by individual members other than ministers.

Each Bill undergoes three Readings

First Reading

- I. The First Reading means a motion for permission to introduce a Bill. On the adoption of the motion the Bill is introduced.

- II. We will skip the first reading as it only seeks leave to introduce a Bill.

Second Reading

There are two stages in the Second Reading of the bill. In the first stage, the motion that the Bill to be taken into consideration is adopted. [This is followed by discussion on the principles of the bill.] In the second stage, clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill is taken up. Notices of amendment are given any time after the introduction of a Bill. An amendment is admissible if it is within the scope of the bill. After the introduction of the bill, the minister concerned formally moves that the bill to be taken up for consideration. The minister will say; "sir, I beg to move that the bill to be taken into consideration." The Minister then makes a brief introductory speech outlining of the importance of the Bill.

After this the Speaker formally places the motion before the house with the announcement that "***The motion is that the Bill to be taken into consideration.***" This is followed by a discussion in which the members from either side can take part after giving prior notice of their intention to the secretary-general. It may be noted that the discussion should be held on the general principles and provisions of the Bill. The Speaker asks members from both the Treasury and the Opposition benches to speak on the bill. After the discussion, the Minister concerned makes a closing speech and winds up the discussion. The motion for consideration is then put to the house. After it has been adopted, clause-by-clause discussion of the bill takes place. Amendments, if any, are permitted and voted upon.

Third Reading

In the Third Reading the Minister concerned moves that the bill be passed. The Speaker then puts the question before the house in these words: The Question is that theBill, 199... be passed. Those in favor will say 'Aye', those against will say 'No.' after taking the voice vote, he/she declares thrice that Ayes (or Noes) have it. He will then say that 'the Bill is passed (not passed)", as the case may be. It may be noted that for passing an ordinary Bill a simple majority is required and for Bills pertaining to Constitutional Amendments two-thirds majority is necessary.

14. PRIVILEGES TO THE MPs

These privileges in the form of permission or points are allowed at all times when a speaker is not speaking or immediately after the speaker has finished speaking. Point of Information is not allowed at certain times as mentioned above in relevant sections Permission to rise a motion is only allowed at certain time periods as previously mentioned along with the motions

- **PERMISSION TO RAISE A MOTION:** A MP at any time can raise his/her placard and seek permission from the chair to raise a motion.
- **POINT OF INQUIRY:** Enquiry about parliamentary procedures and conduct to the chair.
- **POINT OF ORDER:** This can be used in case of a factual error.
- **RIGHT TO REPLY:** If a particular member present feels that a grave (or false) statement has made by others towards that member, he/she may privilege the right of reply with the permission of the chair.
- **POINT OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE:** This may be used in order to remove a personal discomfort.
- **POINT OF INFORMATION:** This may be used to put up questions on a members' statement. (Shall be in writing until and unless allowed)

15. CONSIDERATION FOR DRAWING UP THE MERIT LIST

Although the executive board shall have its own criteria of deciding they shall keep in view the following points while assessing the performances of speakers:

- a. Discipline and Decorum.
 - b. Observance of Parliamentary procedures.
 - c. Selection of Subjects for Questions, and Supplementary and Quality of Answers thereto.
 - d. Selection of Subjects for Debates; Substantivity; relevancy and legal basis.
 - e. Delivery or Quality of Speeches delivered, Standard of Debate.
 - f. General Assessment of the Performance as a whole.
-

Note: All the chits will be marked and will have significant weightage while deciding the final awards. Party Policy & Role Rehearsal will be one of the marking criteria. (The ratio of weightage of chits as to speeches will depend upon the decision of the Speaker depending upon the Size of committee and other factors as per the case may be, whereas the weightage of the chits will not exceed 20%. The ratio of the verbatim and chits would be 80:20)

16. IMPORTANT POINTS TO BE KEPT IN MIND

- a. Attire Indian/Western formals to be strictly followed.
 - b. Indian Wear is encouraged.
 - c. Laptops, mobile phones, tablets etc. are allowed but parliamentarians are not allowed to assess internet.
 - d. No internet usage allowed inside the house.
 - e. The participants should show utmost respect to the Chair.
They should abide by the decisions of the Chair and should have faith in his impartiality and judgment. The participants are encouraged to tap desks in agreement.
 - f. One may not argue on points, which are nowhere related to the debate, this may fetch you negative marks.
 - g. One may not use any unparliamentarily word while the house is in session. One may have to apologize (in oral or written) for the same or can be suspended from the session as per the case may be depending upon the decision of the chair.
-

