



SNISMUN VII

AIPPM

BACKGROUND GUIDE



LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Greetings Members!

It gives us immense pleasure to welcome you to this simulation of the All India Political Parties Meet at SNIS MUN 2026. We look forward to an enriching and rewarding experience. This study guide is by no means the end of research, we would vehemently recommend if the leaders are able to find new realms in the agenda and bring it forth in the committee. Such research combined with good argumentation and a solid representation of facts is what makes an excellent performance. In the session, the executive board will encourage you to speak as much as possible, as fluency, diction or oratory skills have very little importance as opposed to the content you deliver. So just research and speak and you are bound to make a lot of sense. We are certain that we will be learning from you immensely and we also hope that you all will have an equally enriching experience. In case of any queries feel free to contact us. We will try our best to answer the questions to the best of our abilities. We look forward to an exciting and interesting committee, which should certainly be helped by the all-pervasive nature of the issue. Hopefully we, as members of the Executive Board, do also have a chance to gain from being a part of this committee. Please do not hesitate to contact us regarding any doubts that you may have.

All the Best!

Executive Board

Chairperson: Anshuman Pandey (03f123bb1004@klelawcollege.edu.in)

Vice Chairperson: Shlok

Rapporteur: Yuvashree



AIPPM

Introduction to the Committee:

The All India Political Parties Meet (AIPPM) is a simulation of an Indian political and parliamentary forum in which delegates represent political parties or political figures rather than countries. The committee is designed to recreate the nature of domestic political debate: members defend party positions, challenge opposing arguments, negotiate with other representatives and respond to the political consequences of proposed positions.

- Unlike a UN committee, AIPPM is not a forum where delegates represent sovereign states or act through international law. The focus is Indian domestic politics, constitutional questions, public policy and party ideology.
- Delegates must represent the assigned party/portfolio faithfully. Personal opinions should not replace the political position they are expected to portray; however, delegates may develop arguments and negotiate within the boundaries of that political identity.
- Political debate is not merely about stating whether one supports or opposes an issue. Delegates should justify positions using constitutional provisions, legislation, judicial developments, data, political ideology and the likely social or political consequences.
- Public sessions are on record and reflect what a party would be willing to say publicly. Private sessions are off record and allow representatives to negotiate, build consensus and engage in political bargaining. This distinction is already reflected in the Rules of Procedure below.
- AIPPM is an unmandated committee. This means it does not operate under a formal mandate requiring a specific UN-style outcome or resolution. Documentation is therefore not compulsory; a Press Release or Individual Recommendation Paper may be considered if permitted by the committee.



OBJECTIVES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COMMITTEE

- Examine the agenda through competing political, constitutional, social and economic perspectives.
- Enable delegates to defend, challenge and refine party positions through structured parliamentary debate.
- Identify areas of disagreement as well as practical points on which political parties could negotiate or build consensus.
- Encourage evidence-based discussion rather than relying only on ideological claims or general background information.
- Allow delegates to assess the consequences of policy choices for different sections of Indian society and for the functioning of democratic institutions.

POWERS AND NATURE OF THE COMMITTEE

AIPPM is a political simulation, not an actual constitutional or legislative body. Its authority exists within the simulation and the Rules of Procedure of the committee. Delegates therefore have considerable scope to debate, negotiate and politically challenge one another, but should understand the limits of what the forum can formally produce.

- Delegates may debate policy, question opposing representatives, defend party ideology, negotiate with other parties and seek political consensus.
- Delegates may propose political courses of action and, where permitted by the committee, work towards a Press Release or Individual Recommendation Paper.
- The committee cannot itself exercise the constitutional powers of the real Parliament, enact binding legislation, issue judicial orders or compel the real Government to implement a decision.
 - Because the committee is unmandated, delegates should not treat an AIPPM outcome as equivalent to a UN resolution or a legally binding parliamentary Act.
- Political statements should remain consistent with the assigned party/portfolio and should be supported by credible facts, constitutional provisions, legislation, parliamentary material or judicial developments wherever relevant.



