



GLOBAL YOUTH SUMMIT



**ALL INDIA POLITICAL PARTIES
MEET**

**AGENDA:
DISCUSSING ELECTORAL VIOLENCE
WITH EMPHASIS ON ELECTION
CAMPAIGNS**

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Letter from the Executive Board

We welcome you to the All India Political Parties Meet!

Our conference, Global Youth Summit, has been concerned with the objective of making the delegates aware of the important global problems and developing solutions through discussions and deliberations. Thus at AIPPM, we will train you and help you analyze critical situations and come up with effective and logical solutions while enjoying the turbulent waters of our legislative assembly with its passionate and enjoyable debate.

We advise each one of you to research your topic thoroughly. The more knowledge you acquire on your topic, the more it can be used with logical and analytical application in committee. Research your committee, policies, responsibilities, and powers to solve a crisis of such large magnitudes involving national sovereignty and domestic and legislative security. All of this will give you a substantial strategic boost above all other delegates.

GYS is a safe haven for all your thoughts and ideas and you will grow as a person throughout this conference. We urge you to be confident and firm while putting forward your thoughts and ideas.

Most importantly, do not forget to have fun!

Jai Hind.

Veer Pratap Singh
Chairperson

Krishiv Jain
Crisis Director

Ganeev Singh Anand
Vice-Chairperson

Introduction to the Committee

The All India political parties meet was formed as a body supplementary to the Parliament without any legislative power, a specific purpose body to serve as a union for political debates which are seldom allowed in Parliament. It is a form that allows political leaders of India to reach a consensus on issues of national importance. The diverse political perspectives and personalities contribute to the dynamic nature of the committee ensuring a platform for a bus debate and discussion. In this unique platform, they will get some more power than they could imagine and other committees. Allowing for truly wild debates, extreme ideologies, controversies, and essential brutal fights. AIPPM brings everything to the table—Intelligence, manipulation, orientation, legislation, rivalry, and most importantly, Indian sovereignty. In an agenda that was the future of India and the lives of Indians at stake, you must choose to be the front-line warrior or the covert mastermind that saves, or dooms, his nation.

A few guidelines for all delegates:

It is expected from the delegates to research the agenda, but at the same time, the delegates must research the political identity allotted to them and their party ideology. It is also vital for the delegates to act in accordance to the past and present views of both to keep the proceedings as realistic as possible. As the committee is based in the future, all delegates must study the timeline provided below carefully and remember that for the days of the conference, everything given in the timeline is an established fact. Lastly, it is but said that all delegates must come up with viable solutions to each crisis presented, but should you choose to be opportunistic and selfish (as you'd expect politicians to be), the EB will definitely mark you for achieving your personal goals for everything is fair in love, war, and politics.

Timeline

August 2023:

After determining that Ajit Pawar had falsified letters of support from NCP MLAs and MPs, the Election Commission of India hands the party leadership, symbol and name to Sharad Pawar's NCP faction. Supriya Sule is made the party president as Sharad Pawar wishes to help the party in an advisory role.

After 7 long months of protests by our country's wrestlers, Brij Bhushan Singh has been arrested following a chargesheet filed against him under sections 354, 354D, 345A & 506 (1) of the Indian Penal Code. He has resigned from the post of WFI President and his case will be looked into by a special CBI court, yet the BJP has not expelled him nor have they commented on the allegations against him.

September 2023:

In a meeting called by the INC, leaders from the parties of the Grand Opposition meet in Bengaluru to deliberate on strategy for the 2024 General Elections. Although it seems unlikely that the parties came to a consensus to decide who will be the face of the opposition, reports suggest that Rahul Gandhi has been critical in making the Grand Opposition a reality.

Responding to a promise made by the Prime Minister, RSS Sarsanghchalak Mohan Bhagwat in a highly controversial press conference has said that even if he supports the idea behind a Uniform Civil Code, he does not believe that is the best course of action to implement it. He has also gone on record and stated that he does 'not oppose' same-sex marriage and neither should any Hindu.

October 2023:

On the eve of the birth anniversary of the father of the nation, a devastating terror attack takes place in Sonamarg, a tourist town near the Line of Control. Despite a heavy military presence, suspected Lashkar-e-Taiba terrorists conducted a horrific nerve agent attack at the heavily crowded 'Zero-point' attraction in Sonamarg. A first of its kind and the deadliest attack in post independence India, over 400 people were killed due to exposure to the nerve agent and many more were left irreparably injured.

