



SPECIAL RULES OF PROCEDURES

# HISTORICAL JOINT CABINET CRISIS



CONGRESS  
WORKING  
COMMITTEE

SINGAPORE MODEL UNITED NATIONS 2023

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# SCOPE OF SPECIAL RULES

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## **Rule 1.1**

The rules within this document detail the Special Rules of Procedure (SROP) and are only applicable to the Congress Working Committee (CWC) of the 1975 Indian Emergency Joint Crisis Committee of Singapore Model United Nations 2023.

## **Rule 1.2**

This document is reliant on the official SMUN 2023 Rules of Procedure (ROP) Document that outlines the basic rules of procedure. This document shall serve as a supplement to or shall supersede any relevant rules mentioned in the aforementioned document. Rules in the general ROP document to be amended are mentioned in **Rules 1.2.1 to 1.2.3**.

### **Rule 1.2.1**

Unmoderated Caucuses within the CWC may exceed twenty (20) minutes. However, all Unmoderated Caucuses beyond the aforementioned time limit shall be subject to the discretion of the Chairs.

### **Rule 1.2.2**

Working Papers are not in order for this Crisis committee.

### **Rule 1.2.3**

The following motions are not recognised for this Crisis committee:

- a. Motion to Divide the House,
- b. Motion to Divide the Question,
- c. Motion for a Roll Call Vote,
- d. Motion to Table the Question.

### **Rule 1.3**

No other rules external to this document, with the exception of the SMUN 2023 general ROP, shall apply.

### **Rule 1.4**

If a situation that has not been addressed by either the general ROP or this SROP arises, the Crisis Director will have the final authority to decide on the procedure to follow.

