



BLUE BELLS INTERNATIONAL MODEL UNITED NATION

OCTOBER - 14th & 15th



BLUE BELLS STANDS FOR SUSTAINABLE
ECONOMIC GROWTH AND SOCIAL EQUITY

NEWSLETTER

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LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

Dear Delegates,

“Economic growth without social progress lets the great majority of people remain in poverty, while a privileged few reap the benefits of rising abundance.” John F. Kennedy

It is being strongly believed that within a span of another ten years, more than half the world’s population will be living in cities. The United Nations (UN) has stated that this will threaten cities with social conflict, environmental degradation and the collapse of basic services. It is high time that we understood that ‘Sustainability is all about ecology, economy and equity.’

The topic ‘Sustainable economic growth and social equity’ has been well chosen for deliberation for this very

vibrant platform of BBIMUN, because what the world needs today is ingenious planning and a futuristic vision to support long-term economic growth without negatively impacting the social, environmental, and cultural aspects of the community. Economic

sustainability is all about giving people what they want, without compromising the quality of life - an economy that is ready to embark on a sustainable development with an eye on reduction in inequalities – both personal and regional, full development of manpower resources including employment generation; eradication of poverty; and self-reliance with emphasis on science and technology and modernisation

The pace of rapid development, especially after the 1950s has affected the environment adversely. It was realised that both development and environment are very much needed for the survival and good life in the posterity. Our industrial way of life with its ethos of expansion, is not ‘sustainable’. Rates of growth in population and consumption are undermining human survival prospects by disrupting ecosystems and depleting resources. The need is to create a society which is sustainable and which will give the fullest possible satisfaction.

To quote the words of Mahatma Gandhi, “For me, an India, which does not guarantee freedom to the lowliest of those born, not merely within an artificial boundary but within its natural boundary, is not free India..... I shall work for an India in which the poorest shall feel that it is their country, in whose making they have an effective voice; an India in which there will be no high class and low class of people; an India in which all communities shall live in perfect harmony. ...Everyone must have a balanced diet, a decent house to live in, facilities for the education of one’s children and adequate medical relief...”

The vision of economic growth and social equity that Mahatma Gandhi envisioned for India stands true worldwide, because the rapid pace of industrial and materialistic growth has widely divided the world into the affluent rich and the poverty stricken underprivileged and under developed economies. The need is to promote social equity... a concept also known as environmental justice, which ensures a fair treatment and involvement of all people and communities—regardless of race, gender, national origin, or income level, in the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. Such would be the true investment we, as adults, can make for our future generations, because, “An investment isn’t an investment if it destroys the planet.”



Dr. Saroj Suman Gulati
Director
Blue Bells Group of Schools

LETTER FROM THE PRINCIPAL

Dear Delegates,

Blue Bells International United Nations Conference is defined by its participating institutions and individuals who make it special by contributing with their unique qualities, talents and experience. It gives me immense pleasure to invite you to be the integral stakeholders of this edition of BBIMUN to be held at Blue Bells Model School Sec 4 ,Gurgaon on 14th and 15th October 2023.

We live in a world that is rapidly changing on a daily basis in front of our own eyes at so many levels . Humanity has never been more advanced than it is today, in terms of science and technology , and in its varied skills. Yet, a multitude of deep and pressing concerns such as ,social inequity, global inequality, climate change, the unprecedented loss

of biodiversity, unrestrained urbanization and destructive forms of economic aspirations have increased exponentially in the last century. These challenges require the concerted and aligned effort of the entire race, along with a moral obligation as residents of one planet, to actively be a part of the movement for ‘sustainable economic growth in sync with social equity’.

One of the keys to a sustainably developing society is education. It cannot be limited to education aligned towards information, but education of the masses in a holistic manner. Children are not only our future, but also our present. BBIMUN seeks to provide a platform for these fearless minds to unite and deliberate in a focused and structured manner to seek solutions to pressing concerns. At BBIMUN, committees will endeavor to discuss the on-ground implementation of innovative solutions through their specialized nature. Each student at BBIMUN will have the power to steer and shape discourse among his or her own peers towards creative and sustainable methods that they will be in a position to implement not so far into the future. With their sensitivity to angles often missed out by lethargic institutions, each participant will be able to explore uncharted territory and learn in depth about the issues being discussed in the eleven committees being simulated at BBIMUN.