All parties, ruling and opposition condemned the attack. Those part of the NDA chose to pin the blame on Muslims and push for an anti-Islam narrative whereas the Opposition blamed it on the systematic failure of all government agencies under the Modi regime. Since then, although unreported, lynchings, clashes, riots have increased three-fold across the country. West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan seem to be the worst affected and this has resulted in the Central government placing paramilitary groups in the states to help with the law and order situation.

November 2023:

November turned out to be a month filled with political surprises. It starts off with a defeated and dismissed (under the anti defection law) Ajit Pawar joining the BJP along with his band of expelled NCP MLAs. With Ajit Pawar and his MLAs still holding key ministries in the Maharashtra cabinet, holes start appearing in the Shiv Sena faction led by Chief Minister Shinde. The MLAs, unhappy with the power given to Ajit Pawar, publicly threaten to rejoin Uddhav Thackeray's faction unless Ajit Pawar is removed from the post of Deputy CM.

The first time since 2014, the Indian National Congress sees a ray of hope at the end of a dark tunnel as they win by comfortable majorities in the Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Mizoram assembly elections with Jitu Patwari, Bhupesh Baghel, and Zodintluanga Ralte being made the Chief Ministers respectively.

December 2023:

The Grand Opposition held another meeting and came to a common conclusion of appointing a revitalized Rahul Gandhi as the PM face for the opposition.

The decision was supported by Shiv Sena (UBT), NCP, DMK, JD (United), JD (Secular), BSP, SP, RJD, TMC, JKNC, YSRCP, and TRS.

BJD, AAP, CPI (M), and AIMIM refused to join hands with the opposition as they do not think Rahul Gandhi is a capable leader.

Within the INC, the move is strongly criticized only by a few but influential leaders such as Shashi Tharoor, Kapil Sibal, and Sachin Pilot. Mallikarjun Kharge tries to convince them but is only able to convince Shashi Tharoor. Kapil Sibal quits politics whereas Sachin Pilot quits the party and starts his own party called the Rashtriya Vikas Party (RVP). He contests the Rajasthan elections on his own with a horse as his symbol and ensures a hung assembly. He then forms a post poll alliance with the BJP and ensures he is made the Chief Minister of Rajasthan.

January 2024:

With the new year comes new information. In a televised speech on the first of January, the Prime Minister addresses the Sonamarg terror attack after 3 whole months of silence and promises that the confirmed perpetrators of the attack, Lashkar-e-Taiba, will be wiped from the face of the Earth. This speech in addition to the military and paramilitary forces deployed across the country, have helped stabilize things in major population centers for now.

Conveniently, Maharashtra has been put under President's rule as the ruling coalition between the Shiv Sena (Shinde faction) and BJP has fallen through. Uddhav Thackeray managed to convince almost all the Shiv Sena rebel leaders to rejoin his party making his faction the original Shiv Sena.

Manipur has also been put under indefinite President's rule with no information flowing in or out of the state.

February 2024:

In a surprise move, instead of the Prime Minister, the Home Minister Amit Shah inaugurated the Ram Mandir. Hindus throughout the country are seen celebrating with close to no violence reported in the mainstream media. It has also been reported that Ayodhya seers and senior members of the Shri Ram Janmabhoomi Teerth Kshetra have personally conveyed to Amit Shah to not put in place a Uniform Civil Code.

As India nears one of its most heated general elections, the situation in Pakistan continues to worsen. With the country combatting both a failing economy and hyperinflation, the people are coming out onto the streets to protest. The political situation continues to get tense and most global think tanks predict a complete economical, political and social breakdown in the country. India has put in place trade embargoes and economic sanctions but have yet not figured out a way to extradite Hafiz Saeed or any high ranking members of LeT.

March 2024:

As the elections near, politics fill the air. From twitter fights to day long political rallies, every party tries to get its share in the elections that could well define the fate of the largest democracy in the world. The elections will be held in 3 phases on 29th March, 6th April and 13th April and the results will be declared on 20th April.

In another surprise move, Jammu and Kashmir assembly elections, which were supposed to happen along with the general elections, have been canceled whereas assembly elections for Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Odisha and Sikkim are on track and their results will be released on 19th April.