Portfolio Matrix

BHARTIYA JANATA PARTY



| S.No. | Name | Constituency |
|-------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | Amit Shah | Gandhinagar |
| 2. | Anurag Singh Thakur | Hamirpur |
| 3. | Arjun Munda | Khunti |
| 4. | Arjun Ram Meghwal | Bikaner |
| 5. | Ashvini Kumar Choubey | Buxar |
| 6. | Babul Supriyo | Asansol |
| 7. | Brijendra Singh | Hisar |
| 8. | Col. Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore | Jaipur Rural |
| 9. | D V Sadananda Gowda | Bangalore North |
| 10. | Dr Harsh Vardhan | Chandni Chowk |
| 11. | Hamsukhbhai Somabhai Patel | Ahmedabad East |
| 12. | Dr Jitendra Singh | Udhampur |
| 13. | Dr Mahendra Nath Pandey | Chandauli |
| 14. | Gajendra Singh Shekhawat | Jodhpur |
| 15. | Gautam Gambhir | East Delhi |
| 16. | General (Retd) V K Singh | Ghaziabad |
| 17. | Giriraj Singh | Begusarai |
| 18. | Hansraj Hans | North West Delhi |
| 19. | Hema Malini | Mathura |
| 20. | Janardan Singh Sigriwal | Maharajganj |
| 21. | Kiren Rijiju | Arunachal West |
| 22. | Kirron Kher | Chandigarh |
| 23. | L.S.Tejasvi Surya | Bangalore South (Karnataka) |
| 24. | Manoj Tiwari | North East Delhi |
| 25. | Meenakshi Lekhi | New Delhi |
| 26. | Narendra Modi | Varanasi |
| 27. | Narendra Singh Tomar | Morena |
| 28. | Nitin Gadkari | Nagpur |
| 29. | Nityanand Rai | Ujjain |
| 30. | Pashupati Nath Singh | Dhanbad |
| 31. | Pralhad Venkatesh Joshi | Dharwad |
| 32. | Rajnath Singh | Lucknow |
| 33. | Rao Inderjit Singh | Gurgaon |
| 34. | Ravi Kishan | Gorakhpur |
| 35. | Radha Mohan Singh | Purvi Champaran |
| 36. | Ravi Shankar Prasad | Patna Sahib |
| 37. | Rajiv Pratap Rudy | Saran |
| 38. | Ram Kripal Yadav | Pataliputra |
| 39. | Sadhvi Niranjan Jyoti | Fatehpur |

| | | |
|-----|----------------------|-----------|
| 40. | Sunil Kumar Soni | Raipur |
| 41. | Santosh Gangwar | Bareilly |
| 42. | Shripad Yesso Naik | North Goa |
| 43. | Suresh Kumar Kashyap | Shimla |
| 44. | Smriti Irani | Amethi |
| 45. | Sunny Deol | Gurdaspur |

Indian National Congress



| | | |
|-----|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 46. | Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury | Baharampur |
| 47. | Anto Antony | Pathanamthitta |
| 48. | Dr Shashi Tharoor | Thiruvananthapuram |
| 49. | Dr. Amar Singh | Fatehgarh Sahib |
| 50. | Deepak Baij | Bastar |
| 51. | Gaurav Gogoi | Kaliabor |
| 52. | Gurjeet Singh Aujla | Amritsar |
| 53. | Karti P. Chidambaram | Sivaganga |
| 54. | Kuldeep Rai Sharma | Andaman and Nicobar Islands |
| 55. | K. Muraleedharan | Vadakara |
| 56. | M K Raghavan | Kozhikode |
| 57. | Manish Tewari | Anandpur Saheb |
| 58. | Nakul K. Nath | Chhindwara |
| 59. | Preneet Kaur | Patiala |
| 60. | Ravneet Singh | Ludhiana |
| 61. | Rahul Gandhi | Wayanad |
| 62. | Sonia Gandhi | Rae Bareli |
| 63. | Vincent H Pala | Shillong |
| 64. | Mohammad Sadique | Faridkot |
| 65. | Dr Mohammad Jawed | Kishanganj |