# DIRECTIVES

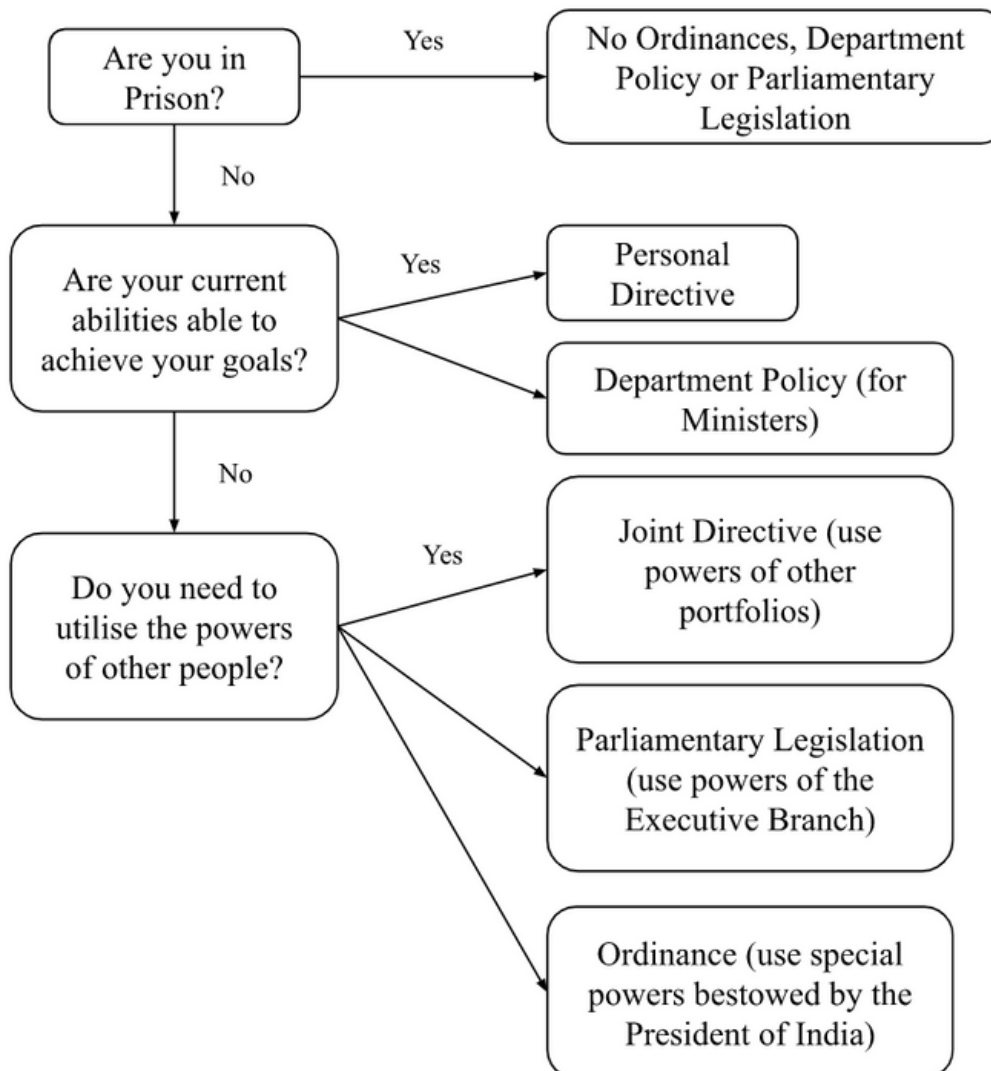


Figure 1: A flow chart of the different types of Directives that can be utilised by delegates

## Rule 2.1

The following sub-rules under **Rule 2.1** will detail the general procedures and rules for Directives.

### Rule 2.2.1

Delegates are allowed to utilise the portfolio powers prescribed to them to execute actions through Directives. The Crisis team reserves to reject any and all Directives sent without explicit justification to the delegate.

### Rule 2.1.2

The following Directives are the only permitted directives in the CWC:

- a. Personal Directives,
- b. Joint Directives,
- c. Ordinances.

### Rule 2.1.3

Personal and Joint Directives are to only be sent via the official Google Form disseminated to delegates. Personal and Joint Directives sent to the Backroom via any other means will automatically be rejected, unless otherwise explicitly consented by the Crisis Director.

### Rule 2.1.4

Delegates must utilise the unique authentication code provided when submitting Directives. Usage of the wrong authentication code will result in the automatic rejection of the Directive. Delegates are advised against intentionally sabotaging or impersonating another delegate through falsely submitting Directives using another delegate's authentication code. **Any delegate who breaches this rule is considered to have committed academic dishonesty and may be subject to disciplinary action(s).**

## **Rule 2.2**

The following sub-rules under **Rule 2.2** will detail the procedures and rules for Personal Directives.

### **Rule 2.2.1**

If a delegate wishes to use any and all portfolio powers assigned to their portfolio, they may do so by submitting a Personal Directive. Delegates are advised to submit clear and detailed directives that highlight the objective and rationale of the directive.

### **Rule 2.2.2**

The delegate will then be updated on the effects of the Personal Directive submitted via an email reply from Backroom.

## **Rule 2.3**

The following sub-rules under **Rule 2.3** will detail the procedures and rules for Joint Directives.

### **Rule 2.3.1**

If a delegate wishes to combine and utilise any or all powers assigned to portfolios other than his own, they may do so by submitting a Joint Directive with the portfolios in question. Similar to Personal Directives, delegates are advised to submit clear and detailed directives that highlight the objective and rationale of the directive.

### **Rule 2.3.2**

All delegates who wish to submit a Joint Directive are expected to submit the **exact same directive** via the directive form, selecting the option for 'Joint Directive', as opposed to 'Personal Directive', and listing all the portfolios involved in the Joint Directive.

### **Rule 2.3.3**

All delegates who wish to submit a Joint Directive are to send the Joint Directive **within ten (10) minutes of the first submission**. Late, incomplete or missing submissions from any delegate involved in the Joint Directive will result in the automatic rejection of the Joint Directive.

### **Rule 2.3.4**

The delegates will then be updated on the effects of the Joint Directive submitted via an email reply from Backroom.