The students, staff, faculty and all levels of governance of Blue Bells Model School Sec 4 Gurugram will ensure that our problem-solvers have the resources and support required to ensure rich discussions and learning experiences. On behalf of the entire BBIMUN team, I invite you to be a steward and a responsible trustee of this movement for awareness and realization of a larger vision for a better and sustainable future for humanity.



ALKA SINGH
CHARGE' D' AFFAIRES
BBIMUN

FROM THE EDITORIAL BOARD'S DESK

Readers,

It gives us immense pleasure to welcome you all to the Blue Bells International Model United Nations 2023 conference hosted by the Blue Bells Model School. Though the pandemic may have left an impact on our daily lives, this year brings with it new opportunities and challenges.

We welcome you to a saga of words and brilliant articles where cogent points and opinions are made concerning issues. It is easier to voice opinions on an issue, but to report such events with extreme caution and sophistication is one of the most adroit yet delicate duties of the Press.

Therefore, this is our humble yet earnest attempt at presenting you with a panoramic view of this conference.

As the Head of Journalists and Caricaturists and Head of Photography, We hope this journey proves to be an enriching experience for all of you.

**Stay safe and stay healthy,
Regards.**



**Ms. Vanya Maken
Head of Journalists and Caricaturists**



**Mr. Manit Singh
Head of Photography**

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SHARMA

INAUGURAL CEREMONY

A Grand Inauguration: Celebrating Innovation and Collaboration at the Blue Bells Model United Nations 2023 (MUN) Inauguration Ceremony

By - Divyanshi

In an atmosphere buzzing with excitement, intellect, and diplomatic fever, the Model United Nations (MUN) Inauguration Ceremony unfolded, marking the commencement of a week-long celebration of global dialogue and collaboration. Held at Blue Bells model school Gurugram, the ceremony was a grand affair, attended by passionate young delegates, esteemed educators, and distinguished guests.

The ceremony commenced with a warm welcome to delegates from diverse backgrounds, reflecting the inclusive spirit of the MUN. Delegates from various schools and countries gathered under one roof, delegates from Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka were also present, embodying the essence of diplomacy and international cooperation.



In the harmonious tapestry of the Model United Nations (MUN) experience, where diplomacy meets passion and global issues find a voice, music emerges as a powerful medium to convey emotions and unite hearts. The school's music group did wonderful performances. Each note and lyric resonated with the delegates, educators, and guests, fostering a sense of camaraderie that transcended cultural boundaries.

The inauguration ceremony also provided a platform for networking and cultural exchange. Delegates seized the opportunity to interact with peers from different countries, exchanging ideas, traditions, and perspectives. This cultural exchange fostered a deeper understanding of global diversity and nurtured lasting friendships among the participants. Distinguished speakers, including renowned diplomats, educators, and MUN alumni, took the stage to inspire the young delegates. They shared their insights on the power of diplomacy, the significance of collaboration, and the role of youth in shaping a better world. Their speeches resonated with the audience, igniting a sense of purpose and enthusiasm among the attendees.

Later on, the executive board announced the respective room number for all committees. In conclusion, the MUN Inauguration Ceremony was a resounding success, setting the stage for a week of passionate debates, innovative solutions, and meaningful collaborations. As the delegates embarked on their MUN journey, they carried with them the spirit of diplomacy, unity, and a shared commitment to creating a better, more peaceful world through dialogue and understanding. The ceremony was not just an event; it was a testament to the power of youth, education, and global cooperation in shaping a brighter future.



Manipur Legislative Assembly

evaluating the history of Tribal conflicts with special emphasis
on recent violence and restoration of peace and normalcy

In violence, why do we forget what we are?

By - Chhavi Dabas

Reports of violence and mayhem have emerged from various districts in Manipur. There are instances where nature repairs human society and fosters an environment conducive to reconciliation. India fought against British imperialism but within the second generation of the freedom movement, an individual of Indian descent became Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. Manipur is no stranger to ethnic clashes and violence has claimed hundreds of lives in the restive state.

