



SHISHUKUNJ MUN 2026

**GUIDE TO RULES OF PROCEDURE
FOR THE CABINET OF INDIA**

Under Secretary Generals:

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INTRODUCTION

In its eleventh iteration, Shishukunj MUN presents the Rules of Procedure for the Cabinet of India, 1962, a Special Crisis Committee operating exclusively under the Indian Committee framework of this conference. The procedures governing this committee are fundamentally distinct from those of the General Assembly, ECOSOC, and all Specialised Committees. This committee does not function on diplomacy alone. It functions on urgency, conviction, and the weight of decisions that cannot be undone.

Unlike conventional committees, the Cabinet of India, 1962 carries no fixed agenda. Every session is defined by the crises that enter the room, and every crisis demands an immediate, decisive, and unified response. The committee will not wait for consensus to form at its own pace, it will force consensus under pressure, in real time, with consequences that follow every choice made or avoided.

The procedures contained in this document have been specially curated to reflect the uncompromising nature of a Special Crisis Committee, introducing formats and mechanisms unique to COI-62 and unlike anything seen in any other committee at this conference. Delegates are strongly advised to read this document carefully, completely, and more than once. Understanding these procedures is not optional, it is the first decision you will make in this committee, and it will determine every decision that follows.

For any doubts regarding the Rules of Procedure, feel free to contact the following.

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GENERAL RULES

1. The Shishukunj Model United Nations Conference shall be presided over by the Shishukunj MUN **Secretariat** (henceforth known as the Secretariat) and is headed by the **Secretary General**.
2. The Cabinet Of India will be presided over by the **Bureau**, which shall be appointed by the Secretariat. It typically consists of a **Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson**.
3. A member may only speak when the EB gives explicit recognition or express permission. This does not apply during unmoderated caucuses.
4. The language to be used as a medium of speeches and communication is bilingual. Points to note, while delivering the speech, the delegates may use either **English or Hindi** only and not a mixture of the same. The delegates are also requested to give their speeches in good quality Hindi or English, with no casual approach for the same. If any sort of negative language is used, then the delegate shall be suspended from the committee at the discretion of the EB. During the unmoderated caucus, the delegate can use either of the two languages.
5. **Chits** can be passed by delegates to communicate with other delegates and the EB. Please note that all chits can be subject to inspection by the members of the logistics team, EB, and/or Secretariat. The EB can regulate and/or completely stop the passing of chits in the committee at their discretion.
6. Any arguments, solutions, replies, clarification, and other content-related matters can only be presented by the delegates through speeches and chits.
7. **Motions** are essentially used to indicate the change of state of the committee. These are introduced or raised by the delegate when asked by the EB. If a raised motion is in order, it is moved to vote, where the Executive Board calls for the delegates in support or 'for' the motion to raise their placards, followed by the delegates against the motion. **Delegates must vote either 'for' or 'against' a motion.** The number of delegates that have voted in favour of the motion must be greater than those against for the motion to be passed. **A motion may pass or fail at the discretion of the EB**, notwithstanding the outcome of the vote on the motion.
8. **Points** are tools for the delegate to interact with the committee. There are five points in COI-62. They are as follows:

a. **Point of Personal Privilege:** It is used to express personal discomfort in the committee, such as inaudibility of a speaker, logistical issues, or even asking for permission to leave the committee. For audibility, delegates may raise their placards during a speech, interrupting it. For the other matters, indication of the point of personal privilege is up to the discretion of the Executive Board, but it must never interrupt a speaker.

b. **Point of Information:** It is used to ask a question to a delegate. A verbal point of information (POI) can be raised when the delegate is speaking in a speaker's list. A POI can also be sent via a chat. Do note that POIs should be relevant to the content of the speech given by a delegate.

c. **Point of Order:** It is raised when the bureau makes a mistake in the committee proceedings or a procedural deviation occurs. It is raised by making a "T" with your placard and the other hand. It may also be raised if a delegate cites a factual inaccuracy in their speech. Though, it will be upon the bureau's discretion to grant it.

d. **Point of Parliamentary Inquiry:** It is used to ask the bureau any question regarding the procedure, committee, or the Shishukunj MUN.

e. **Point of Strategic Compromise:** A delegate may raise this point when they believe a proposed directive or statement risks exposing sensitive military positions, intelligence sources, or diplomatic backchannels to adversaries (China, Pakistan etc) or to the domestic press. The delegate must briefly state the anticipated risk, and the Bureau shall instruct the proposing delegate to address how the exposure will be contained or mitigated in their next intervention. This point requires Bureau approval before being entertained.