DRAVIDA MUNNETRA KAZHAGAM



| | | |
|-----|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 66. | Kanimozhi Karunanidhi | Thoothukkudi |
| 67. | Dayanidhi Maran | Chennai Central |
| 68. | A Ganeshamurthi | Erode |

ALL INDIA TRINAMOOL CONGRESS



| | | |
|-----|-------------------|-----------------|
| 69. | Abhishek Banerjee | Diamond Harbour |
| 70. | Mimi Chakraborty | Jadavpur |
| 71. | Mahua Moitra | Krishnanagar |

| | | |
|-----|---------------------|---------------|
| 72. | Nusrat Jahan Ruhi | Basirhat |
| 73. | Sudip Bandyopadhyay | Kolkata Uttar |



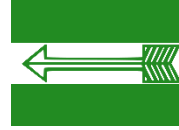
YSR CONGRESS PARTY

| | | |
|-----|-----------------|------------|
| 74. | Anuradha Chinta | Amalapuram |
| 75. | Midhun Reddy | Rajampet |
| 76. | Nandigam Suresh | Bapatla |



Shiv Sena

| | | |
|-----|----------------------------|--------------|
| 77. | Hemant Tukaram Godse | Nashik |
| 78. | Rajan Baburao Vichare | Thane |
| 79. | Arvind Sawant | Mumbai South |
| 80. | Krupal Balaji Tumane | Ramtek |
| 81. | Hemant Patil | Hingoli |
| 82. | Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde | Kalyan |
| 83. | Sadashiv Kisan Lokhande | Shirdi |



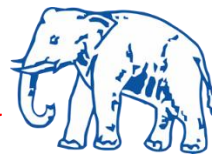
JANATA DAL (UNITED)

| | | |
|-----|--------------------|---------|
| 84. | Kaushalendra Kumar | Nalanda |
| 85. | Santosh Kumar | Purnia |
| 86. | Vijay Kumar | Gaya |
| 87. | Rajiv Ranjan Singh | Munger |



BIJU JANATA DAL

| | | |
|-----|----------------------|-------------|
| 88. | Bhartruhari Mahtab | Cuttack |
| 89. | Pinaki Misra | Puri |
| 90. | Ramesh Chandra Majhi | Nabarangpur |



BAHUJAN SAMAJ PARTY

| | | |
|-----|-------------------|----------|
| 91. | Afzal Ansari | Ghazipur |
| 92. | Shyam Yadav Singh | Jaunpur |

| | | |
|-----|---------------|---------|
| 93. | Sangeeta Azad | Lalganj |
|-----|---------------|---------|

TELANGANA RASHTRA SAMITHI



| | | |
|-----|-----------------------|---------|
| 94. | Kotha Prabhakar Reddy | Medak |
| 95. | Nama Nageswara Rao | Khammam |

LOK JAN SHAKTI PARTY



| | | |
|-----|-----------------------|------------|
| 96. | Chirag Paswan | Jamui |
| 97. | Chandan Singh | Nawada |
| 98. | Pashupati Kumar Paras | Hajipur |
| 99. | Ramchandra Paswan | Samastipur |

NATIONALIST CONGRESS PARTY



| | | |
|------|--------------------|-------------|
| 100. | Supriya Sule | Baramati |
| 101. | Faizal PP Mohammed | Lakshadweep |

SAMAJWADI PARTY



| | | |
|------|---------------------|----------|
| 102. | Mohammad Azam Khan | Rampur |
| 103. | Akhilesh Yadav | Azamgarh |
| 104. | Mulayam Singh Yadav | Mainpuri |

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA (MARXIST)



| | | |
|------|---------------|------------|
| 105. | P R Natarajan | Coimbatore |
|------|---------------|------------|

JAMMU & KASHMIR NATIONAL CONFERENCE



| | | |
|------|--------------------|----------|
| 106. | Dr Farooq Abdullah | Srinagar |
|------|--------------------|----------|

ALL INDIA MAJLIS-E-ITTEHADUL MUSLIMEEN



| | | |
|------|--------------------|------------|
| 107. | Asaduddin Owaisi | Hyderabad |
| 108. | Syed Imtiaz Jaleel | Aurangabad |