Looking at the global importance of this election - OIC, ASEAN and the EU have requested the Indian government to let them monitor the fairness of the elections. India, as expected, has firmly denied the request.

April 2024:

13th April: Elections have ended and the process went on relatively smoothly. There were the usual reports of common political violence, EVM rigging, vote manipulation, etc.

Almost all mainstream media predicts a historic third victory for the National Democratic Alliance. There are some outliers like India Today and the Wire, which predict a hung assembly, with the BJP losing close to half of its seats. But to nobody's surprise, all the media houses predicting a hung assembly had their offices raided and their employees harassed the following day. This added fuel to the already burning fire.

Chaos and destruction erupted throughout the country after the publishing of the exit polls. Communal clashes and riots emerged between different religious groups whereas almost a third of the country's government employees went on a strike. State police of non-BJP states refused to restrict any protests, which resulted in the Home Ministry's deployment of military and paramilitary across the nation. In certain states, even the police and central forces were at each other's throat. Courts, public transportation and government buildings have been shut indefinitely in most parts of the country as they protest against different things in different parts of the nation.

April 18th: After almost a week of riots, the President called for an All India Political Party Meet (AIPPM) the next day. Representatives of each party will be transported to a secure location under NSG security, where they are expected to come up with a solution to end the state of lawlessness in the nation. They will be provided with all possible military and non-military information to help figure out the next course of action. It is expected that the information given to the representatives will also contain all election results.

April 19th, 0800 hours : Commencement of the country's most important All India Political Party Meet.

Bloc positions and pre-poll alliances

National Democratic Alliance

Comprises of BJP, AIADMK, NPP, SAD, RLJP, and the newly founded RVP

Led by the Bhartiya Janata Party with PM Modi as its face, most believe that he is the only person fit to be PM in the country. Dominating the Indian political sphere with Hindutva beliefs and right-wing policies, his government is known to be using multiple illicit ways to eliminate all possible competition. Under him, the economic image of India has improved but the democratic image has worsened drastically. There have been a few speculations of him stepping down as the Prime Minister of India, but it seems unlikely as his charisma remains unmatched.

United Progressive Alliance

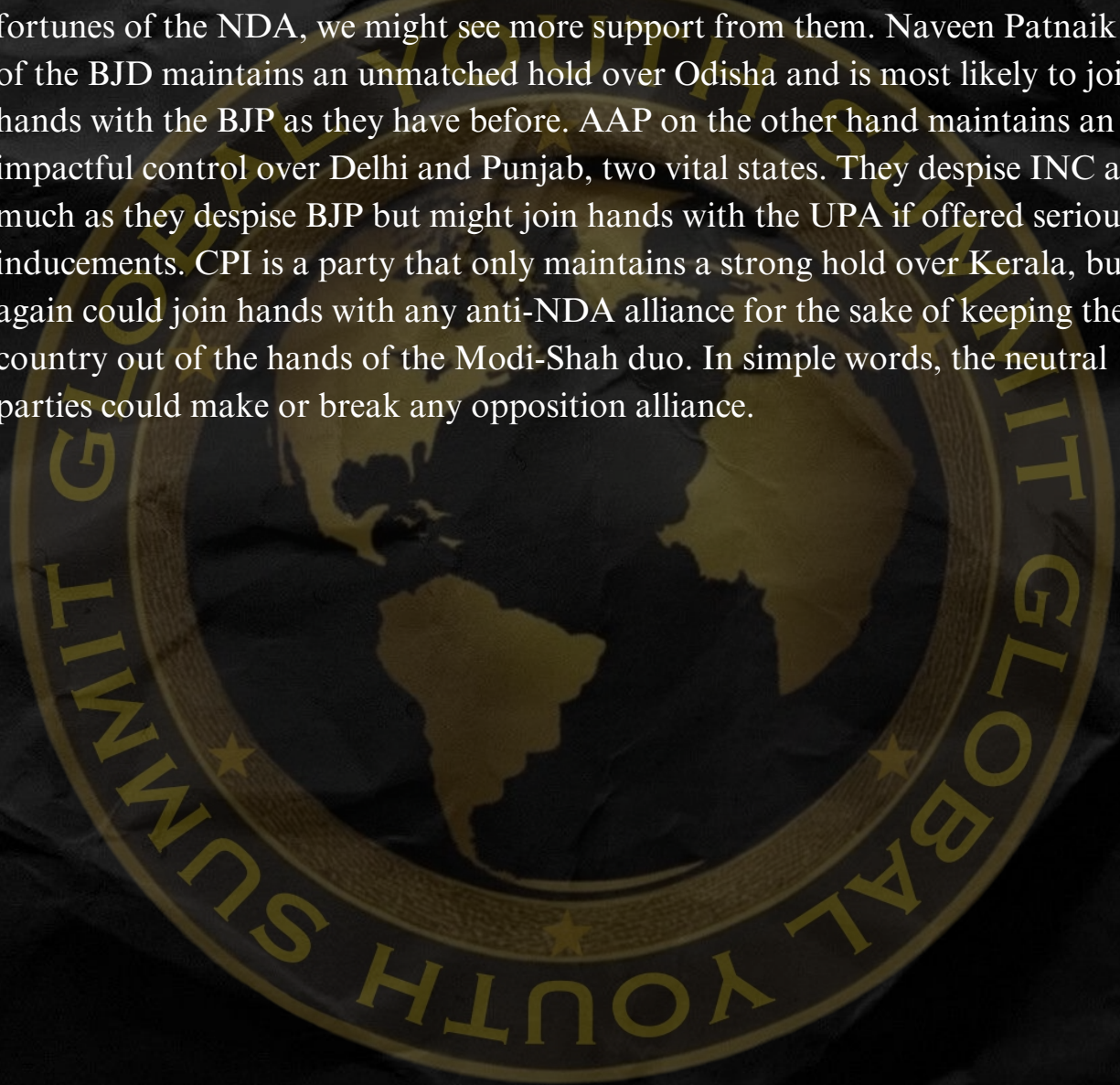
Comprises of INC, Shiv Sena (now under Uddhav Bal Thackeray), NCP, DMK, JD (United), JD (Secular), BSP, SP, RJD, TMC, JKNC, YSRCP, and TRS.