9. **Right to Reply:** A delegate whose personal or portfolio integrity has been directly impugned by another delegate's comments may rise to a Right to Reply. The delegate wishing to invoke this right must first quote, verbatim or as closely as possible, the specific statement made by the other delegate that prompted the reply. The Bureau shall then decide whether the Right to Reply is in order. If granted, the delegate shall have one minute to reply. **No delegate may call for a Right to Reply on a Right to Reply.** A Right to Reply may not interrupt a speaker. The Right to Reply can be suspended for a time period at the discretion of the Bureau. The format for a Right to Reply is:

The Delegate of ___ / Portfolio, mentioned in their speech, "(the statement)". This hurt the sentiments of the delegate of ___ / Portfolio and we demand an apology for the same.

10. **Freeze Date:** A Freeze Date is a defined historical boundary within which the committee exclusively operates. All events, developments, intelligence, and decisions acknowledged by the committee are strictly limited to those that occurred on or before the established Freeze

Date. Any reference to events or developments that took place after this point shall not be taken into consideration. The Freeze Date may only be altered through the introduction of a Time Jump, upon which the updated boundary shall be communicated to the committee by the Bureau.

11. Crisis: On the introduction of a crisis to the committee, all previous work and procedures are immediately suspended and the committee enters a state of Emergency Debate. The Emergency Debate begins with the activation of the Red Room, wherein delegates deliberate on the crisis at hand. To further the proceedings, the floor may be opened to motions for other forms of debate at the discretion of the Bureau.

12. Emergency Debate: Emergency debate constitutes the introduction of the crisis, with the crisis being read out before the committee and all the points of information to the crisis update being addressed. The crisis is considered to be solved when the committee passes its directive. Often, a situation arises when a crisis is being dealt with and another crisis piles up. Following the emergency debate procedure, all work is stopped and the fresh crisis has to be solved first. If in case the fresh crisis is solved, the committee will automatically start dealing with the previous crisis, until all the crises are solved.

13. The Committee will aim to solve crises and prepare outcome documents and have them agreed upon by the members of the committee in consensus. They may be one of the three types:

- a. **Committee Directives**
- b. **Committee Communiques**
- c. **Political Declaration**

It will be the discretion of the Bureau to decide whether a crisis should have an outcome document or not.

Kindly note, the end document of the committee can be either a Committee Directive or a Press Release only.

13. Crisis Notes: Crisis notes are used by delegates to single handedly change the flow of a crisis committee. These are notes that can be sent by any delegate in his or her capacity and do not need committee approval. They are actions to be taken unilaterally and outside the committee. Through Crisis Notes, a delegate may take any action that falls within the plausible scope of their portfolio and position, as well as actions that extend beyond it. Crisis Notes are confidential by nature and are not disclosed to the committee. Crisis notes essentially help you to carry out various actions outside the committee and can be used to your advantage and help your portfolio in the committee. A variant of this, known as the Collective Crisis Note is written as follows:

- a. **Collective Crisis Note:** Up to three delegates may jointly submit a Collective Crisis Note, provided the intended action falls within the combined scope of their portfolios. A Collective Crisis Note is equally confidential and known only to the submitting delegates and the Bureau. For example, the Chief of Army Staff, the Defence Minister, and the Commander of IV Corps may collectively submit a Crisis Note planning a covert military operation at a place without the knowledge of the Cabinet.

These notes can be sent to anyone outside the committee. They can address anyone and everyone, ranging from your secretary, Woodrow Wilson, to your wife, your high school teacher, or a spy you just made up. Since we work in real-time, we respond to your crisis notes as if we are the receiver. That means that if you send a note to your aunt, then it will be replied to as if by your aunt. Crisis notes can be efficiently exploited in carrying out actions that are outside your portfolio and/or the committee's mandate. Crisis Notes may be used for purposes including but not limited to the planning of covert military operations, the orchestration of political moves outside the Cabinet room, the leaking of classified information to the press, or the back-channel communication with foreign powers without the knowledge of the full committee.

For example,

- a. you can carry out an assassination of a delegate in your committee by writing a crisis note that entails the details of how and when the assassination was carried out, and these can even be enacted suitably.
- b. you can make yourself the President of your country by means of a crisis note, explaining the situation and necessity, for example, by means of a well-crafted military coup.

The crisis staff, as a body outside the committee responds to them and decides whether they should be enacted as a crisis or not.