## **Rule 2.4**

The following sub-rules under **Rule 2.4** will detail the procedures and rules for Ordinances.

### **Rule 2.4.1**

Ordinances are a special type of legislation that does not require the approval, oversight or debate of Parliament. Ordinances are also able to utilise Presidential Powers, such as but not limited to:

1. Prorogation or dissolution of the Indian Parliament,
2. Dissolution of State Legislative Assemblies via the imposition of President's Rule,
3. Imposition or removal of a State of National Emergency that suspends protections afforded by the Indian Constitution.

### **Rule 2.4.2**

If a delegate wishes to combine the powers of all the members in the CWC or utilise Presidential Powers, they may discuss and debate on the Draft Ordinance after it has been vetted by the respective Frontroom Chairs. Unlike legislation in Parliament, Ordinances can utilise Presidential Powers, such as the suspension of Parliament, imposition of President's rule in states and the imposition or removal of a state of Emergency or overcoming Parliamentary scrutiny by avoiding the chamber during the legislative process.

### **Rule 2.4.3**

Ordinances may not be used to modify procedural matters within the CWC.



#### **Rule 2.4.4**

A minimum of **three (3) Sponsors**, with a maximum of **five (5) Sponsors**, are required for a Draft Ordinance to be deemed valid.

#### **Rule 2.4.5**

A minimum of at least one-fifth ( $\frac{1}{5}$  or 20%) of the members present in committee, excluding Sponsors and rounded up to the nearest whole number, must be in support of having the Draft Ordinance introduced. Such delegates are to include their names in the Draft Ordinance as 'Signatories'.

#### **Rule 2.4.6**

Once finalised, **one Sponsor** may submit a .PDF copy of the Draft Ordinance to [smun2023.crisis.gov@gmail.com](mailto:smun2023.crisis.gov@gmail.com) for vetting. The email subject should start with "Draft\_Ordinance\_by\_<insert last names of delegate's portfolio>".

#### **Rule 2.4.7**

After sending the email, **the same Sponsor** who submitted the Draft Ordinance is to send a note to the Frontroom Chair to alert them that the Draft Ordinance has been sent to the email.

#### **Rule 2.4.8**

Once the Draft Ordinance has been vetted by the Frontroom Chairs, as notified by a note back to the delegate, the delegate may introduce the Draft Ordinance by raising a *Motion to Introduce Draft Ordinance*. The committee will then conduct a procedural vote on the motion, requiring a **simple majority** to pass.

#### **Rule 2.4.9**

Upon passing the *Motion to Introduce Draft Ordinance*, the committee will be given **five (5) minutes** to read the Ordinance. The Chairs may amend the amount of reading time given at their discretion.

#### **Rule 2.4.10**

Delegates are not permitted to reference any and all Draft Ordinance(s) in their speeches before they are officially introduced.

### **Rule 2.4.11**

After the reading time has elapsed, the committee will enter a **five (5) minute** Question and Answer (Q&A) session, following the format of *Points of Information*, where delegates will raise their placards and await to be recognised by the Chairs before rising to ask a question. **Each question may only be answered by one Sponsor.** Furthermore, Sponsors are not permitted to direct questions at fellow Sponsors regarding the resolution they have sponsored themselves.

### **Rule 2.4.12**

After time for the Q&A session has elapsed, a delegate may raise a *Motion to Close Debate and Enter Direct Voting Procedure (DVP)*. If no motions are raised at this juncture, the committee will automatically revert back to the General Speakers' List.

### **Rule 2.4.13**

A **substantial majority** of two-thirds ( $\frac{2}{3}$ ) of the CWC needs to vote for the Draft Ordinance in order for it to be passed.