Why is there no end to the violence? There are three important triggers for this. First, the Manipur High Court's order. Emphasizing the demand for ST status by the Meiteis, this year the court remarked to the state government that the tribe should be considered for ST status. Against this, the Nagas, Kukis, and many other tribes, on May 3, launched a Tribal Solidarity March in Churachandpur. They commented that the Meiteis are in a st

rong position and do not need reservations. The following trigger was the Manipur government's eviction to remove illegal occupants in the reserves and protected forests of the hills as this area was part of the drug trade. To understand the third trigger we need to look at the Myanmar angle. As we share a long border with Pakistan, there's always a need to be alert in Kashmir, in the same way, Manipur's border is kid-glove with Myanmar. If there were any conflicts or clashes in India, the three important rights of the common man were surrendered.



In Manipur under section 144, the curfew was introduced and led to the Right to Move Freely to be yielded along with the Right to Education as the colleges and schools were closed in the state. The Right to Internet has also been suspended since May 3 as the internet services were shut down. Though this is obligatory so that the violence does not escalate, the common man is also suffering.

The home, which is the safest place on earth for humans, providing us with affection, courage, morals, and motivation to live, has been reduced to ashes. One step back by Meiteis and another step back by Kukis may change the entire uncertainty in the conflict-ridden state and people can live without fear. Apart from this, should the order of the high court be a trigger point? No. The Supreme Court settled that the ST list is not affected at all just by a judicial order. This clarification should have been imparted to the citizens a long time ago. If both communities declare the cessation of violence and control their people to save each other, we do not require a paramilitary or army. All the northeastern states should come together to form a body and discuss all the issues so that in problematic situations there's a methodology to restore peace and cut down violence. Manipur has already seen a total of 10

instances of the president's rule, and this time it may undergo it again. There should be a long-term strategy to transform our generation from being threatened by violence and insecurity to growing up in an environment of safety, tranquillity, and hope. Are we ready for it?

Manipur Legislative Assembly

evaluating the history of Tribal conflicts with special emphasis on recent violence and restoration of peace and normalcy

Pride or fear? When will peace return?

By - Pushti Maini

As the members of the Manipur Legislative Assembly gathered today, they engaged in a discussion that shed light on the region's ongoing challenges. The primary focus was an examination of historical tribal conflicts, particularly the recent surge in violence and the pressing need to restore peace. The atmosphere in the assembly was marked by a sense of disappointment, given that Manipur had been grappling with violence, destruction, and an ongoing search for the line between right and wrong for nearly six months. The burden on the Executive board was indeed daunting. Mr. Karam Shyam began the discussion with an opening statement on behalf of the BJP, affirming their commitment to bringing peace to Manipur and ensuring an end to violence.

He rightly pointed out that the conflict between the two tribal communities, the Meiteis and Kukis, had deep historical roots. In contrast, Mr. Thokchom Lokeshwar Singh, representing the Indian National Congress, expressed his concerns, highlighting the perceived lack of attention from the Chief Minister towards the longstanding issue. Mr. Khashim Vashum, representing the Naga People's Front (NPF), delved into the current violent clashes, the legacy of colonial history, and the significance of the Naga minority in the region's complex dynamics. This was followed by contributions from Mr. Konthoujam Govindas, Mr. Thounaojam Basanta Singh, Mr. Kongkham Robindro Singh, and other members.

However, despite the assembly's critical discussion, the prevailing sentiment appeared to be a blame game, with members continually holding each other accountable for the challenges faced by Manipur. Many members, in particular, seemed inclined to lay blame on opposition parties, diverting the focus away from the urgent need to address these issues and work collaboratively towards peace.

In this crucial moment, it is essential for Manipur's leaders to transcend the blame game and collectively refocus their efforts on restoring peace and normalcy to this strife-ridden region. Real change can only be achieved when the pursuit of peace becomes the top priority, overshadowing political disputes.



G20

deliberation upon accelerated, inclusive and resilient growth with special emphasis on technological transformations in 21st century.

Inclusive Growth, Resilient Solutions

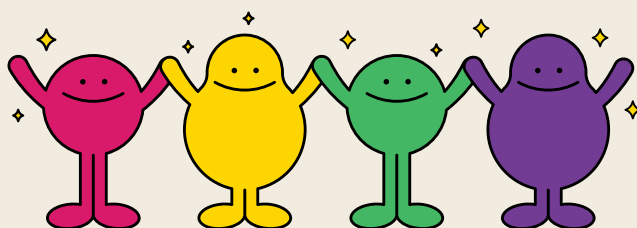
By-Mahi Mishra

“The G20 is not an end in itself. It is a means to foster cooperation on key global challenges and promote global economic stability,” said Ban Ki-moon. Major issues related to the global economy, such as international financial stability, climate change mitigation, and sustainable development still persist in our Ever-evolving world which led to the G20 or Group of Twenty countries that meets to discuss these obstacles.