ROLE OF MAJOR PORTFOLIOS

Portfolios should be treated as political responsibilities and lenses through which delegates approach the agenda. The exact allocation of portfolios will determine the positions delegates must portray; the following roles indicate the type of perspective that major portfolios can bring to debate.

- Prime Minister / Ruling-Party Leadership: Defend the government's broader policy direction, justify its approach and address implementation and political accountability.
- Leader of Opposition / Opposition Leadership: Scrutinise the government's position, identify gaps or consequences and present credible alternatives.
- Home / Internal Affairs Leadership: Consider governance, administration, social stability and the practical implementation of policy.
- Finance / Economic Leadership: Examine fiscal feasibility, allocation of public resources, economic consequences and sustainability.
- Social Justice / Welfare Leadership: Focus on equity, representation, access and the impact of policy on disadvantaged communities.
- Regional / State-Level Political Leadership: Bring federalism, state-level implementation and regional political realities into the discussion.
- Party Leadership / Senior Parliamentary Members: Maintain ideological consistency while negotiating with other parties and building support for workable positions.



QARMA / KEY QUESTIONS FOR DEBATE

1. What problem is the present policy intended to solve, and is the existing framework achieving that objective?
2. Should reservation policy primarily address historical social discrimination, present socio-economic disadvantage, political representation, or a combination of these?
3. What constitutional principles support or constrain changes to reservation policy?
4. How should the committee assess the relationship between equality, affirmative action, representation and merit?
5. What should be the role of reliable socio-economic and caste data in determining or reviewing reservation policy?
6. Should the existing reservation framework be expanded, revised, sub-classified, periodically reviewed, or retained in its present form?
7. What are the practical consequences of proposed changes for education, public employment and political representation?
8. How should the interests of different reserved and non-reserved groups be balanced without reducing the debate to partisan politics?
9. What safeguards could prevent reservation policy from becoming ineffective, exclusionary or driven primarily by electoral considerations?
10. Where can opposing political parties realistically find common ground, and what policy would they be willing to defend publicly?

RULES OF PROCEDURE

1. The session will begin with Roll call wherein you have to mark your presence. Remember, there is no concept of PRESENT AND VOTING in this forum.
2. Post the roll call, the committee will enter into the round of Opening Statements. The default time for opening statements shall be 60 seconds. Opening statements are speeches which are used to clarify your stance on the agenda at hand.
3. 75s or 90s is also permissible. However, given the dynamism of the agenda as well as the strength of the committee, the suggested time limit shall be 60s only.
4. Opening statements are recommended to be given by everyone, though not obligatory. Opening statements will be done at once, unlike the GSL which never exhausts.
5. Post every speech in the Opening Statements, we will be entertaining one question which is known as Point of Information (PoI). It is a question based upon the speech made.
6. Post the opening statements, we shall be establishing sessions which are of two kinds – PUBLIC & PRIVATE moderated and unmoderated.
7. A public session is always moderated while a private session can be moderated as well as unmoderated.
8. Moderated means the executive board will have their role in recognizing and accordingly the members will make their statements.
9. A public session is on record while a private session is not. The media is present the statements made are shown to the general public hence one has to be very careful with the party policy and ideology while a private session is not on record which means media is not present and the members can indulge into real politics which takes place behind the closed doors.
10. For a moderated session, it is recommended to decide the sub-agendas before hand so that we do not waste time in forming a consensus via unmoderated session and voting.
11. Moderated sessions will be used to discuss sub-agendas pertaining to the main agenda. The default time for a moderated session is 60s per speaker. It may even be less than 60s per speaker.
12. Unmoderated session will be a lobbying session which may be used to form consensus.
13. No POIs by default in public moderated sessions however we can have that via voting.

4. AIPPM does not have a mandate, hence documentation shall not be necessary. However, if time permits we may move for a Press Release, which again does not have a specified format.

