

# BLUE BELLS MODEL UNITED NATIONS



**NEWSLETTER**

**DAY II**

**BLUE BELLS STANDS**

*for*



**SUSTAINABILITY AND  
INCLUSIVENESS**

**FOR**

**A**

**RESILIENT WORLD**

# Understanding The Evolution of Warfare in the 21st Century

**SAMRIDDHI ROY**

Traditional wars used to be easy to define. Nation states could say with confidence whether they were at war or peace. However, there now seems to be widespread agreement that the character of war is transmuting but with little consensus on exactly how? As a result, new terms have proliferated in conflict studies. Some of these terms focus on speed, like “hyper war”. Others allude to the co-mingling of old and new tactics: ‘hybrid war or ‘grey zone where the ambiguity is even greater. Thus, war today can be nonlinear, fifth-generation, next-generation, or even contactless. Several analysts even add “meme wars” and “like wars” and talk of the weaponization of social media as threats in our networked world.

According to Clausewitz, the nature of war “is fundamentally political”. He believed that its nature would never change, and these fundamental components will always be at the heart of warfare. However, he stated that the character of war, a subjective element of war’s nature, can vary. This has occurred over time through the information-led Revolution in Military Affairs (RMA). Clausewitz’s view holds merit as the fundamental basic features of war haven’t changed, whilst the character of war has through states having a better understanding of the moral, tactical and geographical aspects of modern war whilst also reaping the benefits of new technological innovations.

Presently, we are on the cusp of a fundamental change in the character of war. Technology, geopolitics, and demographics rapidly change societies, economies, and warfare tools. They are also producing changes in why, how, and where wars are fought--and who will fight them. The significantly increased speed and global reach of information (and misinformation) likewise will remarkably affect forces and how they fight.

Howsoever we may define war, making a distinction between the nature and the character of war is essential. War is, by nature, violent. It involves killing and taking lives, and its outcomes are usually ambiguous. Such is the nature of war, whereas its character is the impermanent, circumstantial, and adaptive features it develops. This definition is relatively elastic, as it implies that whatever is not constant about war has, in a sense, to do with the character of war. Therefore, there is a clear distinction between nature and the form or character of war. However, the answer to the three fundamental questions will guide us regarding warfighting’s future: What are we fighting over? Who will do the Fighting? And with what will we fight? The first question may be the easiest to answer, from plunder, religion, resources, ideology and safeguarding one’s territory. In the case of the Russia -Ukraine conflict, wars are now also fought to preserve values. The second question has seen conflicts increasing against non-state actors, the visibility of the opponent is no longer easy to discern, and we are operating in a “grey zone” the last question has seen the effect of technology and media on the battlefield.

Armies worldwide have invested significant time and thought into examining the character of war. While the nature of war; the use or threat of violence, as an extension of politics, to compel the enemy to our will within the fog, friction and chance of

combat, is immutable, the character of war, its expression and form changes due to unique geopolitical, social, demographic, economic, and technological developments often unevenly, over time. Shifts in the character of war offer an opportunity. These need to be anticipated or recognized to enable us to adapt proactively, maintaining or regaining overmatch and forcing competitors to react to us. Missing these shifts, however, can have devastating consequences.

### **Tracing Transformation in Warfare**

The character of conflict - how war is fought - constantly changes as thinking and technology advance. The arrow gave way to the bullet, the horse to the tank, the battleship to the aircraft carrier: these inflection points occur throughout history - and today, the power of information (in data, processing, connectivity, AI, robotics, bio-science, materials, autonomy and all the rest) is the latest inflection.

Throughout history, introducing new technologies and techniques has been heralded as transformative. Western literature identified new armies and decisive battles as the arbiter of changing nature. At the same time, in the modern era, the technological and industrial developments pervading economies and societies gave rise to evaluations that specific weapon systems, transportation, and then powered flight as the forces that changed war's nature. In the 21st Century, the empowerment of non-state actors led to judgments that war's nature was irrevocably altered and defined by these actors. Within two decades, this assertion was replaced by the notion that electronic communication systems, robotics and artificial intelligence would be so radically different that they would determine the essence of war. To quote General Naravane, "We have possibly entered the era of 'contested equality', wherein technology will make unequal, equal. Perhaps that is already happening. The battle-winning factor in future combat may not be numerical equivalence but technological superiority. Brick and mortar military structures and capacities will perhaps matter less; technological capacities in enabling domains like AI (artificial intelligence) and cyber will decisively tip the military balance," he said.

The proliferation of effective long-range radars, air defence systems, long-range precision weapons, and electronic warfare and cyber capabilities is changing the battlefield milieu. Warfare is becoming more lethal and precise. Crises are unfolding rapidly, compressing decision cycles and heightening the risks of miscalculation or escalation. Conflict is a premium on speed of recognition, decision, assembly, and action. Moreover, ambiguous actors, intense information wars, and cutting-edge technologies further confuse situational understanding and blur the distinctions between war and peace, combatant and non-combatant, friend and foe--perhaps even humans and machines.

### **Hybrid & Grey zone Warfare**

The term hybrid warfare first appeared as early as 2005 and was subsequently used to describe the strategy used by the Hezbollah in the 200 Lebanon War. Hybrid and asymmetric warfare is an everyday war that developing countries face in a competitive military and economic environment. It is difficult to categorise hybrid war as a military or quasi-military challenge, but it has elements of military and non-military domains. It is essentially used to capture the multiplicities of actors involved and the blurring between traditional categories of conflict.

To react to such a threat, where lines of peace and war are blurred, India must build hybrid warfare capabilities for dynamic response to ambiguous and alternative wars. The threat may be kinetic, non-kinetic, political, cyber, transnational organised crime, global terrorism, asymmetric conflict, and danger to resources, diaspora, and critical infrastructure. Hybrid war cannot be fought in silos; it requires integrating all elements of hybrid war for offensive and defensive operations. The development of hybrid warfare capabilities is imperative for states as they may be under attack but unaware of who is attacking, what one is attacking and how they are attacking. To react to such a threat, where lines of peace and war are blurred, one must build hybrid warfare capabilities for dynamic responses to ambiguous and alternative wars.

The Grey Zone lies between war and peace, where hybrid warfare is conducted. The ambiguity lies everywhere, be it in international laws, with actions and attributions or even where the impact of the activities may not elicit a response. This has raised the number of players, their agendas and capabilities. It is a space contested through unregulated means, proxies, information and its manipulation, cyber and economical. It generates options for pursuing strategic ends just below the threshold of traditional armed conflict. In the Indian context, we must contend with a form of Chinese grey-zone operations, a tactic that does not involve non-state actors or kinetic attacks. For the past decade, China has been known to have actively used the three warfare (3Ws) strategy—media, psychological and legal warfare—to weaken their adversary's resolve. The Chinese 3Ws strategy goes beyond propaganda wars and misinformation campaigns. Expanding conventional war dynamics into the political domain, the 3Ws aims to undermine our organisational foundations.

Thus, the advent of new technologies and the rising importance of virtual domains like space and cyber are evolving the relationship among soldiers, machines, and software. As the character of war is undergoing a fundamental change, countries must develop and sustain new forms of manoeuvre, mass, and mutual support. The speed of implementing changes will be the key determining factor in the next war.



## **LOKSABHA ANALYSING INDIAN EDUCATION REFORMS BAHULIKA SRIVASTAVA**

The committee kicked off with a decisive debate on the topic 'The National Education Policy 2020'(NEP). The agenda urged members to discuss the strengths and failures of NEP, which resulted in ironing out differences and misconceptions and finally creating a draft resolution with possible solutions to the agenda.