The Colloquies and actions within the G20 focus on Hastening up the process of making various aspects of society, such as the economy and social structures, more Holistic and Attainable to a wider range of people and groups. The G20 is ardent to fostering economic growth that is unyielding and adaptable, capable of withstanding hardships and chaos . The agenda of the committee especially emphasizes the technological transformation in 21st century.

“The Century of technology” has been the Epithet given to the twenty-first century. We are among the first to live in the digital age. Technology has made significant changes in how and what work is done. With each day, more people are born; more strides are made in technology and digitization and at the same time, more needs and challenges arise as we continue with such explosive, exponential growth.

Countries Enhancing STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) education and digital literacy from early schooling to higher education, Countries Investing in robust cybersecurity measures to safeguard against cyber threats, Developing regulatory frameworks that are agile and adaptable to accommodate the fast pace of technological change, Implementing e-government initiatives to enhance public services, streamline government operations, and improve transparency and efficiency. These Resolutions can facilitate the Consequences, we can move forward with those who are lagging behind and can build a world that is better equipped to handle the challenges of the future.



G20

deliberation upon accelerated, inclusive and resilient growth with special emphasis on technological transformations in 21st century.

Diverse Voices, Common Goals

By-Mahi Mishra



To combat climate change, we must transition to clean and sustainable energy sources. We have the technology; we just need the political will to make it happen. G20 has increasingly recognized the importance of addressing global challenges, including climate change and sustainable development. In recent years, there has been a growing emphasis on renewable energy and achieving net-zero emissions of greenhouse gases within the G20.

Countries around the world face a range of complexities and problems in their efforts to deliberate and implement policies related to global development with a Prominence on Carbon-neutral energy and Securing Climate-positive Atmospheric pollutants. Conundrums like Legislative and policy impediments, Financial constraints, Technical roadblocks, Infrastructure and Grid Challenges, Geopolitical and Trade Issues, and Regulatory and Legal Hurdles are being Encountered by a handful of countries. In the relentless pursuit of a sustainable future, South Korea strides boldly into an era where moral duty meets innovation. They stand at the vanguard of nations, championing the cause of Non-fossil fuel energy and committing to carbon-neutral practices.

France has Pioneered a net zero target and a plan with many steps to phase out Climate-altering gases in the years to come. By 2030 the law has decided to Mitigate fossil fuel utilization by 30-40%. The US aims toward generating carbon Equity in buildings through renewable energies like solar and wind power that can be done on-site or through communities. Since oil, coal, and gas are staples in Japan, it is going to Postulate quite a bit of investment in renewable energy to push towards the net zero targets.

Promoting a circular economy approach that reduces waste, encourages recycling, and minimizes resource use, leading to reduced Expulsions, Establishing monitoring and reporting mechanisms to track progress toward renewable energy and emissions reduction goals. Implementing carbon pricing mechanisms, such as carbon taxes or cap-and-trade systems, to create Money-driven benefits for businesses and individuals to reduce Dissemination. This is the first generation to feel the effect of climate change and the last generation who can do something about it and doesn't have to sacrifice a strong economy for a healthy environment. Renewable energy is a win-win.

UNEP

**examining the impact of climate change on vulnerable populations
and developing adaption strategies.**

Frome grey to green

By - Arushi Singh

The United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) started its agenda with climate change, its impact, and how it's affecting the population. The discussion on this topic was very interesting and controversial as well. Without any point of view, the diplomats took part in the debate with interest and were very well aware of what was going on during the session.

This conference particularly discussed the climate issues that are affecting the population and the solution or the planning to make changes in the future decades. The main problem major countries discussed was drought, decrease in sea levels, increase in sea levels, and increase in temperature which is again causing drought. During the conference UK said that the 'UK is one of the only countries contributing to the vulnerable population, unlike China', this statement of UK created tension in the whole conference room, pulling down China during the debate. Stating that China is using more of the human resources.

