



Communiqué
a new beginning...

THAKUR RAMNARAYAN COLLEGE OF LAW

LEX COMMUNIQUE 2026

YOUTH SUMMIT
RULES & REGULATIONS

ABOUT YOUTH SUMMIT

Youth Summit is an educational event that simulates the Indian Parliament and Model United Nations, engaging youth in constructive discussions about current affairs, national and international relations, diplomacy, and relevant agendas. Participants, representing diverse backgrounds and disciplines, collaborate to propose innovative solutions while fostering creativity, open dialogue, and the exploration of new ideas. This summit empowers young minds to challenge norms, encourage cooperation, and generate impactful solutions. Essentially it provides a platform for the next generation of leaders and innovation to address complex challenges, celebrating the potential for positive change among the youth.

IMPLEMENTATION & INTERPRETATION OF RULES

Rules and procedures contained in the document shall apply to all participating teams. Regarding the practice and procedure of the competition, the final interpretation, in case of any conflict, lies with the Vidhi Chhatra Sansad (Organizers). The decision of the Organizers shall be final.

ELIGIBILITY

1. Students pursuing their undergraduate course from any recognized college/ university are eligible to participate in the competition.
2. A minimum of 1 participant from each college can participate in this event.
3. A team of 7 members will be considered as a delegation.

COMMITTEES

- **UNSC:** Indo-Pacific Power Projection & Security of the Taiwan Strait
- **Lok Sabha:** Assessing the Impact of Special Intensive Revision (SIR) on Democratic Processes: Voting Rights, Electoral Bonds, and Public Trust
- **AIPPM:** Freebies and Impact on Fiscal Health and Economy

NOTE: Background guide will be provided 10 days prior to the event.

REGISTRATION

1. Each institution must, first, provisionally register itself for the Competition by sending an Official Provisional Registration mail to lexcommunique@trcl.org.in.

2. Only upon the confirmation of the provisional registration by the organizers, the delegates shall complete the registration process by filling and uploading the following attached documents on or before **31st January, 2026**:

- Approval Letter
- Registration Form
- Scanned ID Cards
- Screenshot of the payment on the link: [REGISTRATION](#)

3. Participants will receive an acknowledgement/approval as a confirmation of their registration & participation periodically after registration.

REGISTRATION FEES

The registration process has been divided into 2 slots:

- Delegation (7 members): Rs. 8400/-
- Individual: Rs. 1500/-

The registration fee shall be accepted only through online transaction.



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BANK DETAILS FOR RTGS/NEFT

Name of the Account: Thakur Ramnarayan College of Law- A/c Lex
Communique

Bank name: Indian Bank

Branch: Kandivali (East)

A/c. No.: 6701666981

IFSC Code: IDIB000K161

AWARDS

TITLE	AWARDS
Best Delegate	Cash Prize + Trophy + Certificates (Each from UNSC, Lok Sabha, AIPPM)
High Commendation	Cash Prize + Trophy + Certificates (Each from UNSC, Lok Sabha, AIPPM)
Special Mention	Cash Prize + Trophy + Certificates (Each from UNSC, Lok Sabha, AIPPM)
Best Delegation	Cash Prize + Trophy + Certificates (Only among colleges sending 7 delegates)
Participation	Certificates

RULES OF PROCEDURE - UNSC

INTRODUCTION

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is the main UN organ responsible for maintaining international peace and security. It was established in 1945 and has the unique authority to adopt resolutions that are legally binding on all UN Member States.

The Council has 15 members: 5 permanent members with veto power (China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States) and 10 non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms with equitable regional representation. Acting primarily under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Council can determine the existence of threats to peace or acts of aggression and respond with measures such as sanctions, peacekeeping operations, or authorizing the use of force.

Over time, the UNSC has dealt with issues including inter-state wars, civil conflicts, terrorism, nuclear non-proliferation, and the protection of civilians, working closely with the Secretary-General and other UN bodies. Through its binding decisions, it plays a central role in shaping the international legal order and responding to contemporary global security challenges.