The committee discussion started with the opening speech, which focused on the colonist mindset and the failure of NEP. The emphasis on regional languages by NEP will ultimately widen the gap between the regional groups and other sections of society. As a result, subjects requiring technical training, if learnt in their regional languages, may differ significantly in terms of implementation of the learnt skill. In lieu of this argument, a member answered that regional languages would offer the youngsters a better understanding of the text. Secondly, the delegate introduced the concept of 'brain drain', possibly resulting in a dip in the economy. In support of this concept, a delegate emphasised that India is a diverse country and highly populous country, which may be the reason why students look for opportunities outside India.

The second round of discussion highlighted the adverse effects of vocational education. The committee found that vocational education does not perform as well as academic education both in labour market outcomes and in the level of basic skills, including literacy and numeracy. This is especially true for higher education. Only at the upper secondary or post-secondary level does vocational education perform slightly better than academic education in the probability of being currently employed as well as in the time spent in paid employment, although the differences are slight.

**In the end, however, the committee concurred on the following recommendations:**

- 1) Technology and education should be combined for better understanding by the students, which will decrease the rate of rote learning.
- 2) The drop-out ratio of women is very high, and the leading cause is inaccessible reproductive health. Therefore, providing better menstrual facilities will increase women's participation.
- 3) Understanding the value of every subject and skill-set being introduced to students. Several comprehensive measures, such as revamping the curriculum, examination structure, evaluation system, regulatory regime, teacher education, and equitable digital education, can raise the standard of the education system in India and bring it to par with global standards.
- 4) A complex web of the country's social, economic and digital divide is the biggest culprit for creating a gap in achieving higher literacy rates. However, suppose the issues of economic disparity, gender and caste discrimination and technological barriers are addressed. In that case, the day is not far when the vision of a fully literate India will be fulfilled.
- 5) The introduction of multidisciplinary, through introducing new departments either by opening new departments or by operating in clusters, will aid in promoting new skill sets. In addition, the professional education standards, viz. technical, health and legal education, are also proposed to be restructured to ensure that the education standards are globally competitive and adapt to the evolving challenges.





## UNHRC SOLUTIONS FOR THE REFUGEE CRISIS ISHANI GAUTAM

The United Nations Human Rights Council convened on 9th October 2022 and discussed the agenda “Impact on Countries Caused by Recent Refugee Crisis (2019-2022)”. It started with a discussion on various topics, such as the rights of refugees and solutions for the problem, and finally ended with a draft resolution.

All the delegates gave various speeches, and most of them focused on what their countries were doing for the refugee crisis. From countries such as Ireland to the Czech Republic, it seemed like every country was doing something to help solve the refugee crisis. However, the success stories came with their problems. The Delegate of Denmark stated that while Denmark is providing as much help as possible to refugees, it does not have ample resources to support them. In this regard, the Rohingya Refugee Crisis was also discussed. Although many countries are helping Rohingya refugees, the Rohingyas continue to constitute a considerable number of the refugee population today. Furthermore, the delegate of Hungary revealed how several countries do not provide fundamental human rights to refugees. Over 70% of refugees live in countries with restricted privileges to work, 66% of such refugees are not allowed freedom of movement, and 47% do not have access to bank accounts.

**There were also claims that conflict prevention is often ignored because there is a shortage of formalised job opportunities for the refugees. To solve these problems, delegates suggested five leading solutions, which are as follows:**

- 1) Education for refugees.
- 2) Jobs reservation for refugees.
- 3) Education for locals to prevent discrimination against refugees.
- 4) More focus on the refugee crisis by rich countries.
- 5) More emphasis on human rights for refugees by the governments of all nations.

It will take a long time to implement these solutions and reap their benefits; however, we can achieve a better solution for the future only by starting small but aiming big.



**UNHRC**  
**FINDING SOLUTIONS TO THE**  
**RUSSIA-UKRAINE CONFLICT**  
**KABIR SAINANI**

The United Nations Security Council started the day by discussing their given agenda: the war between Russia and Ukraine. The delegates' objective today was to create a draft resolution and find a sufficient number of solutions to the problem.

The moderated caucus started with the surprising news that Ukraine may have bombed a bridge in Russian territory. The delegate of Ireland stated that discussions of peace between Ukraine and Russia would be constructive and hopefully lead to some sort of agreement between the two countries. The delegate gave several suggestions to solve the problem at hand. They stated that there should be a 3-month observatory period, and if Russia follows the rules, a territorial agreement may be formed between Ukraine and Russia. The delegate of the United States of America had similar views to that of Ireland. They stated that Russia should agree to specific terms and conditions, including they will never threaten and annex any other country. And if Russia decides to meet the requirements, the financial sanctions against it may be removed. The delegate of Russia then Countered the delegate by saying that the delegate kept calling the Conflict between the two countries a war even though it was not, which started a heated discussion between the delegates and ended in peace. The speech by the delegate of Russia

stated that they wanted peace. The delegate said that Russia had asked Ukraine many times to join them in various negotiations, but Ukraine has refused to participate. They also said that Ukraine should not join NATO as if they did, they would be under the control of the western superpowers. The delegate from China stated that “desperate times call for desperate measures”. They said they are against unilateral sanctions. But they offered a solution which stated that Ukraine should become a neutral country.

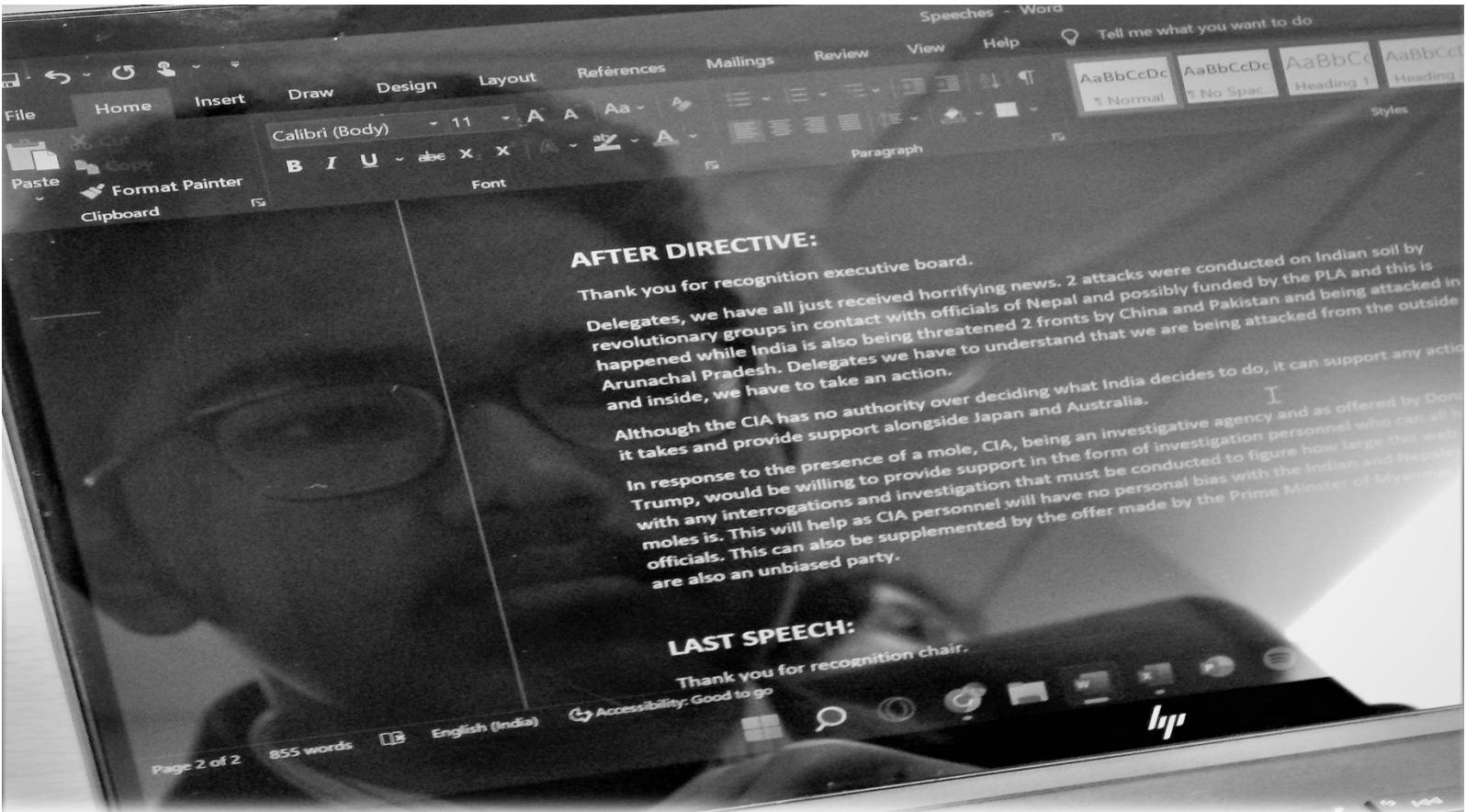
The delegate of Ukraine asked for help in their speech and said that Russia should pay for their crimes and for breaking international rules and laws. They went on to say that thousands of Ukrainian citizens have lost their lives because of the invasion.