The further discussion was all about the steps to make a change and how can a country contribute to a better future in terms of climate change and the impact of the same. The steps and solutions taken or discussed were emission reduction, renewable resources, reforestation and afforestation, and the use of public transportation instead of personal vehicles. The Netherlands is balancing both rural and urban areas equally whereas Germany is totally neglecting the rural area and destroying it just for mining coal. The Netherlands also set an example for other countries on how to balance both areas equally even though coming in the top 20 developed countries.

This was all discussed and debated during the conference. Through the conference several topics that were in doubt were cleared and the co-ordination between the countries was also really respectful. Still, the solutions for the impacts are not yet cleared but hearing countries trying to find out solutions and giving their opinion on the same was really heart-touching. Countries setting an example for others and helping them in their hard times.



UNEP

examining the impact of climate change on vulnerable populations and developing adaption strategies.

The Atomic Climate Change

By - Arushi Singh

The phrase "The Atomic Climate Change" here alludes to the tiny changes that result in long-term climate change for the populace. Our surroundings, both in terms of growth and climate, have drastically changed over the past several decades. From what I've studied, a number of issues contribute significantly to climate change. The effects that come to mind include the following: rising and falling sea levels, droughts, temperature increases, powerful storms, and earthquakes, extinction of species, food scarcity, poverty, and displacement.

Climate change is all over the news. Not from today, but from the past 75 years. However, the action taken against it is minimal. Why is that? Ozone depletion was introduced after climate change, but the action to reverse it was taken in the 1980s. So why is climate action lagging behind? This is the question I want to answer.

Every day we come across the news of catastrophic disasters in various parts of the world. If we happen to go through news channels, the only news we come across is related to climate change. Why is climate change all across the news? My point is not about why we are seeing that news all over again, it is about why is even happening that we have to see it on news channels. I would now like to discuss, how its impact is not only affecting the economy of the country but also the population on. The warming of the planet threatens food security, freshwater supply, and definitely human health, Heatwaves are becoming more frequent, and Denmark is projected to have the greatest cancer rate in 2023.

Countries give out information about what they're doing, often to overshadow how they're negatively affecting the climate. The government websites overly emphasize their actions and downplay their dirty work. We can try to forgive or even ignore the underdeveloped countries, but the developed countries are still emitting, even with enough resources to turn sustainable. But they ignore that and keep emitting. Now, how is climate change affecting the lives of people and populations, climate change is impacting health in a myriad of ways, including by leading to death and illness from increasingly frequent extreme weather events such as heatwaves, storms, and floods, the disruption of food system, increase in zoonoses and foods- water and vector-borne diseases and mental health issues. Strategies used by the countries in the past few decades are to reduce the emission of gas by low energy lighting, low carbon travel, and most important reduce reuse and recycling. Even though many countries are trying to reduce the climate change effects no country has stepped to the conclusion or I can say that we are still figuring out. 'We are living on this planet as if we have another one to go one'-Terri Swearingen. As we are born as humans in a million times, so we should live happily and if this kind of climate change effects will continue I don't think we can live happily. Contribute to our country in every aspect in order to live happily ever after.



UNSC

combating the influence of non-state actors and terrorist organizations with special emphasis on the situation in Afghanistan

Diligent discussions

By - Meenal Ladha

CRPF said, “Non-state actors may include not just terrorist or insurgency organizations, but also organized criminal syndicates, private security agencies, and private economic and financial enterprises, which are more autonomous and vulnerable to being used by rogue governments.”

According to India’s representative, the situation in Afghanistan is an extreme example of the disastrous effects that such organizations can have on a nation and its people. India categorically condemns all forms of terrorism and remains committed to combating it. With the Taliban’s control of Afghanistan, terrorist organizations such as Al-Qaeda and ISIS-K have found a safe haven. These organizations have already carried out a number of lethal strikes in Afghanistan and other countries. India also recognizes the value of regional collaboration in combatting non-state terrorist organizations. Afghanistan’s neighbors, notably Pakistan and Iran, play an important role in defining the region’s security dynamics. According to India’s representative, the situation in Afghanistan is an extreme example of the disastrous effects that such organizations can have on a nation and its people.

India categorically condemns all forms of terrorism and remains committed to combating it. With the Taliban’s control of Afghanistan, terrorist organizations such as Al-Qaeda and ISIS-K have found a safe haven. These organizations have already carried out several lethal strikes in Afghanistan and other countries. India also recognizes the value of regional collaboration in combatting non-state terrorist organizations. Afghanistan’s neighbors, notably Pakistan and Iran, play an important role in defining the region’s security dynamics.