# PARLIAMENT

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## Rule 3.1

For the purposes of this Crisis simulation, the Rajya Sabha (Upper House of Parliament) and Lok Sabha (Lower House of Parliament) are assumed to be identical in function with members of either Houses of Parliament being allowed to jointly sponsor and vote on legislation. The only difference between members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha is that members of the Rajya Sabha do not participate in investigative committees or General Elections, unless they wish to become a member of the Lok Sabha, whereas members of the Lok Sabha participate and are liable to losing their elected position in General Elections.

## Rule 3.2

The following sub-rules under **Rule 3.2** will detail the procedures of legislative voting by Members of Parliament (MPs). All legislative acts require a **simple majority** to pass.

### Rule 3.2.1

MPs can propose legislation that can be voted on by other MPs on the following matters:

1. Military Defence,
2. Mandate, structure and independence of the Executive and Judiciary branches,
3. Home affairs and foreign policy,
4. Inter-state trade, banking and commerce, mandate of the Reserve Bank of India and regulation and control of industries,
5. Nation-wide budget and fiscal policy (i.e., national spending, taxes and tariffs),

6. The modification of election timetables,
7. The human, social and economic rights of Indian citizens,
8. Funding and mandate of Government Ministries,
9. Constitutional amendments and amendments to the mandate, purview and structure of constitutional authorities (i.e., the Election Commission),
10. A 'Vote of No Confidence' in the Government or the expulsion of a member of the Lok Sabha.

### **Rule 3.2.2**

Non-Government MPs wishing to propose legislation may do so via a Personal or Joint Directive. However, Government MPs wishing to propose fiscal legislation must do so via a Joint Directive with the Minister of Finance, and Government MPs wishing to propose non-fiscal legislation must do so with a Joint Directive with the Minister of Law and Justice.

### **Rule 3.2.3**

Non-MPs may not contribute to a Personal or Joint Directive that proposes legislation. Along with the legislation in question, they must indicate what category of matters, as listed in **Rule 3.2.1**, their legislation covers. Item 11 in **Rule 3.2.1** can only be raised by the Prime Minister (Prime Minister) or Leader of the Opposition. Unless they have been arrested, Non-MPs are allowed to contribute to Draft Ordinances.

### **Rule 3.2.4**

If an MP has been sentenced to 4 or more months of prison, they will automatically be expelled from Parliament and a By-election will take place in their constituency. In the period between their initial arrest or detention and the trial, they will not be allowed to participate in Parliamentary affairs, unless they have been successfully granted bail.

### **Rule 3.2.5**

The legislation will be sent to the emails of all of the MPs. MPs will be asked how they choose to vote on the bill **approximately fifteen (15) minutes** after the bill has been introduced. MPs will subsequently enter a procedural vote on the legislation and the legislation is adopted as law if a simple majority is reached. Should the legislation be successfully passed by Parliament, it will be mentioned in a Crisis update.

### **Rule 3.2.6**

If a law is unconstitutional, (i.e., does not fall within the purview of the aforementioned sections), the Judiciary system of India has the potential to place a stay on the law until a subsequent ruling, (i.e., appeal or ruling from higher court), with the Supreme Court of India being empowered to nullify the law if India is not under a state of Emergency. In order to make sure that a law is not deemed unconstitutional, MPs should refer to the list mentioned in **Rule 3.2.1**.

### **Rule 3.2.7**

The Indian Government and associated Ministries must ensure that department policies do not conflict with laws passed by Parliament. Should this occur, it will be nullified by the Judiciary. If Parliament passes a law that conflicts with department policy, the Executive branch must amend its department's policies to ensure that it abides by the law.

# IV ELECTIONS

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## Rule 4.1

A General Election is an event, wherein all the seats for MPs in the Lok Sabha are up for contest. Citizens of India, simulated through Backroom, will be able to determine the composition of Parliament by determining the victor in contested constituencies.

### Rule 4.1.1

The following events will automatically trigger a General Election in the Republic of India:

- (a) Upon expiration of the Parliamentary term, in accordance to the Constitution of the Republic of India,
- (b) A 'Vote of No Confidence' is introduced in the Lok Sabha by the Leader of the Opposition and is passed as a legislative act by the MPs,
- (c) A legislative act is passed by the MPs to hold a General Election, even without a 'Vote of No Confidence',
- (d) Parliament fails to pass the annual Union Budget within the stipulated time.