**The Solutions to the agenda are as follows:**

- 1) There should be a three-month observatory period, and a territorial agreement may occur if Russia follows the terms.
- 2) Ukraine should become a neutral company and not join NATO.
- 3) Russia should not threaten to annex or annex any other country.
- 4) A ceasefire might be ordered between Russia and Ukraine to save human lives.

In conclusion, Russia and Ukraine seem to want peaceful discussions and end the conflict once and for all.





## RAW

### INDIA'S NEIGHBORHOOD THREAT

#### PREKSHA VATSA

The Research and Analysis Wing (RAW) assembled to discuss the ongoing border Indo-Sino border skirmishes. The committee focused on the attack on 2 Indian CRPF buses killing about 30 jawans in the Imphal market and the Chinese troops invading the eastern McMahon line.

The information about the attack on the CRPF jawans was followed by an update regarding the presence of a satellite phone near the rocket launcher. The location of the satellite phone revealed the possibility of a mole in the Nepal embassy. A satellite phone was discovered in the area of the bombing, which was traced back to New Delhi. Additionally, a more specific location is 'Barakhamba Road, Mandi House, New Delhi', which is the residence of a senior Nepalese embassy official. The officials continued to ponder further and dig deeper into the crisis at the hand of the mole. Later in the committee, it was revealed that the official, now arrested for betrayal, was an Executive Secretary in the embassy named Mogaram Mogaris. Other than accepting the satellite phone being his, the official refuses to give any further details regarding his other contacts.

Simultaneously, in the eastern section of the McMahon Line, China has been trying to invade. India opened threatening gunfire in the air, and no direct shots were fired. At the upper Siang and west Siang, China has begun to push inwards towards India's borders and currently is 5 km inside Indian walls. Addressing this, the Nepalese Secretary suggested contacting the chief of air staff to know what would be the best-suited jet. The Nepalese secretary indicated that India should be ready for war and recommended that the Foreign Secretary talk to the neighbouring countries as India might require troops. The Secretary of Afghanistan recommended limiting motion around the Barakhamba Road.

The Secretary of Afghanistan stated that China has indirectly declared war and now needs to be countered. The secretary said India's resources would not be enough to combat the issue and thus would recommend asking for help from neighbouring countries. The conference adjourned with a unanimous directive. The meeting tackled the crisis and presented their solutions keeping in mind all the updates they received on the situation.



## THE UNSC MOVES TO SOLUTIONS PRISHA RAJ

As the second and final day of the Security Council conference commences, the delegates are discussing solutions and negotiations regarding the Ukraine and Russia crisis.

The committee atmosphere can be best described as complex and emotional, as the delegates spoke to express their views and suggest solutions to help Ukraine regain the freedom it lost.

Starting with Ireland's speech, the delegate reinstated their deep desire for the concerned nations to establish peace and agreement. The nation also reconfirmed its continued military support while Russia and Ukraine established a definite resolution. The USA once again continued to lament Russia to initiate peace settlements with no concrete suggestion as to the methods to be applied. The American delegate was left tongue-tied when the Russian representative questioned the delegate's constant need to refer to this "specialised military operation" as a war. Going as far as questioning the USA's intention of initiating war themselves, the room was indeed enthralled by this exchange. As the conversation progressed, Saudi Arabia raised the valid need to discuss the future of the states which are currently under no government and bearing the brunt of the war. The delegate favoured giving the states the choice to choose whether they wanted independence or if they wanted to be part of one of the countries.

The next speaker was the delegate of Russia, who expressed their strong disagreement with Ukraine joining NATO and urged the nation to enter negotiation proceedings in order to establish peace. The floor was then opened to China, who strongly critiqued Russia's unnecessary mention of legal proceedings on the grey scale and believed that "mention of legalities will not do anything for Russia." They also expressed their sudden support of sanctions which was rightfully pointed out by the delegate of Ireland as they pointed out China's previous vigorous opposition to the same. The dialogue continued once again, and the representative of Luxembourg sternly expressed her views and pressed on the involved countries to cease fire and enter into negotiations with active mediation to ensure a permanent establishment of peace. The delegate of Ukraine spoke right after and answered back to Russia and expressed their willingness to participate in negotiation, provided that the concerned territories aren't given the choice of independent governance. They went as far as to mention Afghanistan's inability to garner freedom with the same logic.

The committee is currently in the process of establishing a draft resolution. Working in surprising unity, the sponsors and signatories have decided to establish things in unison. They aspire to keep Crimea in Russia and Donbas in Ukraine and have a discussion with Luhansk in regard to its independence. The resolution also aims to constrict Russia's ability to annex any nation in the future. The journalist hopes this resolution finds success and the crisis comes to a positive conclusion.



## **UNGA**

### **TRACING AGENDA 2030 POST COVID-19**

#### **SUHANI JOON**

The committee began with all delegates expressing their views on the topic "Building back better from Covid -19 while advancing the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development." These discussions allowed members of the nations to express their clear views to the other delegates and cross-examine them on the same.

The delegate of Israel said, "The Israel Government began to produce doses of Covid 19 vaccines from various sources; in total, we had about 24 million vaccines." This can be considered a remarkable feat as obtaining solutions during times of need which in this case was a life-threatening pandemic, is very important. Agenda 2030 has been the catalyst for a fruitful process in Israel which will continue to develop and progress over time." The main objective of Agenda 2030 was for all the countries to develop continuously, all the while leaving resources for the future generation, which has acted as a catalyst and has led to the continuous and progressive development of the Country. The delegate of Belarus added, "Achieving sustainable development goals requires innovative approaches, partnerships and global cooperation. The delegation of Belarus is convinced that the creation of such an Inter-National Partnership would facilitate the exchange of the best practices in SD." Belarus implemented a clever strategy and formed Inter-National Partnership with other countries to achieve agenda 2030 as the ensures the exchange of the best solutions and recommendations that always prove helpful.