A coalition formed out of desperation to defeat a single party, many consider the UPA or the Grand Opposition to be a lost cause as it comprises of regional parties who have usually been at war with each other. With no party other than the INC with any national standing, it is unclear whether they will be able to achieve a one of a kind breakthrough in the general elections. The INC led by Rahul Gandhi seems to have reached its peak since its downfall after the 2014 elections as it now controls 7 states. TMC, DMK, JDU, RJD, YSRCP AND TRS maintain a strong grip on their regions whereas Shiv Sena and NCP are expected to make big gains in the upcoming Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha elections. They have two major weaknesses, the discontent amongst their own parties and the fact that BJP maintains a strong grip over vital states like Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat.

Neutral parties as of now

Comprises of BJD, AAP, CPI (Marxist), TDP and AIMIM

There are a handful of regional parties that have not joined hands with the UPA due to a drastic difference in ideology or the choice of Rahul Gandhi as the PM face. But should the Grand Opposition make a deep enough hole in the fortunes of the NDA, we might see more support from them. Naveen Patnaik of the BJD maintains an unmatched hold over Odisha and is most likely to join hands with the BJP as they have before. AAP on the other hand maintains an impactful control over Delhi and Punjab, two vital states. They despise INC as much as they despise BJP but might join hands with the UPA if offered serious inducements. CPI is a party that only maintains a strong hold over Kerala, but again could join hands with any anti-NDA alliance for the sake of keeping their country out of the hands of the Modi-Shah duo. In simple words, the neutral parties could make or break any opposition alliance.



Rules of Procedure:-

Forms of Debate

- 1) Special Speakers List
- 2) Moderated Caucus
- 3) Unmoderated Caucus

Special Speakers List (formal debate)

Special Speakers List is a list of speakers recognised in the committee to give a speech. (It is just like the GSL in a Crisis Committee)

The Special Speakers List is a never-ending list of speakers, if the list of speakers comes to an end, then the committee adjourns and comes to an end.

The SSL speech has an upper limit of 90 seconds, in case any time is left after the conclusion of a speech, the delegates could yield their time.

What are Yields?

When a delegate finishes their speech and has time remaining on the clock they can yield their time in the following ways

- 1) To questions - You give your time for other delegates to question you on the speech you gave.
- 2) To comments - You give your time for other delegates to comment on your speech.
- 3) To the Executive Board - You could give your time to the executive board and they will use that time.
- 4) To another delegate - You could share your time with a particular delegate from your committee who will then give a speech for the remaining time.