### Rule 4.1.2

Only delegates who meet the following criteria are eligible to participate in the election as a candidate:

- (a) The delegate is not currently in Prison,
- (b) The delegate is not a sitting MP in the Rajya Sabha.

Should the delegate be a sitting MP in the Rajya Sabha, they will need to resign from their role as an MP before contesting in the General Elections.

### **Rule 4.1.3**

Within **thirty (30) minutes** of an update announcing the General Election, individuals interested in participating in the election are to submit a *Manifesto* document to the committee email that details the following:

- (a) Leader of the political party or alliance,
- (b) Pledges,
- (c) Potential policies they will implement in government,
- (d) Which constituencies they are contesting in.

### **Rule 4.1.4**

If individuals are affiliated to the same political alliance or party, (i.e., Indian National Congress (Requisitionist)), all members are to jointly create a singular *Manifesto*, and thereafter, **appoint a singular member** to submit the *Manifesto* to the committee email.

### **Rule 4.1.5**

*Manifesto* documents do not have a prescribed template, provided it meets the criteria as mentioned in **Rule 4.1.3**. However, the final version of the *Manifesto* must be submitted in .PDF format.

### **Rule 4.1.6**

Should an interested party or individual fail to submit their *Manifesto* documents within the stipulated timeframe, they will not be allowed to stand as a candidate in the elections. The timeframe may be modified, at the discretion of the Crisis Team.

### **Rule 4.1.7**

Once the time stipulated for *Manifesto* submissions has elapsed, the committee will enter a **thirty (30) minutes campaigning period**. During this time, delegates may campaign for their candidature in the General Elections in a formal debate setting.

### **Rule 4.1.8**

Upon the conclusion of the campaigning period, results will be announced via a Crisis update.

### **Rule 4.1.9**

The leader of the largest party or alliance in the Lok Sabha will create a legislative bill with all the names of the MPs, inclusive of the Rajya Sabha, who have roles in the new government. If the legislative bill passes, the leader becomes the new Prime Minister. If the legislative bill fails, the process repeats until either the bill passes, or the leader passes on the opportunity to form a government to the leader of the second largest party or alliance. Should the process not yield conclusive results, the President of India will dissolve Parliament to call for new elections, restarting the process from **Rule 4.1.3**.

### **Rule 4.1.10**

Those who have won the election will either retain their seats as Members of the Lok Sabha (should they enter the elections as an MP) or become new Members of the Lok Sabha (should they not enter as MPs).

## **Rule 4.2**

State Legislative Assembly elections is an event wherein all the seats for Members of Legislative Assemblies (MLAs) in respective State Legislatures are up for contest. Citizens of India, simulated through Backroom, will be able to determine the composition of the respective Legislatures by determining the victor in contested constituencies.

### **Rule 4.2.1**

Delegates who wish to run for the position of Chief Minister of a state - the Leader of the State Legislative Assembly - after its announcement will be provided a duration of **fifteen (15) minutes** to send a Personal Directive indicating their interest and a brief about policies they wish to pass in the State Legislative Assembly.

### **Rule 4.2.2**

In the event an already elected Member of Parliament wishes to contest in the elections, they need not resign from their incumbent position.

### **Rule 4.2.3**

Upon the elapse of the stipulated time for Chief Ministerial nominations, the results of the State Legislative Assembly election will be announced via a Crisis update.



## Rule 4.3

By-elections are conducted to fill a vacant post in the Lok Sabha when there has been resignation resulting from imprisonment for longer than one (1) committee session, death or expulsion of a Member of Parliament before the completion of their term.

### Rule 4.3.1

Delegates who wish to run for a By-election after its announcement will be provided a duration of **fifteen (15) minutes** to send a Personal Directive indicating their interest and a brief about policies they wish to pass in Parliament.