Further into the debate, the delegate of Jordan quoted, "Poor Education and Gender Inequality is a very urgent issue and this issue has not gone unseen by the Government of Jordan. Jordan has started to fund over 40% of the service sector's income to

the education department.” Jordan has assured its growth of the economy by identifying the cause of the problem and taking action to work hard to resolve it. The use of its own funds to fix the situation is truly remarkable, and many other countries should try to follow suit. The delegate from Japan said, “The secret of crisis management is not good vs bad; it's preventing bad from getting worse.” Japan, like most other countries, has struggled to limit the spread of COVID-19. Several waves of the virus triggered emergency measures that limited public activities such as dining out and bolstered the capacity of Japan's health institutions. Moreover, Japan ranked 19th in the overall rankings of SDGs; it has done so by setting out eight priority areas among the goals and targets of the SDGs. Japan's economy shrunk by 4.5 per cent in 2020 as a result of the pandemic but rebounded to grow by 1.7 per cent in 2021, and this can be said to be a result of the measures taken by Japan to ensure its positive economic growth and recovery.

At the end of the session, the following conclusions could be drawn –

- 1) Several nations are becoming aware of sustainable development as a result of this Agenda, and they are emphasising the importance of sustainable development measures in the growth of a nation.
- 2) This Agenda is a strategy for people, the planet, and prosperity. It also aims to build universal peace in bigger freedom and establish national unity.



## **UNGA**

### **A LONG WAY TO GO FOR UNGA**

#### **TAMANNA GOEL**

The United Nations General Assembly deliberated upon 'building back strong from covid 19 while advancing the full implementation of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development. The primary emphasis today is on gender equality and quality education.

Gender equality and quality education, which are sustainable development goals (SDG) 4 and 5, respectively, are crucial aspects of a country seeking development. Despite their great importance, these SDGs are far from achieved by most countries. Despite having differences, these goals are interconnected to some extent. In many regions, females are denied education, while males are not. This is a massive setback to both SDG 4 and 5. The delegate of Yemen talked about the prevalent gender discrimination in the country, with the literacy rate of males being 85% and that of females being 55%. The delegate stated that the government would take measures to equal the difference. While women have been empowered significantly in the past decade, there is still a long way to go. Women have been subject to 45% of employment losses in 2020 worldwide. The delegate of Laos stated, "the pandemic affected women's employability conditions the worst and Laos has been working on promoting women in various projects, including their leadership in the government". While gender equality is a concern, quality education shall not be neglected. The pandemic has resulted in a massive setback to the education sector. Many students don't have access to online education, and globally, around 25% of schools lack electricity, drinking water and basic sanitation. In comparison, 50% of schools lack computing and internet access, making it difficult for students to receive a quality education. The different nations deliberated upon their stand on SDGs 4 and 5 and discussed the measures their countries have either

taken or are planning to take. The delegate of Sudan stressed the importance of international support in achieving the SDGs. In contrast, the delegate of Morocco stated, "Covid- 19 has imposed major problems in quality education and gender equality. While there is a 30% wage gap between men and women, we are taking measures to reduce this margin as much as we can."

The member of the International Press recommends that countries ensure that schools are open everywhere with all the requirements. They shall also ensure that there is no workplace discrimination and that everyone is paid equally for the same work. Seats shall be reserved for women in workplaces and bodies of the government, and it should be ensured that no family member of the woman is working in her place, as is seen in local government bodies. Any violation of the above suggestions shall be punishable by law. We must understand that all genders are equal, and no one is entitled to take away someone's rights from them or discriminate against them on the mere basis of their gender. Gender equality doesn't mean worsening the conditions of males but working towards the betterment of females to ensure both are at the same level.



## **UNSC NEGOTIATIONS AND SOLUTIONS REGARDING THE RUSSIA-UKRAINE CONFLICT TANVEER SINGH**

The United Nations Security Council debated on the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, majorly discussing on the “negotiations and solutions” that could take place to end this conflict. Since Ukraine is an important country providing food and many other resources to various parts of the world, analysts believe an immediate ceasefire is imperative to Europe. In these discussions, different member-states were able to provide various solutions and terms of negotiations that could be considered to mediate this annexation. By record, the on-going war has caused the loss of lives of thousands of people, extreme destruction of property, surging gas prices, and a global food crisis.

The Moderated Caucus started off with Ireland providing peace keeping solutions to lessen the tension between the two countries. These included a mutual agreement between Ukraine and Russia to redefine the border to mediate the action taking place between the two countries. The speech by the delegate of the United States of America suggested various implementations that can be put into place. Several delegates offered services of their countries in order to provide peace in Ukraine. These implementations include the order of cease fire between both the countries which will lead to less destruction of property and loss of human lives. Various countries like Australia and Kenya have sent commodities, resources, and military and medical aid to help Ukraine and are still offering to provide them with various commodities. The USA also suggested that Russia shall never use or threaten the use of nuclear weapons ever in future situations and if these negotiations are met Russia can go back to providing oil in various European countries. Additionally, the delegate of United States of America stated, “When a fellow nation is attacked, you cannot sit back.”

Russia is willing to take negotiations but has a set of demands that is required to be met by Ukraine. Several of countries including Russia, China, and Ghana to name a few, are stressing their views on the fact that Ukraine shall remain neutral and not join any military alliance such as NATO or European Union in the future. In this regard, the delegate of Russia made a very strong point on stating that Ukraine should not join NATO and become a puppet to the western nations. It shall remain neutral. An interesting point that also came into light was the bombing of the Crimean bridge. As highlighted by the delegate of India, this incident of destruction was highly celebrated in Ukraine.

**Lastly, the solutions and terms of negotiations highlighted in today's moderated caucus were:**

- 1) Russia is willing to retract its troops if Crimea, Donbas, and Luhansk are granted independence.
- 2) Many countries such as Russia, China, and Ghana are willing to offer their services and help mediate this situation if Ukraine agrees not to join any military alliances such as NATO or the European Union.
- 3) The United States of America is recommending the order of a cease fire for both the countries in order to reduce damages and loss of human lives.
- 4) Various nations also mentioned that Russia should agree to not use or threaten the use of nuclear weapons in future situations.
- 5) Russia and Ukraine both are eager to negotiate with their own set of demands. Allies from both sides are offering their services to mediate this annexation provided certain demands are met. If the member nations provide a resolution to meet certain demands and offer services to help Ukraine, we can expect a very positive outcome.



## UNEA

### REGULATION AND TREATISE ON FINANCIAL & INFRASTRUCTURAL BASIS

#### ANISHA LAMBA

The committee embarked on a debate, “Deliberation on international regulations and treatise with special emphasis on the financial and infrastructural basis”. The delegates discussed the laws regulating waste. The National Green Tribunal Sct.2019 provides effective remedies in the cases of environmental protection, conservation of forests and so on, and the Environment Protection Act1986 authorizes the central government to protect the quality of the environment and to control and reduce pollution from all sources of any industrial facility on these grounds.