India has partnered with the United Nations World Food Programme (UNWFP) to supply humanitarian aid, including food and medicine, to the Afghan people. They are committed to fighting terrorism in all its forms. India’s policies toward Afghanistan have been underpinned by the terrorism threat that emanates from Pakistan. India is cautious about a terror corridor that might be facilitated from eastern Afghanistan leading up to Kashmir, should a land-based link be established. India has consistently reaffirmed its support for UNSC Resolution 2593 and staunchly maintains that Afghan soil should not be used for anti-India terrorist activities. Only through such concerted efforts can we hope to restore world peace and stability to this war-torn nation and, in turn, contribute to a safer and more secure world.

The delegate of Mozambique starts by, that the presence of non-state actors and the ever-present threat of terrorism have far-reaching consequences for global peace and security. The situation in Afghanistan, with its complex web of actors, is a stark reminder of how terrorism knows no borders, respects no boundaries, and endangers us all. Mozambique, as a nation that has experienced its own share of security challenges, understands the urgent need for collective action. We are acutely aware of the devastating effects of terrorism on the lives and livelihoods of innocent people. They come to this forum with a strong commitment to working collaboratively to find comprehensive, lasting solutions. Mozambique firmly believes that the answers to this intricate problem lie in cooperation, dialogue, and a multifaceted approach.

UNSC

combating the influence of non-state actors and terrorist organizations with special emphasis on the situation in Afghanistan

The attempt to assassinate

By - Suhani Singh

“The Taliban are not making it safer for women, they are giving women a reason to be scared of “. The terrorist organization of the Taliban combined with forces of the Al-Qaeda, currently functioning successfully propagates The Shariya law. This institution limits the value of a woman to a birth giver who speaks ill of no man, and who is blamed for her enraged modesty if she does not cover herself head to toe, and a human whose thoughts and dreams are half the worth of a man’s. This is nothing but a well-planned strategy for the propagation of terror and hatred under the sheath of religion. No one would dare to speak out against a whole community, specifically one so rooted in their ideology. This fragility is what terrorism thrives on. There are far too many willing to propagate hate, to find purpose through the horrors they commit, and to commit themselves to a cause they know deep down is not right.

The non-state actors such as ISIS-K and Taliban took advantage of political weakness and began with their attacks of homicide and terrorism in rural areas with periodic attacks on the government. They vouch for the evolving country of Afghanistan into one where religion is the bases of one’s existence. There is no such thing as Sharia law or Hindu justice. The Law is law and it’s the same for everyone. The Taliban fail to comprehend this truth. Their interpretation of Islam just goes to show everything wrong with it, it kills freedom of expression and slaughters the basic right to dream. Any art form that goes against Islam is prohibited and speaking against oppression proves to be lethal for many women and children in Afghanistan. People are pelted with stones till their deaths for blasphemous statements and publically executed for committing adultery.

Forcing belief upon the country’s residents who are just trying to make a respectable and free life for themselves just is one of the least heinous changes the Taliban has brought, considering the lengths they will go to. Religious Law is only the tip of the gigantic iceberg of the oppressive impact these organizations have made, where innocent women, men, and children bear the brunt of their violence. Another motivation for these terrorist organisations is the enormous amounts of revenue this “occupaion “ generates. For the running of a non-state actor organization incentive is needed ,for patrolling and ammunition as well as various schemes they are looking towards implementing. This money is extorted from people in need , acquired from illegal smuggling and drug pedalling and sometimes just looted from the public. This gives immense power to these actors and makes their institutions stronger, and more real.



UNHCR

addressing forced internal relocation with special emphasis on Kashmir Hindus in India

Poverty: A spiritual journey

By - Aarjav

Hello! And welcome to your first calming podcast.

Before we start, I request you to lie down on your comfortable bed. Close your eyes, and relax.

Lie down in any position you like, you have the freedom to do anything you want.

Now... let us start.

Breathe in...

1...

2...

3...

Hold

And Breathe out.

Close your eyes, and imagine a sunny valley, quite similar to the Northeast, if you have been there. Imagine lush grass growing at the foothills of the colossal mountains. Now visualize a river flowing through, the water dancing with the sunlight creating jewel-like illusions.