### Rule 4.3.2

In the event an already elected Member of Parliament wishes to contest in the elections, they must resign from their incumbent position. It is only after this that the candidate shall be considered eligible for the elections.

### Rule 4.3.3

Upon elapsing of the stipulated time for By-election nominations, the results of the By-election will be released via a Crisis update.

## Rule 4.4

A motion for the nomination of a new Prime Minister will be triggered immediately following the incumbent Prime Minister's resignation, death, or inability to command a majority in the Lok Sabha. As the current party in power is the INC(R), this will be an **internal nomination process within the INC(R)**. During this interim period, an interim Prime Minister will be conferred power, where his commands will be provided through Crisis updates.

### Rule 4.4.1

To qualify for Prime Minister, one must enter the nomination to be the leader of the largest party in the Lok Sabha. Interested members will have **fifteen (15) minutes** to indicate their interest to be nominated via a Joint Directive with **at least three (3) other delegates** that support the candidate. A delegate **may not support more than one (1) candidate** in the nomination process.

### **Rule 4.4.2**

Should only one (1) candidate be successfully nominated for Prime Minister, that candidate will win the nomination process by a walkover and be nominated the new Prime Minister.

### **Rule 4.4.3**

After all Prime Minister nominations have been registered, each candidate will make a speech of no longer than **two (2) minutes** followed by a **three (3) minute Question and Answer Session**. Yielding will not be in order during the speech.

### **Rule 4.4.4**

Once all candidate speeches have elapsed, all members of the party will vote for the candidates and the winner becomes new leader of the party and Prime Minister.

## **Rule 4.5**

A motion to elect a Leader of the Opposition will be triggered immediately following the incumbent Leader of the Opposition's resignation or death. A Leader of Opposition will only be recognised if a singular party holds **at least 10%** of the seats in the incumbent Parliament.

### **Rule 4.5.1**

When elections for a new Leader of the Opposition is announced via a Crisis update, MPs of the Opposition Party who are interested have **fifteen (15) minutes** to register their candidature via a Joint Directive with **at least four (4) other delegates** that support the candidate. A delegate **may not support more than one (1) candidate** in the election process.

### **Rule 4.5.2**

After all electoral candidates for the Leader of the Opposition have registered, each candidate will make a speech of no longer than **two (2) minutes** followed by a **three (3) minute Question and Answer Session**. Yielding will not be in order during the speech.

### **Rule 4.5.3**

Once all candidate speeches have elapsed, all MPs of the Opposition Parties will vote for the candidates and the winner becomes the new Leader of the Opposition Party.

# V PRISON

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## **Rule 5.1**

Should a delegate be sent to Prison, they will only be able to send Personal Directives and Joint Directives to the backroom. They will, therefore, be unable to utilise their prescribed portfolio powers without major limitations on the scope and efficiency of their directives, no matter the quality of the directive. Departmental Policies, Parliamentary Legislation or Draft Ordinances submitted by or co-sponsored by delegates in prison will be automatically rejected.

### **Rule 5.1.1**

Should a delegate be arrested, they will only be able to speak on the General Speaker's List or Moderated Caucuses by the Chairs' discretion. Procedural and substantive motions proposed by them will not be recognised.

### **Rule 5.1.2**

Imprisoned delegates making speeches on the General Speakers' List may only yield to the Chairs after their speech. Yielding to another delegate or Points of Information will not be in order.

### **Rule 5.1.3**

Imprisoned delegates may partake in Unmoderated Caucuses.

## **Rule 5.2**

A delegate may be sent to Prison for reasons, such as, but not limited to:

1. Detention by the Ministry of Home Affairs, as outlined in the 1971 Maintenance of Internal Security Act (MISA), if it remains in effect,
2. Indictment and issue of warrant by the Ministry of Law and Justice, followed by successful formal arrest and detention by the Ministry of Home Affairs.