15. Individual Recommendation Papers are also acceptable.

Points All four points will be considered in the forum:

- Personal Privilege – A point of personal privilege is usually raised if someone has any physical discomfort during the proceedings of the committee. The point may also be used to get repetition of a part of a statement which was not audible/clear.

- Enquiry – A Representative may rise to a Point of Enquiry requesting an explanation from the Executive Board on the Rules of Procedure or the committee proceedings. This point may not interrupt a Speaker.

- Order – Since AIPPM is an unmandated committee the PoO shall be raised on the factual inaccuracy in the speech of any member. The exact line has to be quoted in order to assert the same.

- Information – This is a point on which a question in context of the speech may be asked. A member can ask questions on the speech verbally as well as through chit.

“The worst form of inequality is to try to make unequal things equal.” - Aristotle

According to the oxford dictionary, the word ‘Reserve’ means something that you keep for a special reason or to use at later date and the term reservation means a seat, table, room, etc. that you have booked. In the Indian perspective, reservation refers to the act of reserving a fixed number of seats in government jobs, legislatures, and educational institutions for the weaker section of society. The reservation policy was introduced as affirmative action, with an idea of ensuring the equality and adequate representation of backward classes in every service under the state. The reservation policy in India was adopted with a reason to uplift certain castes who were subjugated to atrocities, social and economic backwardness due to the prevalent dominance of caste system in Hindu Society.

Historical Aspect

Reservation policy in India was originally developed by William Hunter and Jyotirao Phule in the year 1882. The basic principle behind the reservation was the Caste System and the malpractice of untouchability in India, however, the present prevailing reservation system in India was introduced in 1933 by British Prime Minister Ramsay Macdonald in the form of the Communal Award. Under the provisions of the communal award, there were separate electorates for Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, Muslims, Sikhs, and the Dalits. But on 24th September 1932 when the Poona Pact agreement between Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Ambedkar was signed, it was decided that for Hindus there would be a single elective with certain reservations for the depressed classes in it. When the constituent assembly was framing the Constitution of India, social discrimination based on the caste system was a big hindrance to equality in society. So, the provision of reservation for the socially backward classes was introduced in the Constitution of India. Reservations were initially introduced for a period of 10 years and only for SCs and STs, but it kept on extending with several changes. The period of reservation was further extended to 2030 by the 104th Amendment to the Constitution.

1902: Shahu, the Maharaja of the princely state of Kolhapur, introduces reservation in favour of non-Brahmin and backward classes in education.

1921: Mysore initiates reservation for backward castes after a decade long social justice movement against the repression of non-Brahmin castes.

1932: Communal Award by British government grants separate electorates in India for Muslims, Buddhists, Sikhs, Christians, Anglo-Indians, Europeans and Depressed Classes (then untouchables). Later, Poona Pact between M K Gandhi and B R Ambedkar reserves seats for depressed castes within Hindu electorates 1942: Viceroy's Executive Council recommends 8.5 per cent reservation for Scheduled Castes in civil services. B R Ambedkar was a member of the council 1950: Indian Constitution commits to reservations for Scheduled Castes and Tribes. A Government Order excluded converts (except four Sikh Dalit castes) but by 1990s, Sikh and Buddhist castes were included, but Christian and Muslim Dalits remain excluded. 1951: First amendment in Constitution to legalise caste-based reservation in face of court cases against quota.

1990: Mandal Commission report recommending 27 per cent reservation to OBCs is implemented by Prime Minister V P Singh 1992: Supreme Court orders 50 per cent cap on caste-based reservation. Also strikes down Narasimha Rao government's move to reserve 10% government jobs for poor among Upper Castes. "Economic condition not a criteria for reservation." 2019: Parliament passes Article 15 amendment bill allowing 10 per cent quota for poor in higher education and jobs. Bill challenged in the Supreme Court. 2020: Reservation in legislature was only till 1960 but it has been extended every 10 years. Latest extension was made in 2010 and is valid up to 26 January 2020. There was never a deadline for reservation in education and jobs. INTRA MUN-2024 Provisions of Reservation in Constitution of India for SC's/ ST's/OBC's/EWS

- Article 15(4) and 16(4) of the Constitution enabled the Central and State Governments to reserve seats in government services for the members of the SC's and ST's. Constitution (77th Amendment) Act, 1995 and a new clause (4A) was inserted in Article 16 to enable the government to provide reservation in promotion.