In this regard, the delegate of the Netherlands quotes, ‘prevention is better than cure; indeed, the solutions must come before the condition worsens. The pharmaceutical wastes include used, and unused expired prescription pharmaceuticals which is a cause for concern because it poses a threat to human and environmental health. The United Kingdom proposes new method-alkaline hydrolysis, also called alkaline digestion or resonation, to dispose of the wastes properly. In the process, the filtrate can go into the municipal waste treatment system if the wastewater treatment authority agrees to it. It is a beneficial process for disposing of waste as the left-out material can be used as manure in agricultural areas, which is a win-win situation.

The next set of discussions which ensued branched out from the initial debate over waste management: specifically, on methods to cure the waste management issues, likewise the USA says, “waste management not only destroys the soil but disturbs our climatical conditions and affects the environment in the following ways:

- Improper waste disposal is a contributor to excess gases entering the atmosphere
- Frequent and intense droughts, storms, heat waves, rising sea levels and melting of glaciers.
- Wreak havoc on people's livelihoods and communities.

**The International Press proposes the following recommendations in this regard:**

- 1) Urges member states to promote public participation, including thorough measures that provide access to information regarding legislation, regulations, activities, policies and programmes; And to foster full public participation in sustainable development policy formulation and implementation.
- 2) Promote and support youth participation in programmes and activities relating to sustainable development through, for example, supporting local youth councils.
- 3) All wastes related activities should be known and documented by state authorities. In addition, the legislation must encourage each citizen to maintain a 'waste register'.



## **STAKEHOLDER'S MEET**

### **SEDITION LAW: A BRITISH CURSE TO FREEDOM OF SPEECH**

#### **BHAVIK SHUNJU JAISWAL**

The committee commenced with the sub-agenda raised by Javed Akhtar, i.e., "Deliberation upon sedition law and its relevance in India."

The committee arrived at solutions regarding the Sedition Act, which, as mentioned in the committee by Yogi Adityanath, was a menace to the Indian society brought by the British Empire in an attempt to suppress the Indian people. Yogi Adityanath mentioned that today's media is using its power to report useless and inaccurate news; he also said that congress leaders were misusing the sedition law in the past. For example, Indira Gandhi used the sedition law to put many reporters away in jail, similar events took place even during the tenure of Sonia Gandhi, and he stated that BJP is fully committed to reviewing the Sedition Law. Similarly, Pushpendra Kulshrestha suggested the committee review the power of sedition law so it can be applied to the media and public without enforcing the choices and the ruling party's control.

The member of the International Press would like to point out the fact that the British Empire added sedition law in 1837 under the British penal code; Sedition law was made to be full of loopholes and ways to suppress the speech and the right to information of the Indian people, so the law so provided should be removed instead of being reviewed as it has been done many times in the past. Many countries such as the United Kingdom, United States of America, Singapore, New Zealand, Australia, Scotland, Ghana, etc., have thrown away or chosen to remove this dominant colonial law, so similarly, the same steps should be taken by the Indian people and this law should be revoked because as said, "People are the greatest power of a democracy."

**While nearing the end of the session, the committee unanimously concluded that:**

- 1) A non-biased committee should review Sedition Law.
- 2) The media and people should be given the fundamental right to information and the right to speech but under the revised laws as well limits.
- 3) A committee should closely overlook the application of sedition law with no relation to any political competitors.



## **LOKSABHA NEW EDUCATION POLICY (NEP) HARSHLEEN ARORA**

The committee began with a fruitful debate on the “New Education Policy”. The last day of the conference was exceptionally advantageous and brought in a lot of new notions regarding this policy. Following opening statements, delegates deliberated on the educational reforms of India and discussed the positive and negative aspects of the changes made in the guidelines.

The delegates of BJP and Shivsena emphasised the new educational setups being made in the country to teach the illiterate people of society and provide better facilities for teaching students from an early age. Other than that, the delegates stressed how the changes had been made to reduce students' stress. Ravi Kishan believes that the students should be taught in their mother tongue. When the opposing party questioned why the foreigners are taught in English, the delegate replied: “In foreign countries, students are educated in the same language they are born with because of it, which makes it a lot easier for them to study.” Gautam Gambhir believes that students should be taught coding right from the 6th standard so that children can understand technology better. At the same time, Sunny Deol stated that CUET had been promoted as it promotes an equitable and fair grading system of critical thinking. Though the delegates of parties like congress opposed and said that even after the changes were made, there was no improvement in this sector. The only measure taken regarding the girl child is also a setback in this plan. Faizal Mohammed stated, “Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Jaise naare nikaalke kuch nhi hoga. Kyunki aapke raaj mein naa toh beti padh paa rhi hain na toh badh paa rhi hai.” In contrast, Farooq Abdulla raised a question upon “what is the problem on wearing burqas”. Sonia Gandhi raised 12 issues in NEP implementation. Delegates put the spotlight on the problems which are ignored, like outdated syllabi, poor infrastructure and poorly trained teachers. The delegate also highlighted that the skill development skills are so poor that they are not employable. While other delegates debated upon how the policy promotes regional language over English

**In the new set of debates, the delegates discussed some solutions to overcome these barriers of conflicting notions regarding the policy. In the end, however, the committee decided to make a few changes to the policy:**

- 1) Design a curriculum for teachers so that uniformity arises in teaching standards.
- 2) Develop the school infrastructure so every child can have a comfortable environment to study.
- 3) UGC act should be amended to give legislative backing to regulatory structure, and business incubators should be mandatory for all recognised colleges to promote entrepreneurship.
- 4) No Detention Policy should be introduced. It not only improves people's mental health but also decreases dropout rates.



## **UNW RELIGION VS WOMEN'S RIGHTS? JANHAVI TANDON**

The United Nations Women committee convened on 9th October 2022 on the topic "Bridging the gap between the physical science and social science communities to advance gender equality in the context of climate change, environment and disaster risk reduction" highlighted the fact that religion is often prioritized over rights of women in context to climate crises, during the GSL.

The delegates participated in the heated debate on the aforementioned topic. The fact that religion was involved made it a controversial proceeding. The delegate of Saudi Arabia initiated the discussion by stating that women were relatively unrepresented during the 'UN Climate Change Conference in Glasgow' (COP 26). The delegate quoted that this reflects the "double standards of the committee," which was refuted by the delegate of Japan. The delegate from Japan highlighted the country's irony above by stating that Saudi Arabian women experience political underrepresentation regularly. This led to a discussion about the Sharia Law followed by countries including Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia, Iran, etc. Additionally, in the speech by the delegate of Saudi Arabia, an argumentative statement was mentioned, i.e., "Women are following these things because they want to."

In context, the delegate of Burkina Faso made a striking comment asking if this means that religion is placed above fundamental human rights. The Executive Board substantiated this argument with an example of Mahsa Amini and how her freedom of choice was met with violent repercussions. The delegate from the Republic of Korea furthered the debate by mentioning female genital

mutilation, prominent in 31 countries in Africa, the Middle East, and Asia. The delegate of the Republic of Korea questioned the delegate of Egypt as to what their government was doing to prevent the same. The discussion delved into religion further when the delegate of Germany mentioned a phrase from the seventeenth chapter of Saint Luke regarding Gender equality being not just a right but a necessity.