RULES

The rules provided hereafter in this document override any other set of rules. In case of any conflict, the decision of the Organizers will be binding.

1.ROLL CALL

The Executive Board takes attendance by calling out each country's name. Delegates respond with "Present" or "Present and Voting".

2. SETTING THE AGENDA

If multiple topics are allotted, delegates propose which agenda to discuss first. A formal motion is raised, and voting determines the selected agenda.

3. GENERAL SPEAKERS' LIST (GSL)

Once the agenda is set, the committee enters formal debate through the General Speakers' List. Delegates deliver opening remarks, outline their country's stance, and propose initial ideas.

4. MODERATED CAUCUSES

Delegates can propose moderated caucuses to focus the discussion on sub-topics. Time is allotted per speaker, and the debate is more dynamic while still moderated by the Executive Board.

5. UNMODERATED CAUCUSES

These are informal breaks in formal debate that allow delegates to move around, form alliances, and draft working papers collaboratively.

6. DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

Delegates collaborate to write and submit draft resolutions, which outline comprehensive solutions to the agenda. Once approved by the Executive Board, these are introduced and debated in the committee.

7. AMENDMENTS

Delegates may propose amendments to draft resolutions to add, remove, or modify clauses. These are debated and voted upon before final voting.

8. VOTING PROCEDURE

Once debate concludes, the committee moves into voting procedure. Draft resolutions and amendments are voted on following MUN rules. The resolution that receives the required majority is adopted.

SPEAKING RULES

- Delegates speak only when recognized by the Chair.
- Time for each speech is fixed (for example, 60–90 seconds) and can be changed by a simple vote.
- Delegates may raise:
 - Point of Order- if rules are not being followed.
 - Point of Personal Privilege- if they cannot hear or are uncomfortable.
 - Point of Inquiry- to ask the Chair about procedure (not about policy).
 - Point of Information- to ask a question to clarify a fact or statement during debate.

MOTIONS

All motions are proposed by a delegate, briefly explained, and then voted on.

Common useful motions:

- Motion to set the speaking time.
- Motion for a moderated caucus (state total time, speaking time, and purpose).
- Motion for an unmoderated caucus (state total time and purpose).
- Motion to close the speakers' list.
- Motion to close debate (to move into voting on a draft resolution).
- Motion to suspend or adjourn the meeting.

For your conference, you can decide that most procedural motions pass by a simple majority of members present and voting.

RULES OF PROCEDURE - LOK SABHA

SEATING ARRANGEMENT

The layout of the Chamber of the Youth Summit should resemble as far as possible the layout of the Chamber of Lok Sabha.

- Ruling party to sit on the right side of the chair.
- Opposition and the other alliances to sit on the left side of the chair.
- Both sides are more or less equal in numbers.

LANGUAGE

- Both English and Hindi are allowed in all the committees.
- Only a particular language may be used while debating, i.e., during a speech, no 'Hinglish' allowed.

ITEMS OF BUSINESS

There are scores of items of business which are taken up by the Lok Sabha for discussion and decision. The order, in which these items will be taken up is as follows:

Opening Statements → Question Hour → Discussion Hour → Zero Hour → Legislative Bills

STATEMENTS

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

NOTE: All the points (described later) including the points of information are allowed during this time on the discretion of Executive board.

DISCUSSION HOUR

A discussion hour is the time allotted (maximum half an hour) 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. All Motions for discussion hour are supposed to be sent prior to the commencement of discussion hour. Motions for discussion hour are allowed to be sent once the first two speakers have given their opening statements. The process of putting up motions 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)

The speaker shall keep the motions in chronological order and first put the motion to vote which is received first on the dais.

The chairperson may withdraw any motion he/she feels has no relation to the motion. 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 motion should not be withdrawn.

- On receiving the motion, the speaker will ask for seconds. A motion requires 1/5th support of the house to enable it to be put to vote.
- On receiving required seconds, the speaker and his subordinates will put the motion to vote and the result is decided by a simple majority of placard vote.
- An extension to a discussion hour may be obtained if the total time does not exceed 30 minutes.