Moderated Caucus (informal debate)

The purpose of a moderated caucus is to facilitate substantive debate at critical junctures in the committee. In a moderated caucus the delegates could talk about a particular subtopic within the agenda or discuss a specific part of the crisis. The moderated caucus is moderated by the Executive Board members. The maximum per speaker time can be 90 seconds, and the total time should be divisible by the per speaker time.

To discuss any topic as a moderated caucus, the delegates will have to raise a motion to enter into a moderated caucus.

The format for raising a motion to enter a Moderated Caucus is as follows

“The delegate of _____ would like to suspend formal debate and enter into a moderated caucus on the topic _____ for total time _____ and per speaker time _____.”

Unmoderated Caucus (informal debate)

When a delegate raises a motion for an unmoderated caucus. The committee breaks from the formal debate and deliberates in an informal session. This time could be used for lobbying, paperwork, planning the course of the committee, etc. The unmoderated caucus is NOT moderated by the Executive Board members. The maximum time for an unmoderated caucus is 20 minutes.

The format for raising a motion to enter an Unmoderated Caucus is as follows

“The delegate of _____ would like to suspend formal debate and enter into an unmoderated caucus for _____ minutes.”

Points

1. Point of parliamentary enquiry

-This point can be raised when a delegate wants to ask the Executive Board a procedural question.

2. Point of information

-This point can be raised when a delegate wants to ask another delegate a question on their speech.

3. Point of order

-This point can be raised when a delegate finds a factual inaccuracy in another delegate's speech or can be raised against the Executive Board in case of a procedural fallacy or a fact they stated.

4. Point of personal privilege

-This point can be raised only when a delegate faces personal discomfort which includes feeling hot/cold, someone being loud/inaudible, etc. This is the only point that can interrupt another speaker.

5. Right to reply

-When a delegate feels the sovereignty of their country is threatened, is personally offended or their legitimacy is questioned, they could ask for a right to reply.

Order of Disruption

Personal Privilege > parliamentary inquiry > order > information > right to reply

Crisis

Delegates in the committee should expect crisis updates to be announced as a reflection of the ever-changing and unpredictable nature of this committee. To overcome and solve the crises, delegates must be quick-witted and think of creative yet feasible solutions, which they can implement using communique or directives. The crises will be solved with the passing of directives by the committee.

Paperwork

The majority of paperwork in this committee will be carried out in three forms: directives, communique, and press releases.

Directives

A directive is a large-scale action, undertaken by the entire committee. Since it is a very substantiated action, it is always overt, since it is presented to the committee and debated on. Writers are called 'Authors (Maximum 2)' or 'Co-Authors (Maximum 2),' and are given credit for the action if passed.

They require one-third of the committee to be signatories to be presented in front of the committee for deliberation. They are presented to the committee and are debated over, through speeches, Q&A sessions, Challenges, Moderated Caucus or 1v1 or 2v2. Finally, they are voted upon and passed with a majority that is half+1 of the committee. Ratification is based on plausibility and resource jurisdiction.

The format of a Directive is as follows

Directive

Name of the Directive

Authors :

Co-Authors :

Signatories :

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Communique

Communique is a small-scale action, undertaken by a single portfolio or a small group of portfolios. It can be covert (private) or overt (public). Writers are called 'Member Nations' or 'Presenting Nations.' Their effects will be broadcasted to the committee via crisis updates. They do not require discussion in committee and are carried out immediately.

The format of a Communique is as follows

Overt/Covert Communique

Name of the Communique

From : your portfolio

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Press Releases

Press Releases are tools used by committees or individuals to inform “the public,” in this case, other delegates, about personal actions or general information. Press releases can be true or false and based on delegate discretion, can be regarded as such. Often, delegates may use these to try to influence public opinion against certain plans to help their own, to encourage the public to be safe, to stop protesting, or even to get involved with the crisis somehow. They do not require ratification.

NOTE: This is different from the Indian Parliament Press Release. The format of a Press Release is as follows

Press Release

From :

NOTE:

Crisis paperwork procedure submission will be told in the Rules of Procedure session.

Research should be extensive and agenda specific. Know your enemies and your allies.