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA



| | | |
|------|------------|--------------|
| 109. | M Selvaraj | Nagapattinam |
|------|------------|--------------|

SHIROMANI AKALII DAL



| | | |
|------|----------------------|----------|
| 110. | Harsimrat Kaur Badal | Bathinda |
| 111. | Sukhbir Singh Badal | Ferozpur |

AAM AADMI PARTY



| | | |
|------|---------------|---------|
| 112. | Bhagwant Mann | Sangrur |
|------|---------------|---------|

Cabinet Ministers

| S.No. | Name | Ministry |
|-------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 113. | Subrahmanyam Jaishankar | External Affairs |
| 114. | Ram Vilas Paswan | Consumer Affairs |
| 115. | Nirmala Sitharaman | Finance and Corporate Affairs |
| 116. | Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi | Minority Affairs |
| 117. | Piyush Goyal | Railways |
| 118. | Prakash Javadekar | Environment and IB |
| 119. | Ramesh Pokhriyal | Human Resource Development |

| | | |
|------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 120. | Thaawar Chand Gehlot | Social Justice and Empowerment |
|------|----------------------|--------------------------------|

ALL INDIA POLITICAL PARTIES MEET (AIPPM)

All India Political Parties Meet (AIPPM) is a non-binding but impressively influential committee introduced with a motive to pattern after political realities to lay on the table all about the polity and governance in India. It enables the participants to understand the political savvy in India.

AIPPM not only stages and welcomes multifarious interests and opinions, it allows this country's youth to have a seemingly-real experience to talk about and make decision on topics of national importance.

AGENDA

DELIBERATION OVER ACHIEVING ECONOMIC JUSTICE FOR WOMEN

RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. Opening Statements:

- a. The members will be delivering an opening statement at the start of the committee. The default speakers' time for this will be 60 seconds can be extended up to 90 seconds.
- b. After every speech member are obligated to yield the floor back to the Executive Board.
- c. The Executive Board will then direct the members to ask questions.
- d. The number of questions to be asked (if any) will be decided by the Executive Board depending on the time.
- e. The committee will then proceed in any of the two types of session's viz. *Public Session* or the *Private Session*.

2. 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.

Public Session

- a. 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.
 - b. A public session can be of 15-30 minutes but the individual speaker's time will remain 60 seconds.
 - c. Everything in a public session is in public domain and is in the presence of the media.
-

Private Session:

Private session is of two types:

Moderated and Unmoderated.

Nothing from the Private Session goes on record or in the public domain.

Unmoderated:

- a. A Representative may move for an Unmoderated Session thereby suggesting a change from formal to informal debate.
- b. The Representative who makes this motion must suggest a length and justification for the Unmoderated Session.
- c. 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.
- d. Once the Motion has passed, the Committee will depart from the formal discussion and will carry an informal discussion without leaving the conference room.

Moderated:

A moderated session will be a formal discussion which is regulated by the Executive Board, but there will be no media presence in the committee.

3. Points:

Point of Personal Privilege:

- a. A Representative may rise to a Point of Personal Privilege if a matter impairs him/her from participating fully in council activities.
- b. 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.

Point of Order

- a. A Representative may rise to a Point of Order if he finds a factual flaw in the speech of the speaker.
 - b. This point may not interrupt a Speaker.
 - c. The Executive Board will rule on the validity of the point immediately.
-

- d. A Point of Order ruled dilatory by the Executive Board may not be appealed.

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

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

Point of Information

- a. A Representative may rise to a Point of Information if he/she wishes to ask a question or clarification to the speaker.
- b. This point may not interrupt a speaker.
This point is only valid at the time of the opening statements.

Right of Reply

- a. A Representative whose personal integrity has been impugned by another Delegate's comments may rise to a Right of Reply.
- b. Disagreement with the content of a Delegate's speech is not grounds for a Right of Reply.
- c. The Executive Board will recognize the Right of Reply at his/her discretion as well as decide on how to resolve the motion.
- d. This point may not interrupt a speaker but should be addressed the moment he/she has finished his/her speech.
- e. The Executive Board can rule the Right of Reply out of order, his/her decision cannot be appealed.
- f. No Representative may call for a Right of Reply on a Right of Reply.