Later on, clause (4A) was modified by the Constitution (85th Amendment) Act, 2001 to provide consequential seniority to SC's and ST's candidates promoted by giving reservation. Constitutional 81st Amendment Act, 2000 inserted Article 16 (4 B) which enables the state to fill the unfilled vacancies of a year which are reserved for SCs/STs in the succeeding year, thereby nullifying the ceiling of fifty percent reservation on total number of vacancies of that year. Article 330 and 332 provides for specific representation through reservation of seats for SCs and STs in the Parliament and in the State Legislative Assemblies respectively.

- Article 243D provides reservation of seats for SCs and STs in Panchayat.
- Article 233T provides reservation of seats for SCs and STs in every Municipality.
- Article 335 of the constitution says that the claims of STs and STs shall be taken into consideration without compromising the maintenance of efficacy of the administration.
- Part XVI of the constitution of India deals with reservation for SC's and ST's in Central and State legislatures. • 103rd Constitutional amendment provides 10% reservation for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) in the general category under articles 15(6) and 16(6).



Socio-Economic Considerations

The Constitution aimed at a social revolution that would transform the Indian weaknesses faced by post-Independence India to this day. Therefore, these issues and the remedial measures should be approached as central and core concerns of India .

Judicial trends

A very prominent judgment on reservation is State of Madras v. Champakam Dorairajan, 1951 SCC 351, wherein the Court set aside the Government order providing for caste-based reservation in medical and engineering colleges. In 1962, the State of Mysore reserved 68% of seats for various backward classes, which was challenged in M.R. Balaji v. State of Mysore, 1963 Supp (1) SCR 439, wherein the Court held that the reservation should be below 50%. Further, in T. Devadasan v. Union of India, (1964) 4 SCR 680, it was held that the unfilled seats for reserved categories in a year cannot be carried forward to the next year.society. There were many dimensions to this historic endeavour. There was, first, the task of catching up with the agricultural and industrial revolutions that had characterised the developed world. This among other reforms involved vast technological changes for increasing productivity of both capital and labour. It was not easy to introduce new techniques of production based on modern science and technology. New structures and institutions had to be created to suit these, a difficult and disruptive exercise in the best of circumstances.

The Preamble to the Constitution accords primacy to Justice, social, economic, and political, in the making of state policy and in state action. Accordingly, an impressive array of legislative enactments and executive orders have provided a firm legal framework for government action to abolish the most outrageous aspects of the caste system, viz., untouchability; to anchor in law the scheme of reservations for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in political institutions of governance, and to provide for reservation in government services and educational institutions; to reform land relations in order to enable the weaker sections, predominantly belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes



to access productive assets so that they may work with freedom and dignity; to protect the incomes of landless labour and marginal land holders through minimum wage legislation; to provide financial and organisational resources for the scheduled caste children to receive elementary, secondary and higher education; to prevent and penalise atrocities; to allocate plan resources under specially designed schemes for economic, educational and social development of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and to provide the plan mechanism of Special Component Plan for SCs and Tribal Sub-plan to channelise more developmental resources to them and to integrate the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes with the mainstream of social and economic life in the country.