**In conclusion, the member of the International Press would like to shed light upon several recommendations concerning the draft resolution.**

- 1) The banning of "Female Genital Mutilation" (FGM) globally to safeguard the right against the exploitation of women, especially in areas with an increased rate of FGM during climatic crises like Uganda.
- 2) The minimum legal age for marriage is set, and provide access to contraceptives globally to prevent sexual exploitation.
- 3) Consider Gender equality and non-discriminatory laws while formulating environment-related frameworks and state policies.
- 4) In "The Gender Snapshot, 2022", a "Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) published by the UNW, it was stated that "At the present rate of growth, it may take approximately 300 years to remove discriminatory laws and close gaps in legal safeguards for females", in such a case, rights must become the foremost focus of the countries, even more than the religious laws.



## ICJ IS YET TO PASS JUDGEMENT ON ADAWA ELECTIONS

### MANASVI SINGH

A recent case was taken up at the International Court of Justice (ICJ) regarding the Adawan Referendum, highlighting multiple issues, including Rigalia's possible interference with Adawa elections while it was still under Ardenia.

The three territories, Ardenia, Regalia and Adawan had previously all been under the Zeitounia Empire, divided in such a way for administrative purposes. However, after the Second World War and the collapse of the Empire in 1949, Ardenia and Rigalia became independent states and Adawa became a question mark. However, on 29 October 1962, Ambassador Noorali announced a development: "an agreement among Zeitounia, Ardenia, and Rigalia, would be signed in Singapore, according to which Adawa would become a province of Ardenia for at least the next 25 years. Like all of the Ardenian provinces, Adawa would have its own locally-elected Legislative Council. The Treaty of Singapore provided that, in 1987 or at any time thereafter, the Adawan Legislative Council and the national Ardenian Parliament, by a 2/3 vote of both bodies, could authorise a referendum in Adawa to determine whether it wished to remain a province of Ardenia or become an independent State (with the proviso that if the voters did not opt for independence, no subsequent vote could be held until 25 more years elapsed). All parties to the Treaty agreed that they would respect the result of such a referendum, and Ardenia undertook to make the necessary amendments to its Constitution." However, just before the vote to decide whether to go ahead with the referendum, there was an attack by a computer virus funded by Regalia, which caused multiple voters to vote for the independence of Adawan.

While multiple Applicant Agents referred to this as manipulation, the respondent agents of Regalia stressed that it was just flexing of their influence to encourage Adawan's independence and nothing more. As stated by Respondent Agent 2, "The fundings provided to the AAD were in respect to the motto to guide the hearts and minds of those voters towards secession as the AAD believed that they can never be assured of freedom so long as they remain in Ardenia. This was not promoted for the breach of private Information or breach of Ardenia's internal legal affairs." The International Press believes that Rigalia was truly unaware of the true use of their funds in the release of the virus and malware.

# **UNDP**

## **SDGS AND REVITALIZING GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP**

### **RISHIMA SINGH**

UNDP established that it is only through effective international collaboration and partnerships can the SDGs be achieved. A successful development strategy necessitates inclusive alliances at the international, regional, national, and local levels based on shared values, a shared vision, and common objectives that put people and the environment first—deliberated on the issue of discussing agenda 2030 with particular emphasis on revitalizing the global partnership.

When businesses have complementary offerings or attract the same type of consumers, collaboration can help them stand out in a competitive location. In addition, a strategic partnership may be an excellent way to help your company reach new heights during its expansion overseas.

On June 1992, at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, more than 178 countries adopted Agenda 21, a comprehensive plan of action to build a global partnership for sustainable development to improve human lives and protect the environment. During the Proceedings, the Delegate of Dubai said it is increasing female employment, reducing 8,000 tonnes of Municipal waste every day, and converting its oil-based economy to a sustainable economy. A delegate from Brazil stated how large the Arizona rainforest is for sustainable development and has a long history with SDGs. Now, as per the delegate of Iran that it has been entirely diplomatic with 97 countries and also stated that it will undoubtedly continue to maintain a diplomatic relationship with neighbouring countries, but a particular statement by Iran which I don't go by, was "Iraq is the most hated country in the world". Whereas Egypt stated that it was the first country to localize the 17 SDGs, it is trying to eliminate extreme poverty and increase employment in the number of businesses. The delegate of India stated its contribution to SDGs and how it is the most significant contributor to peace-making in Africa. The creation of prosperous and self-reliant communities can be realized by maximizing and using all the available local resources.

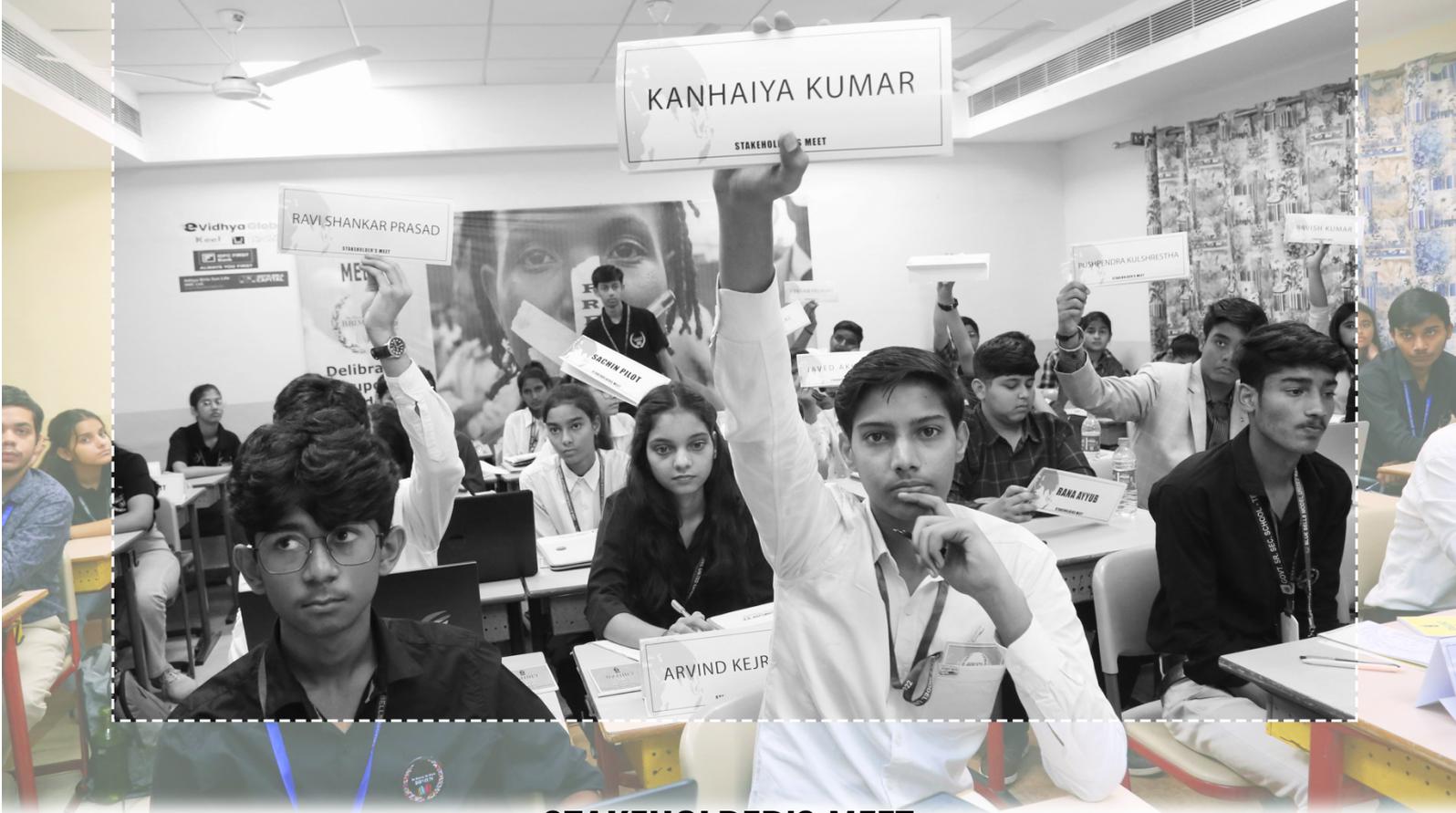


## UNEP CRISES OF WILDFIRES SADHANA MURALI

The members of UNEP met on 9th October 2022 and held a heated discussion on the topic of 'arctic wildfires', highlighting the plan of action to combat climate change and emit carbon and particulate pollution. This day began with the general list, a formal moderated caucus highlighting wildfires. A crisis occurred, with the arctic wildfires being a highly recognized issue today.