Written Documents:

The members can prepare a press release or a communiqué.

Press Release is an official statement issued to newspapers giving information on a particular matter.

PORTFOLIO MATRIX

| S.no | PORTFOLIO | POLITICAL PARTY |
|-------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | AMIT SHAH | BHARTIYA JANATA PARTY |
| 2 | THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT | BHARTIYA JANATA PARTY |
| 3 | NITIN GADKARI | BHARTIYA JANATA PARTY |
| 4 | NARENDRA MODI | BHARTIYA JANATA PARTY |
| 5 | L.K. ADVANI | BHARTIYA JANATA PARTY |
| 6 | YOGI ADIYANATH | BHARTIYA JANATA PARTY |
| 7 | RAJNATH SINGH | BHARTIYA JANATA PARTY |
| 8 | MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI | BHARTIYA JANATA PARTY |
| 9 | MANEKA GANDHI | BHARTIYA JANATA PARTY |
| 10 | SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN | BHARTIYA JANATA PARTY |
| 11 | SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI | BHARTIYA JANATA PARTY |
| 12 | RAVISHANKAR PRASAD | BHARTIYA JANATA PARTY |
| 13 | JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA | BHARTIYA JANATA PARTY |
| 14 | RADHA MOHAN SINGH | BHARTIYA JANATA PARTY |
| 15 | VIJAYA RAHATKAR | BHARTIYA JANATA PARTY |
| 16 | POONAM MAHAJAN | BHARTIYA JANATA PARTY |
| 17 | VASUNDHARA RAJE | BHARTIYA JANATA PARTY |
| 18 | UMA BHARTI | BHARTIYA JANATA PARTY |
| 19 | HEMA MALINI | BHARTIYA JANATA PARTY |
| 20 | RAMAN SINGH | BHARTIYA JANATA PARTY |
| 21 | PARKASH SINGH BADAL | SHIROMANI AKALI DAL |
| 22 | SUKHBIR SINGH BADAL | SHIROMANI AKALI DAL |
| 23 | HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL | SHIROMANI AKALI DAL |
| 24 | NITISH KUMAR | JANATA DAL UNITED |
| 25 | K.C. TYAGI | JANATA DAL UNITED |
| 26 | RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH | JANATA DAL UNITED |
| 27 | UDDHAV THACKERAY | SHIV SENA |
| 28 | SANJAY RAUT | SHIV SENA |
| 29 | RAMVILAS PASWAN | LOK JANSHAKTI PARTY |
| 30 | CHIRAG PASWAN | LOK JANSHAKTI PARTY |
| 31 | RAHUL GANDHI | INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS |
| 32 | SONIA GANDHI | INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS |
| 33 | RAJ BABBAR | INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS |
| 34 | SACHIN PILOT | INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS |
| 35 | SHATRUGHAN SINHA | INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS |
| 36 | PRIYANKA GANDHI | INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS |
| 37 | CAPTAIN AMARINDER SINGH | INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS |
| 38 | GHULAM NABI AZAD | INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS |
| 39 | SHASHI THAROOR | INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS |
| 40 | KAPIL SIBAL | INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS |
| 41 | ARVIND KEJRIWAL | AAM AADMI PARTY |
| 42 | MANISH SISODIA | AAM AADMI PARTY |
| 43 | MULAYAM SINGH YADAV | SAMAJWADI PARTY |
| 44 | AKHILESH YADAV | SAMAJWADI PARTY |
| 45 | MAYAWATI | BAHujan SAMAJ PARTY |

| | | |
|----|------------------|--|
| 46 | ASADUDDIN OWAISI | ALL INDIA MAJLIS-E-ITTEHADUL MUSLIMEEN |
| 47 | MAMATA BANERJEE | ALL INDIA TRINAMOOOL CONGRESS |
| 48 | NAVEEN PATNAIK | BIJU-JANTA DAL |
| 49 | H D DEVE GOWDA | JANATA DAL (SECULAR) |
| 50 | FAROOQ ABDULLAH | JAMMU & KASHMIR NATIONAL CONFERENCE |

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN

National commission for women is a statutory body which is generally concerned with advising the government on all policy matters affecting women.