These three categories of people constitute about 3/4th of the population of the country and almost the entire physical labour force of the country is drawn from them. It is the failure to tackle their problems so as to remove their disabilities and In 1975, dealing with the question of reservation in promotions, 2 judges out of the 5- Judge Bench in *State of Kerala v. N.M. Thomas*, (1976) 2 SCC 310 remarked that The 50% limit is not an absolute rule and it is a rule of caution. The matter was further referred to a larger Bench. Thereafter, the 7-Judge Bench upheld the constitutional validity of Rule 13AA of the Kerala State and Subordinate Services Rules, 1958 which empowers the State Government to exempt members of the SC's and ST's already in service from passing the test for a specified period. In 1979, the Government set up the Mandal Commission's (Socially and Educationally Backward Classes Commission) to identify the socially and educationally backward classes of India and to recommend reservation policy for them. Reservations under the Mandal Commission were challenged in Court, in *Indra Sawhney v. Union of India*, 1992 Supp (3) SCC 217, wherein a 9-judge bench of the Supreme Court upheld the 50% ceiling, denied reservations in promotions and laid down indicators to ascertain backwardness.



Further, the Court overruled *Akhil Bharatiya Soshit Karamchhari Sangh (Railway) v. Union of India*, (1981) 1 SCC 246, wherein it was held that reservations in appointments or posts under Article 16(4) included promotions. However, the Parliament through Constitution (Seventy-Seventh Amendment) Act, 1995, and Constitution (Eighty-First Amendment) Act, 2000 inserted Articles 16(4-A) (Reservation in matters of promotion with consequential seniority) and 16 (4-B) (Carry forward rule) respectively. The above-mentioned amendments were held constitutional in *M. Nagaraj v. Union of India*, (2006) 8 SCC 212

In *R. K. Sabharwal v. State of Punjab*, (1995) 2 SCC 745, it was held that the reserved categories candidates appointed/promoted in non-reserved posts as a result of competition, cannot be considered to work out the prescribed percentage of reservation. Further, in *Jitendra v. State of M.P.*, the Court relied on the law laid down in *R. K. Sabharwal* (supra) and held that the reserved category candidates cannot be denied appointment against a general category post merely because of being reserved category candidate and are entitled to be considered against a general category post, given that they are eligible in all respects except for the caste. exclusive domain of the parliament. This judgment sends ripples across the federal structure as States which seek information pertaining to their residents who belong to such backward classes have a recourse to address the remedies that may be offered to them in normal circumstances and any conflict of political interest.

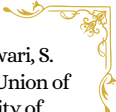
S N I S M U N

Sub Classification among the Reserved Category

In the Case of *State of Punjab v Davinder Singh*[1]The Supreme Court held that sub classification of the SC and ST categories is permissible and states have the power to create these sub-classifications In a 6:1 majority ruling, it was emphasised that “the power of parliament to vary the list includes not merely the power to exclude or include ‘any caste , race or tribe’ but also to exclude or include ‘ parts of or groups within any caste, race or tribe and Article 341(2) bars the state legislature from Removing or adding castes from and to the list respectively, the subclassification within the Scheduled Castes for the purpose of affirmative action and the state under Article 15 and 16 free to identify the degree of the social backwardness of an community and provide special provisions of reservation to them.

Conclusion Equality is the essence of the constitution of India. Reservation policy provides special privileges and extra protection to certain classes of people. In a case pertaining to promotion, it was held that accelerated promotion through reservation or roster system will not grant SC/ST promotees seniority over general category³. However, this was overruled in *Jagdish Lal v. State of Haryana*, (1997) 6 SCC 538, wherein the grievance of general category candidates was that the seniority of SC/ST candidates who were junior to the general category candidates, but were promoted earlier than them, should be downgraded when general category candidates were also promoted, as the Court held that SC/STs will get seniority with reference to the date of their promotion. Further, in *Ashoka Kumar Thakur v. Union of India*, (2008) 6 SCC 1, which revolves around the validity of the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 and the Constitution (Ninety – Third Amendment) Act, 2005, wherein Clause (5) was incorporated in Article 15 which enables the reservation for socially and economically backward classes in private educational institutions. The 5-Judge Bench overruled *General Manager, S. Rly. v. Rangachari*, (1962) 2 SCR 586, and held that Ninety-Third amendment to the Constitution does not violate the basic structure and there was no excessive delegation under Section 2 (g) of Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act.