NOTE: All points except points of information are allowed in the discussion hour on the discretion of Executive board.

QUESTION HOUR

The question is an instrument through which a member seeks information on matters of public importance. In Youth Parliament, this forms the Question Hour, the most engaging part of the session. Questions are of two types—starred (answered orally) and unstarred (answered in writing). Only starred questions and their supplementaries are used in Youth Parliament.

A question must aim to obtain factual information. It cannot contain arguments, inferences, defamatory remarks, or references to personal conduct (except in official capacity). Questions that repeat previously answered ones, relate to matters pending in courts or committees, involve foreign countries in an unfriendly manner, or raise broad policy issues are not allowed. Questions exceeding 150 words, unrelated to the Government of India, or dealing with minor administrative details are also inadmissible.

The Speaker has the final authority to allow or disallow any question if it violates rules or obstructs the procedure of the House.

NOTE: The questionnaire will be shared 2 days prior to the competition.

ZERO HOUR

Members wishing to raise matters during the, Zero Hour need to give notice to the Speaker prior to the start of the daily sessions. The notice should clearly state the subjects they want to raise. The speaker is the final authority who can either reject or accept such a request. Only 20 matters are allowed to be raised during the Zero Hour. The total time allocated for zero Hour is 30 minutes wherein a member gets 3 minutes to raise the issue. Zero Hour has to come to be known as an important 'device to air grievances and reaffirm Parliament's role as a platform for debate.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

Law making is a major function of Parliament and, therefore, on the Youth Summit, the legislative business should form an important part of the list of business. All legislative proposals are brought in the forms of Bills before the Parliament. A Bill draft of a statute. No Bill can become a law unless it has been passed by the parliament and has received assent of the president.

NOTE: The flow of events is subject to change at the discretion of the Executive board.

RULES OF PROCEDURE - AIPPM

INTRODUCTION

AIPPM is an Indian committee in Model United Nations (MUN) and Youth parliaments (YP) that simulates real-world politics. Unlike traditional MUN committees, AIPPM features delegates representing prominent Indian politicians, including MPs and party leaders.

COMMITTEE OVERVIEW

In AIPPM, each delegate is assigned a portfolio corresponding to an Indian politician. Your role is to embody that leader's views and ideology, echoing their perspectives on the committee's agenda. The committee operates in a formal setting, adhering to Rules of Procedure similar to those in the Lok Sabha and other Indian committees.

DEBATE STRUCTURE

1. ROLL CALL

The Executive Board (EB) conducts a roll call to confirm delegate attendance.

2. OPENING SPEECH

The Moderator creates a Speakers List, allowing delegates to express their thoughts on the agenda.

In your 90-second opening speech, cover:

- **Introduction:** Briefly introduce yourself and your political party.
- **Agenda Discussion:** Address the problem or agenda.
- **Solution Suggestion:** Propose a potential solution.

MOTIONS

After opening speeches, the EB invites delegates to propose motions. Raise your placard to suggest a motion that can alter the debate structure or introduce a new sub-topic.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SESSIONS

Public Session: The International Press (IP) is present, and statements are on record. To initiate a public session, say: "I move that we enter a Public Session for [duration] minutes."

Private Session: The IP exits, and discussions are off the record. To start a private session, say: "I move that we enter a Private Session for [duration] minutes." This session allows delegates to lobby, influence others, and form alliances.

POINTS

Point of Personal Privilege: Raise this point when you experience discomfort or face an issue. Example: "Point of Personal Privilege, may I request a brief recess?" or "Point of Personal Privilege, can the fan be turned on?"

Point of Order: Use this point to address rule breaches or factual inaccuracies. Example: "Point of Order, I believe the delegate's statement contains factual errors."

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry: Ask the EB about committee procedures or rules. Example: "Point of Parliamentary Inquiry, could you clarify the voting process?"

Point of Information: Question another delegate after their speech. Example: "Point of Information, could the delegate elaborate on their economic policy?"

NOTE: Important Guidelines for Points of Information:

Ensure your question is relevant to the speech content. Points of Information are considered in the final evaluation of a delegate's performance.