The sole mission of NCW is to strive towards enabling women to achieve equality and equal participation in all spheres of life by securing her due rights and entitlements through suitable policy formulation, legislative measures, effective enforcement of laws, implementation of schemes/policies and devising strategies for solution of specific problems/situations arising out of discrimination and atrocities against women.

AGENDA

DELIBERATION UPON RELIGIOUS RIGHTS OF WOMEN

RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. Opening Statements:

- f. The members will be delivering an opening statement at the start of the committee. The default speakers' time for this will be 60 seconds can be extended up to 90 seconds.
- g. After every speech member are obligated to yield the floor back to the Executive Board.
- h. The Executive Board will then direct the members to ask questions.
- i. The number of questions to be asked (if any) will be decided by the Executive Board depending on the time.
- j. The committee will then proceed in any of the two types of session's viz. *Public Session* or the *Private Session*.

2. 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.

Public Session

- d. 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.
-

- e. A public session can be of 15-30 minutes but the individual speaker's time will remain 60 seconds.
- f. Everything in a public session is in public domain and is in the presence of the media.

Private Session:

Private session is of two types:

Moderated and Unmoderated.

Nothing from the Private Session goes on record or in the public domain.

Unmoderated:

- e. A Representative may move for an Unmoderated Session thereby suggesting a change from formal to informal debate.
- f. The Representative who makes this motion must suggest a length and justification for the Unmoderated Session.
- g. 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.
- h. Once the Motion has passed, the Committee will depart from the formal discussion and will carry an informal discussion without leaving the conference room.

Moderated:

A moderated session will be a formal discussion which is regulated by the Executive Board, but there will be no media presence in the committee.

3. Points:

Point of Personal Privilege:

- c. A Representative may rise to a Point of Personal Privilege if a matter impairs him/her from participating fully in council activities.
- d. 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.

Point of Order

- e. A Representative may rise to a Point of Order if he finds a factual flaw in the speech of the speaker.
- f. This point may not interrupt a Speaker.
- g. The Executive Board will rule on the validity of the point immediately.
- h. A Point of Order ruled dilatory by the Executive Board may not be appealed.

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

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

Point of Information

- c. A Representative may rise to a Point of Information if he/she wishes to ask a question or clarification to the speaker.
- d. This point may not interrupt a speaker.
This point is only valid at the time of the opening statements.

Right of Reply

- g. A Representative whose personal integrity has been impugned by another Delegate's comments may rise to a Right of Reply.
- h. Disagreement with the content of a Delegate's speech is not grounds for a Right of Reply.
- i. The Executive Board will recognize the Right of Reply at his/her discretion as well as decide on how to resolve the motion.
- j. This point may not interrupt a speaker but should be addressed the moment he/she has finished his/her speech.
- k. The Executive Board can rule the Right of Reply out of order, his/her decision cannot be appealed.
- l. No Representative may call for a Right of Reply on a Right of Reply.

Written Documents:

The members can prepare a press release or a communiqué.

Press Release is an official statement issued to newspapers giving information on a particular matter.

Portfolio Matrix

| S. NO. | PORTFOLIO | BACKGROUND | |
|---------------|---|--|--|
| 1. | REKHA SHARMA | CHAIRPERSON NCW | |
| 2. | MEENAKSHI GUPTA | MEMBER SECRETARY NCW | |
| 3. | KAMLESH GAUTAM | MEMBER NCW | |
| 4. | SOSO SHAIZA | MEMBER NCW | |
| 5. | CHANDRAMUKHI DEVI | MEMBER NCW | |
| 6. | RAJULBEN L. DESAI | MEMBER NCW | |
| 7. | SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI | MINISTER WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT | |
| 8. | NIRMALA SITHARAMAN | MINISTER OF FINANCE AND CORPORATE AFFAIRS | |
| 9. | SHYAMALA S. KUNDAR | MEMBER NCW | |
| 10. | MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI | MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS | |
| 11. | RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD | MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE | |
| 12. | NAJMA HEPTULLA | POLITICIAN | |
| 13. | UMA BHARTI | POLITICIAN | |
| 14. | MANEKA GANDHI | POLITICIAN | |
| 15. | MEENAKSHI LEKHI | POLITICIAN | |
| 16. | POONAM MAHAJAN | POLITICIAN | |
| 17. | ISHRAT JAHAN (PETITIONER AGAINST TRIPLE TALAQ) | POLITICIAN | |
| 18. | SADHVI PRAGYA THAKUR | POLITICIAN | |
| 19. | SONIA GANDHI | POLITICIAN | |
| 20. | PRIYANKA GANDHI VADRA | POLITICIAN | |
| 21. | MAMTA BANERJEE | POLITICIAN | |
| 22. | MAYAVATI | POLITICIAN | |
| 23. | DIMPLE YADAV | POLITICIAN | |
| 24. | NUSRAT JAHAN RUHI | POLITICIAN | |
| 25. | SHEHLA RASHID | POLITICIAN | |