Further, it was held that the creamy layer has to be accounted for, while providing reservations to the OBC's, but cannot be considered in the case of SC's and ST's. In *Dr. Jaishri Laxmanrao Patil v. The Chief Minister*, 2021 SCC OnLine SC 362 relating to Maharashtra State Reservation for admission in educational institutions in the State and for appointments in the public services under the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes ('SEBC Act') as amended in 2019, the 5-judge bench composed of Ashok Bhushan, S.A. Nazeer, L. Nageswara Rao, Hemant Gupta and S. Ravindra Bhat, JJ quashed the Maratha Reservation and has held that the granting 12% and 13% reservation to Maratha Community in addition to 50% social reservation is not covered by exceptional circumstances as contemplated by the Constitution Bench in the *Indra Sawhney* case. In 2019, Parliament passed the Constitution (One Hundred and Third Amendment) Act which does not mandate but enables 10% of reservations for economically weaker sections, in addition to the existing reservations.

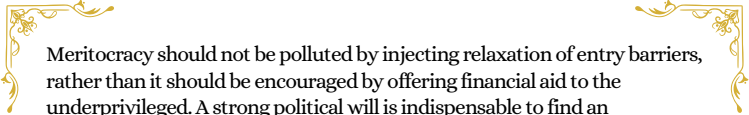


The 5-judge Constitution bench of UU Lalit, CJ and Dinesh Maheshwari, S. Ravindra Bhat, Bela M Trivedi, JB Pardiwala, JJ in *Janhit Abhiyan v. Union of India*, 2022 SCC OnLine SC 1540, has upheld the constitutional validity of the Constitution (One Hundred and Third Amendment) Act, 2019.

A Numbers' game; call for a determination of the backward classes Off late, a public outcry and a vehicle of the opposition in parliament is that of a caste census which seeks to outlay the numbers, as a whole, of all the marginalised communities in the country. The significance of this practice is to accumulate data in real time and form the foundation for legislative affirmative action that will further the cause of equality of opportunity and bridge the disparity (inter alia economic, social or otherwise) between the classes to move closer to Dr. Ambedkar's vision of Upliftment.

In *Youth For Equality v. State of Bihar*, the Patna High Court rendered the caste census as constitutionally valid on several grounds, one of them being legislative competence as the power to conduct a census and to act on that data lies within the in the society.

The intention of reservation policy to provide reservation as a form of affirmative action so that the disadvantaged groups can match up with the mainstream of the society. This policy was enacted for a period of 10 years, but it is continuing till today by way of extension. To achieve the final aim of the reservation, that is, to overcome the historical injustice, provide a level playing field for all, ensure adequate representation of all and to ensure equality among all, the caste system and other discriminations must be completely abolished, as it will help to reduce the disparity between the people of the country. But until the final aim is achieved, it is very important that the fruits of reservation policy must reach the people who literally require it. Reservation is fair, as far as it provides appropriate positive discrimination for the benefit of the downtrodden and economically backward Sections of the society but when it tends to harm the society and ensures privileges to some at the cost of others for narrow political ends, it should be done away with.



Meritocracy should not be polluted by injecting relaxation of entry barriers, rather than it should be encouraged by offering financial aid to the underprivileged. A strong political will is indispensable to find an equilibrium between justice to the backwards, equity for the forwards and efficiency for the entire system. Educational and economic criteria should be taken cumulatively to determine the backward classes of the society. Reservation should not be provided perpetually generations after generation. So that the fruits of the reservation can be provided to people who really deserve this kind of affirmative action. Simultaneously equal importance should be given for the abolishment of the caste system, malpractice of untouchability, and other sorts of discrimination from our society. So that equality in society can be ensured.

Valid Sources

- Government Reports (Each ministry publishes its own reports including External Affairs Ministry)
- PTI, PIB
- Government Websites
- Government run News channels i.e., RSTV, LSTV, DD News
- Standing Committee Reports/ Commission Reports
- RTI Proofs
- Parliamentary Standing Committee reports



SPONSORED BY

ZEISS VISION CENTER
BY RARA OPTİK