Breathe in the crisp air...

Hold

1...

2...

3...

And Breathe out.

Return to your dream.

Now, create a small village in your dream. Its colors contrast with the green.

Imagine a village full of men, women, and children. Visualize the people on the streets, somewhat unhappy. It seems like they didn't have a good day. Enjoy your scenery, but just don't mind the once-clear river getting a bit foggy and dirty.

Breathe in the dusty air...

Hold

And Breathe out

1...

2...

3...

Return to your image. Now Imagine the children crying, it appears they weren't able to eat today. Visualize the grime on the walls, and smell the dejection in the air. Look at the men sitting near their hand-made houses made of aluminum and tin, and watch the women make food from the dirty muddy water.

Breathe in the misery in the air.

Hold

1...

2...

3...

And Breathe out.

Return to your image. Now look at the humans suffering from diseases, dying in agony. Look the the uneducated youth who will waste their lives. Look at the horizon, and realize that you are in the middle of nowhere, far away from any school or hospital. Understand that no one will help you, and you are alone. Now, you can either embrace your new life or weep about your old life because you can never be happy again, not like this.

Breathe in while you hold your tears...

Hold

1...

2...

3...

And don't Breathe out.

deliberation upon elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls in public and private spheres with special emphasis on trafficking and sexual exploitation

Awareness to Action: EmpowerHER

By -Meher Naqvi



On this beautiful day, delegates from all over the world met at the United Nations Women to have a meeting on the topic “Deliberation upon the Elimination of All Forms of Violence Against Women and Girls in Public and Private Spheres with Special Emphasis on Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation”. The discussion talked about the situation of women and the violence faced by them, with suggestions from most of the countries present there. They listed all that their countries had done to tackle the issue. The meeting involved numerous debates where many things were discussed- all interesting but some debatable.

Starting with the GSL, countries established their stance and what their country believes regarding the agenda. With the statement- “Gender Equality is a human fight, not a female fight.” As stated by the delegate of Turkmenistan, all delegates similarly provided what their country’s contributions had been to able to fight the war of gender equality and violence against women. With a motion brought on the floor by the delegate of Sri Lanka, the committee established a Moderated caucus on the topic- “Deliberation upon inadequate reporting of sexual violence against women and girls with special emphasis on areas of high vulnerability”. This highly relevant topic was discussed in great detail by the delegates with many points on the floor such as how areas of high vulnerability are more prone to inadequate reporting and how to create safe environments for them to be able to report these crimes. They also touched upon the different programs and laws that each of the countries has for this particular issue. They provided suggestions, and solutions and agreed to collaborate with different countries to be able to combat this issue. One such country North Macedonia agreed that-“North Macedonia is committed to working in collaboration with the International community to break the silence surrounding the violence of women and girls”. With that, they moved into another moderated caucus, brought to the floor by the delegate of Egypt, on the topic” Mitigation of Online Harassment and Human Trafficking Issue.” They deliberated on the relevance of social media on violence against women with an emphasis on younger girls.

Overall the committee gave extremely vital suggestions and had a fruitful debate that we, as a society, must continue to have to move forward. The committee paved a path today for many continued discussions and to be able to document a final resolution.

Building Back Better – or are we?

By- Prisha Rai Pruthi

“Trade will be at the heart of efforts to build forward towards a greener, more inclusive and digital recovery.” - Kristalina Georgieva, the International Monetary Fund's Managing Director. February 2020 marked the peak of the stock market before the outbreak of COVID-19. However, because of the pandemic, a 4.3% contraction of global gross domestic product was estimated. There were around 130 million people living in extreme poverty. Khan et al. (2020) reported that stock prices had dropped quite worryingly, meaning that the world was in a financial crisis. However, this rate improved almost immediately post the pandemic. This revitalization was rather rapid, making the damage to the environment far more accelerated.

Finding a balance between economic growth and environmental stewardship is a challenge, which raises tons of questions about the real cost of trade revival. Carbon footprint grew as a result of unsustainable practices for manufacturing, and shipping of products to meet the suddenly risen demand.