| | | | |
|-----|---|---|--|
| 26. | BRINDA KARAT | POLITICIAN | |
| 27. | ANUPRIYA PATEL | POLITICIAN | |
| 28. | INDIRA JAISING | SOCIAL ACTIVIST/ADV. SUPREME COURT | |
| 29. | VRINDA GROVER | SOCIAL ACTIVIST/ADV. SUPREME COURT | |
| 30. | MEENAKSHI ARORA | SOCIAL ACTIVIST/ADV. SUPREME COURT | |
| 31. | SUNITHA KRISHNAN | SOCIAL ACTIVIST | |
| 32. | MAHANT DEVYAGIRI | HEAD PRIEST MAHAKALESHWAR | |
| 33. | SUDARSHAN JI MAHARAJ | HEAD PRIEST SHRI MATA VAISHNODEVI SHRINE BOARD | |
| 34. | SHAHI IMAM | HEAD (JAMA MASJID) | |
| 35. | GAUR GOPAL DAS | REPRESENTATIVE OF ISKCON | |
| 36. | BISHOP JOHN RODRIGUES | HEAD PRIEST MOUNT MARRY CHURCH MUMBAI | |
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| 39. | REPRESENTATIVE OF SHANNON SHIGNAPUR TEMPLE | RELIGION | |
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| 41. | KAVITA KRISHNAN | SECRETARY OF ALL INDIA PROGRESSIVE WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION | |
| 42. | REPRESENTATIVE OF ICRW | NGO | |
| 43. | REPRESENTATIVE OF LAWYERS'S FOUNDATION | NGO | |
| 44. | REPRESENTATIVE OF AZAD FOUNDATION | NGO | |
| 45. | REPRESENTATIVE OF HRLN | NGO | |
| 46. | ANJANA OM KASHYAP | JOURNALIST | |
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| 48. | ARFA KHANUM SHERWANI | JOURNALIST | |
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| 50. | SHWETA SINGH | JOURNALIST | |

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| 56. | ZAIRA WASIM | CELEBRITY |
| 57. | SUSHMITA SEN | CELEBRITY |
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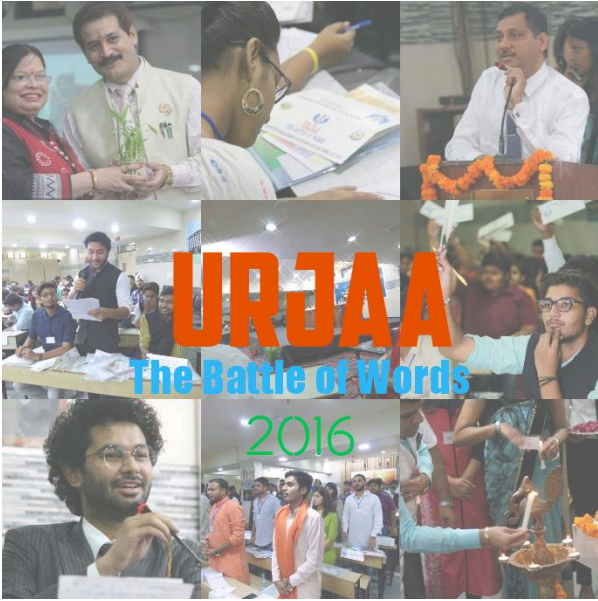
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“URJAA – THE BATTLE OF WORDS”

ON 18TH AND 19TH OCTOBER, 2019

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