COMMITTEE PROCEDURE

1. **Bureau Briefing:** The committee begins with an agenda briefing by the Bureau, wherein the agenda is explained in detail to all delegates present. The delegates can ask questions to the bureau during this time, after the basic briefing.
2. **Roll Call:** The Executive Board takes a roll call of all delegates to identify the number of delegates present and to set the quorum at the lowest whole number greater than or equal to 1/4th of the committee. As their names are called out, delegates say present if they are present.
3. **Motion to Set the Agenda:** The Executive Board calls for motions, where a motion to set the agenda must be raised. A delegate must raise a motion as “Motion to set the agenda to ____.” By setting the agenda, the Provisional Speakers List is automatically opened.
4. **Provisional Speeches:** When the agenda is set, the committee automatically moves ahead with the Provisional Speakers’ List (PSL). This is also known as a formal debate. The presiding official may ask for delegates wishing to add their names to the PSL, at which point such delegates must raise their placards. The delegates may speak more than once in the PSL. Delegates may also get their names added to the PSL by sending a note to the bureau. This speech sets the stance of a certain delegate on the agenda. The time limit on speeches in the PSL is 90 seconds, by default. The presiding official has the discretion to increase/decrease it to 60-120 seconds. **At the conclusion of a speech, the Bureau, at its sole discretion, may open the floor for Points of Information depending upon the nature and content of the speech.** The Bureau is not obligated to announce the criteria under which it will permit Points of Information. This decision rests entirely with the Bureau.
If the time of a speaker is left, they may not yield the time they have left.
5. **Informal Debate:** After considerable time has been spent on the PSL, the Executive Bureau may guide the committee in the way it can move forward. These would include forms of informal debate. The Executive Bureau may ask for motions from the committee when one of the following can be raised.
 - a. **Unmoderated Caucus:** These are informal sessions where the delegates are allowed to move around the committee room, lobby (persuade) with other

delegates, form groups or blocs, and work on drafting outcome documents. It can be raised as:

“Motion for an unmoderated caucus of total time ____ minutes (max. 15 min.).”

- b. **Extension:** These are motions raised to extend an elapsed caucus (whose total time has gotten over). An extension may be granted for a maximum of half of the total time of the original moderated caucus or a maximum of 10 minutes for the unmoderated caucus
- c. **Red Room:** The Red Room is the deliberative format exclusively and **automatically activated in COI-62 upon the introduction of any crisis.** It requires no motion and no vote. The moment a crisis is read into the record by the Bureau, the Red Room begins. Unlike the Provisional Speakers' List, the Red Room does not operate on a voluntary or pre-submitted speaker list. Delegates raise their placards and the Bureau recognises them in any order, giving precedence to portfolios most directly implicated by the crisis at hand. The default speaking time in the Red Room is 90 seconds, however there is no fixed upper limit. A delegate may speak beyond 90 seconds provided the Bureau does not conclude their speech, which it holds the authority to do at any point it deems necessary. **At the sole discretion of the Bureau,** the Red Room may be opened into an immediate unstructured floor where all delegates may speak simultaneously in response to a development of exceptional gravity. The Bureau shall signal this by announcing **"The Seals Are Broken."** During its course, allegations, questions and controversial statements can be presented. This provision may not be moved or demanded by any delegate. Points of Information are not permitted during the Red Room unless explicitly allowed by the presiding official. The Red Room concludes when the Bureau determines that sufficient deliberation has taken place on the crisis at hand.
- d. **Round Table Conference:** The Round Table Conference is a structured deliberative format in which every delegate present in the committee is required to speak on the issue at hand. The speaking order is determined by the seating arrangement of the delegates. Unlike other formats, there is no fixed speaking time, delegates may speak for as long as they require, however the Bureau reserves the right to conclude a delegate's speech at its discretion should it deem necessary. Points of Information may or may not be permitted at the Bureau's discretion after any speech. The motion for the following can be raised as:

“Motion for a Round Table Conference on the topic of [topic].”

6. After a caucus elapses (and there is no extension), the committee generally moves back to formal debate. However, the presiding official may ask for new motions

before any provisional speech. After several such sessions, the presiding official may ask the committee to move into an unmoderated caucus to draft outcome document(s).

7. Time Jumps: Time Jumps can be introduced in a committee if the committee does not follow the natural clock and skips a few years or a few months to a point where a specific incident occurred. Please note, time jumps can only be in the future and not move in the past.

VOTING PROCEDURE

1. The committee, apart from the normal voting procedure recognises another form of voting:
 - a. **Confidential Vote:** A Confidential Vote is a binding vote in which each delegate's individual vote is known only to the Bureau. The results are announced as a collective outcome without disclosing individual positions. A Confidential Vote may be called by the Bureau at any time, particularly during high-stakes decisions such as the question of impeachment, the declaration of emergency, or any other moment where the Bureau deems confidentiality necessary for the integrity of the proceedings. The quorum required for any directive or motion to pass through a Confidential Vote is a simple majority, unless otherwise specified for particular motions in this document. The Bureau reserves the right to disclose, at its sole discretion, any consequence or pattern that emerges from a Confidential Vote as a crisis development, without revealing individual votes.