A wildfire is an unplanned and uncontrolled disaster type. Various countries have forest ecosystems in their natural state that depend on wildfires. Wildfires are becoming more intense and more frequent, ravaging communities and ecosystems in their path. Recent years have seen record-breaking wildfire seasons across the world. They begin from Australia to the Arctic to North and South America. With global temperatures on the rise, the need to reduce wildfire risk is more critical than ever. Wildfires and climate change are mutually exacerbating. Climate change and land-use change are projected to make wildfires more frequent and intense, with a global increase of extreme fires of up to 14 per cent by 2030, 30 per cent by the end of 2050 and 50 per cent by the end of the century. The current government responses to wildfires often put money in the wrong place. Those emergency service workers and firefighters on the front who are risking their lives to fight forest wildfires need to be supported. Wildfires in the arctic have captured attention in recent years. Fire has become increasingly common in the ecosystem, making awareness casual among the people. As extreme arctic temperature increases past the historical threshold, fire activity increases rapidly. In 2020, a fire in north central Austria burnt 10 million hectares, affecting Canada in 2014, Greenland in 2016 and Alaska in 2018.

The first action plan will be particularly highlighted, proposed by the UK, France, Belgium, Netherlands and Singapore. To bring this to light, the Delegate of Belgium states the need to set up fuel bricks along the boundaries of the fire-prone area. They stated that since the action pertains globally, the countries will contribute some percentage of their GDP towards the cause. They mention that the costs will be sufficient if the world bank and the International Monetary fund cooperate in sponsoring the cause. The second action plan consisted of Pakistan, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia and Luxembourg. However, they asserted the same agenda as mentioned before.



## STAKEHOLDER'S MEET ARE R.T.I AND R.T.P THE SAME? SANVI SRIJAN

The committee convened on 9 October 2022 on the topic 'Right to Information (R.T.I) and Privacy' in a moderated caucus of the Stakeholders Meet. The right to Information is an important fundamental right introduced in 2005. The right to Privacy (R.T.P) act is an important aspect of citizens of a country.

Many delegates had a positive point of view on the topic. In this regard, Kangana Ranaut stated, "Democracy would not be true if its essence of protecting our own data, our own privacy is not implemented." Javed Akhtar stated, "R.T.I and Privacy are described as two sides of the same coin." Rajat Sharma stated, "R.T.I and Privacy are essential human rights." But some had other perspectives. In this regard, Pushpendra Kulshreshtha stated that R.T.I is being misused. People take advantage of the Act to ask casual questions. Tejashwi Yadav stated, "When two rights overlap, limitations should be increased to decrease their relationships that are currently a considerable matter of argument and debate." Anjana Om Kashyap boldly said, "Right to Privacy only exists when it's violated." The delegates mainly had the mindset that R.T.I and Privacy are, in a way, very contradictory to each other.

Anjana Om Kashyap also said that many R.T.I Appeals are still not answered by the government. Many delegates also believed that solutions to these problems and awareness are required. The International Press member would like to highlight the solutions mentioned:

- 1) More Government Officials should be appointed to answer the eligible and appropriate R.T.I appeals more efficiently.
- 2) Awareness programs must be raised to initiate the correct and accurate usage of R.T.I and R.T.P.
- 3) Appropriate institutions and Public Interest Tests should be created to create harmony between the Right to Information and the Right to Privacy.
- 4) There must be a fine balance between R.T.I and the Right to Privacy to obtain a structured democracy.
- 5) We should take inspiration from European Union and other such countries to draft our own updated and efficient R.T.I.