SPECIAL MOTIONS

1. **Declaration of Emergency:** The Prime Minister and the Sadr-i-Riyasat of Jammu and Kashmir each hold the individual authority to move a motion for the Declaration of Emergency, within their respective jurisdictions. The Prime Minister may move for a national Emergency. The Sadr-i-Riyasat may move for an Emergency specific to the state of Jammu and Kashmir. A Declaration of Emergency requires the approval of a two-thirds majority of the delegates present in the committee at the time of the vote. If passed, the consequences of the Emergency shall be introduced into the committee narrative by the Bureau. It may be invoked as:
"Motion to invoke my authority to move for a Declaration of Emergency."
2. **Impeachment:** Any delegate may move a motion to impose the question of impeachment on another delegate/s, on the grounds of abuse of power, dereliction of duty, unconstitutional conduct, treason, or conduct unbecoming of the office. The motion is raised as:
"Motion to impose the question of impeachment on [portfolio/s] on the charges of [charges]."
The charges shall be read into the record by the Bureau. Upon the motion passing by a

simple majority, the committee moves into a trial proceeding moderated by the Bureau, in which both the parties are given equal opportunity to present their case.

The mode for the trial to be conducted is via The Red Room. The trial shall conclude with a vote on whether to remove the delegate from their position. This vote requires a two-thirds majority to pass. In the event that a delegate moves for the impeachment of the Prime Minister, the veto that would ordinarily reside with the head of government shall transfer to the Executive Bureau. **No delegate holds absolute immunity from impeachment.** The Bureau holds the authority to determine the timing of all trial proceedings and shall announce when formal charges may be presented on the floor. **Delegates may not unilaterally initiate a trial without Bureau recognition of the motion.**

3. **Constitutional Override:** The Prime Minister and the Defence Minister shall jointly possess a single Constitutional Override, functioning as the executive veto of the Cabinet of India, 1962. This authority may only be exercised when both delegates act in unison. To invoke the Constitutional Override, both the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister must simultaneously **raise their placards in an inverted position**, signalling the veto to the Bureau. Upon recognition by the Bureau, all proceedings shall be suspended immediately. Both delegates shall jointly be granted up to two minutes to present an oral justification before the Committee, establishing the grounds on which the passed directive is being vetoed. During this period, no interruptions or procedural motions shall be entertained by the Bureau. Following the justification, the Bureau shall determine whether the invocation is admissible. If recognised, the implementation of the concerned directive shall be suspended or nullified with immediate effect. Any member of the Committee may subsequently move to challenge the Override. Upon admission of such a challenge by the Bureau, the Committee shall proceed directly to a vote. **The Constitutional Override shall be struck down only upon securing a two-thirds majority of members present and voting**, whereupon the original directive shall stand reinstated. The Prime Minister and the Defence Minister together hold only one invocation of the Constitutional Override across the entirety of the conference. Should they wish to invoke it a second time, prior approval of the Bureau is required, and the Bureau shall assess whether the circumstances genuinely warrant its use. The Bureau's decision shall be final and binding. This authority exists as a constitutional safeguard of last resort and shall **not be employed as a substitute for deliberation or consensus within the Committee.**

OUTCOME DOCUMENTS

1. **Committee Directive:** A committee directive is an action that the committee wants to take in response to a crisis. One of the major differences between a resolution and a directive is that a directive contains actionable measures and not mere recommendations; they have an immediate application and action and are not just proposed solutions. The directives don't have a specific format– they simply need a heading, which can be anything, and all the actions the committee wishes to take, are laid down in points.
2. **Press Release:** A press release is any release of information from the committee into the international media. It requires committee approval by consensus and can be presented through any news agency of the sponsor's choice. For example, if the committee is the cabinet of a particular country and it decides to declare and release the information that it is now a socialist economy and not a capitalist economy, this has to be done via a press release. These can be introduced and passed at any point of the committee, given that it has consensus
3. **Committee Communiqué:** A communiqué sent from the committee can be written to anyone on behalf of the whole committee. It usually addresses another nation or an international organization. It is needed to be approved by the committee and subsequently by the crisis staff. For example, assume that the committee wishes to have a special question-answer session with the President of China to interrogate as to why the Chinese border with India has been militarized. In such a case, if approved by the crisis staff, a guest delegate acts as the President of China and comes to the committee to answer the questions it would like to ask.
4. **Political Declaration:** A political declaration is a statement given by a prominent leader of a political party regarding its stance and policies pertaining to the given agenda. Unlike a press release, it is not made to the media, but instead to the committee, it is more comprehensive and detailed as well. To make a declaration, a formal procedure is followed which is –
 1. Drafting- includes discussions and negotiations;
 2. Approval- if the head of state is present in the committee, he/she will approve, otherwise through a crisis note;



3. Announcement- by press conference;
4. Distribution- (like a directive) and is formulated throughout the relevant organizations;
5. Follow-up if needed, via crisis notes, can be made.