## **UNGA**

### **DISCUSSING THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN PROVIDING GENDER EQUALITY AND EDUCATION**

#### **SHAMBHAVI BHAT**

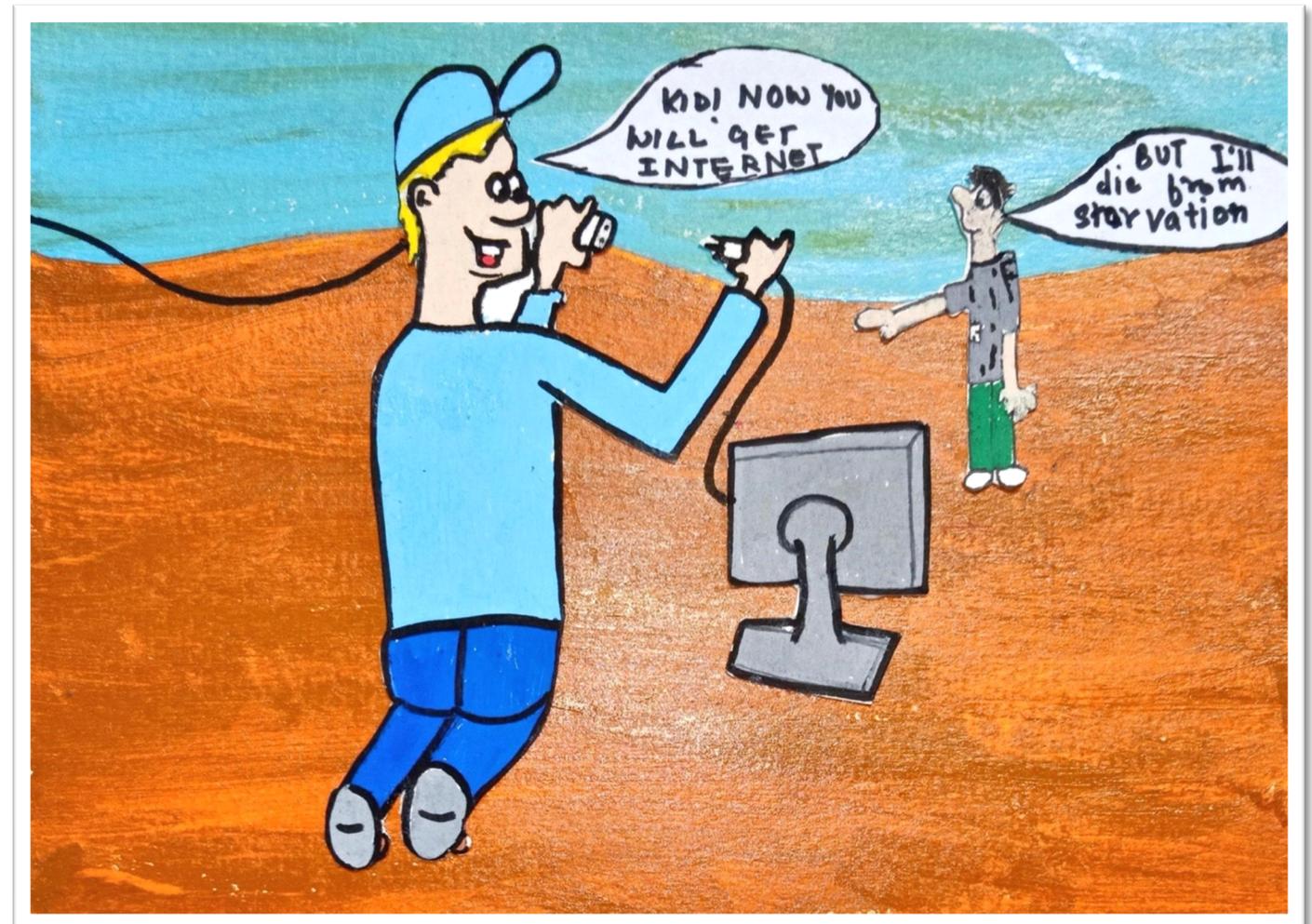
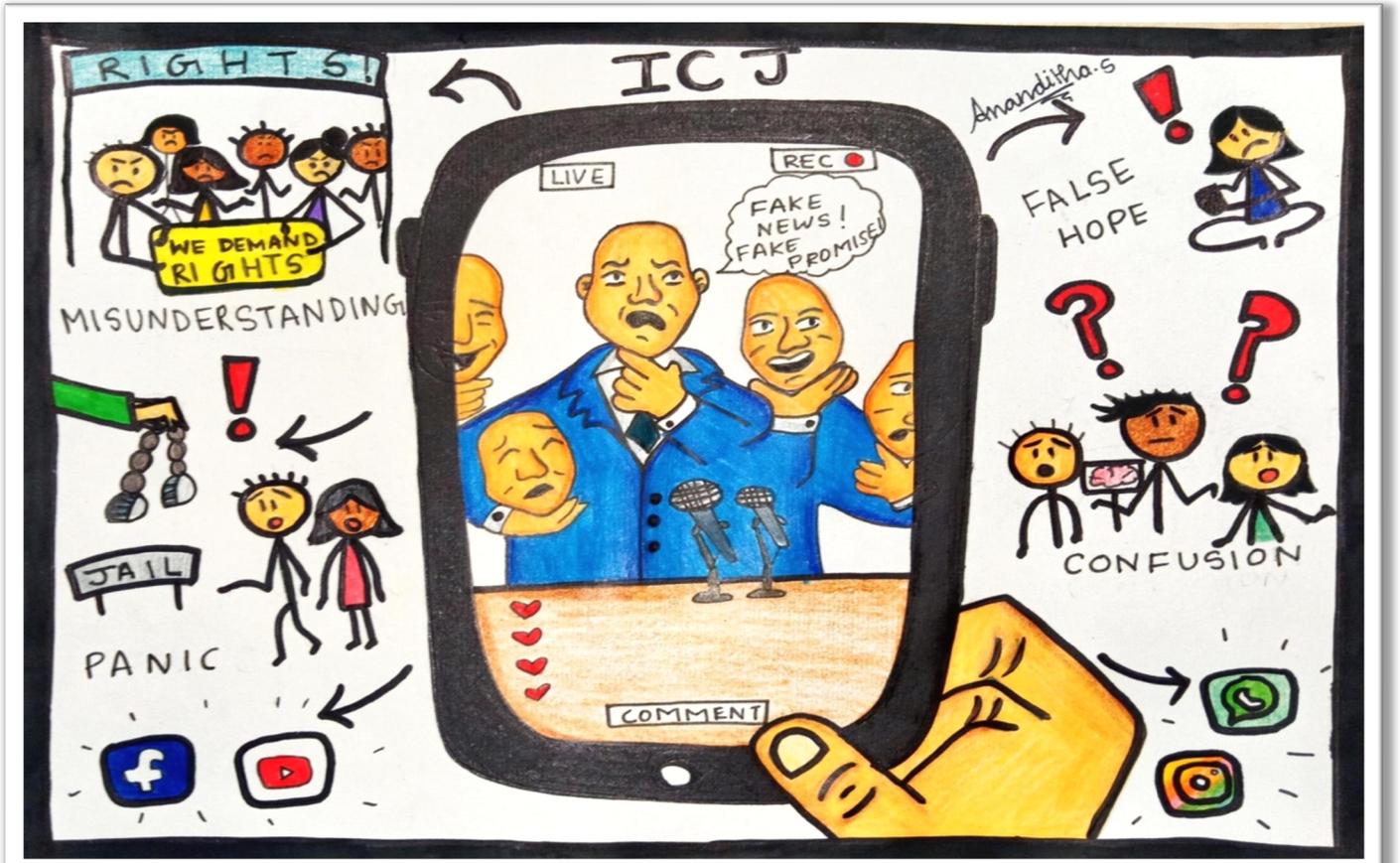
The committee began its proceedings with a divisive debate on the agenda “Implementation of social emphasis in education and gender equality”. This helped the delegates wave their differences and reach a joint resolution.

On the last day, the committee invited measures to ensure gender equality and the importance of education. The committee started with the Bahrain delegate's views and provisions. The representative of Bahrain said they introduced some policies to provide resolutions on the agenda. They have introduced policies such as \*Deploying information and communication technology (ICT) to support primary and secondary education. They have also ensured that the Bahraini students who are stranded abroad return to their own country to reduce their coronavirus exposure. An impassioned speech by the delegate of Malaysia discussed their notable progress on gender equality and women’s economic empowerment. But then, gender equality remains persistent in the labour market. For this, they have launched certain economic starters, including educating the younger generations in schools. They have also used social media to impact people on gender sensitivity. Women in Malaysia have certain protections from the domestic violence Act 1994. Also, under the penal code, women may charge their husbands for acts of abuse such as physical violence or threats-The only criminal offence with a marital exemption is Rape (Act 375).

The Delegate of Thailand commented on their development of a specific curriculum on gender roles that cultivates positive attitudes to accept gender equality in youth from a very young age. The country has already started monitoring their progress to ensure gender equality. The government has begun collecting sex-disaggregated data for its analytical process and regulating gender-sensitive policies. Thailand will also focus on reducing social inequality by providing training to some public agencies. Thailand has decided to create a Nation Plan to shed light on gender statistics to collect data on poverty, education, and training. Prime minister Prayut Chan-o-cha has said that “promoting gender Equality is not only a matter that lies only in the hands of men and women. They should do the role of doing their part to implement a positive attitude towards gender equality. The delegate of Kenya exclaimed that they had enacted laws on domestic violence, sexual offences, and affirmative procurement opportunities for women. Despite such laws, the country's pace of achieving gender inequality is still low. Nevertheless, the country is trying its best to provide gender inequality. In 2021 the government of Kenya had co-ownership of the Generation Equality movements action coalition to end gender-based violence.

The IP believes that the countries are doing their best to end gender inequality, but there should be a more decisive role for women in official decision-making positions.

# "CARICATURE CORNER"



# NSA AND SECTORY OF NEPAL



How can you attack the bus in which the security was sent to Agra and had protected



How can you say that we have attacked the bus



We have the proof of it!



What is the proof? You are having with you



We found a cell which was called by Nepalis in delhi city



No we haven't sent any person to delhi for attack



Now you are trying to protect yourself !!!



No, not protecting you may take action towards the person called



HUMAN

DIGNITY