The dependency of people on technology increased substantially, meaning that there was also a huge amount of electronic waste impacting the environment. Recycling rates of electronic waste are globally low. Studies conducted by the United Nations show that about 50 million tons of electronic waste is produced per year. In an interview with Adelphi, Mr. Morton Hemkhaus mentions that the causes of the increase in e-waste are increasing prosperity and ongoing digitalization in emerging and developing countries. In developing countries, for example, India, the use of technology in trade has been increasing at an alarming rate. Contributing to the already out-of-control problem is the medical waste produced during the pandemic, for example, about 1,520.30 tons of medical waste were generated each day in India (Mahmoudnia et al., 2022) and Wuhan, the COVID-19 epicenter of China, experienced a massive increase of medical waste from between 40 and 50 tons/day before the outbreak to about 247 tons on 1 March.

Consequently, all these factors induced a novel route for the pollution of air, soil, and water, inviting a great number of health hazards in addition to the pandemic in the future. There is a great possibility for the waste to have a harsher and more negative impact on the people and the earth. All of this, points in the obvious direction, that we are in fact, not building back better. Of course, all of this is avoidable, if we do start segregation and environmental practices that help towards the decrease of this waste. Composting, following the 3 R's and donating are some ways. In conclusion, we must work towards the betterment of the environment to prevent future problems like diseases.



WTO

revitalizing international trade recovery in post Covid-19 world

A Divided World Tries to Heal Pandemic Wounds

By Daiwik Agarwala

The World Trade Organisation (WTO) has its focus on a pressing issue faced by the global economy – the revitalization of trade after the COVID-19 pandemic. Supply chain disruptions have crippled the global trade system since 2020, and the committee intends to find a common consensus on ways to recover from the devastation of the pandemic. The initial debate focused on the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the immense economic impact it had on all countries. However, conflicts such as the Russia-Ukraine War and the recent Hamas invasion of Israel loomed large over the committee. The delegate of Israel, in his opening speech, called for the WTO to isolate countries that “not only want to eradicate the state of Israel but want to eradicate Jews around the world”, attacking countries that “fund extremist groups such as Hamas and Hezbollah”. The fault lines and the discord within the international community shone through in the initial stages of the debate.

The first moderated caucus was held on the topic of the tourism industry. Unlike the start of the committee, there was near universal agreement about the importance of the tourism industry to the world economy and deliberations took place on the challenges faced by it in the post-pandemic scenario. The delegate of the Netherlands emphasized the “maintenance of the evening economy” as a way to boost tourism (‘Evening economy’ refers to economic activities that take place between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., such as dining and nightlife).

Finally, there was deliberation on the impact of de-dollarisation on world trade. Allies of the United States, such as the delegate of Japan, expressed concerns that de-dollarisation would induce instability in an already fragile trade scenario. On the other hand, the delegate of Russia and others expressed hopes that de-dollarisation would reduce US hegemony on the world’s financial institutions (such as the SWIFT payments service, from which Russia was banned in 2022 after it invaded Ukraine). Overall, the meeting had an atmosphere of apprehension for the future and an acute understanding that the way forward would not be easy for anyone. The WTO will meet tomorrow again to discuss further on the agenda.



Application of Convention on Prevention and Punishment of Crime and Genocide (Gambia versus Myanmar)

Genocide, Jurisdiction and Humanity: Gambia VS Myanmar.

By - Paridhi Chhajed

“A genocide begins with the killing of one man for what he has done, but because of who he is.” A horrifically true statement made by Kofi Annan. The matter at hand, the complicated case of The Gambia Vs Myanmar, is a human rights issue. The Gambia, being the applicant, claimed that murders, sexual crimes, and arsons have been committed in the Rohingya villages of Rakhine province of Myanmar with genocidal intent and are being committed by Myanmar’s military, and other security forces. Why is this case special? While in the past, states have brought cases before the International Court of Justice under the Genocide Convention, this is the first time that a state has invoked its jurisdiction to seek redress for alleged genocidal acts committed against the citizens of another state. ICJ is seated at the Peace Palace in The Hague, Netherlands. Of the six principal organs of the United Nations, it is the only one not located in New York, United States of America. The duty of this Court is to settle legal disputes between courts in accordance with international law submitted to it by States and they give advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by authorized UN organs and specialized agencies.

Now comes another question, what is the Genocide Convention? The Genocide Convention was the first human rights treaty adopted by the UN General Assembly on 9th December 1948. It signified the commitment of the international community’s commitment to “never again” after the atrocities that were committed during the Second World War.

This was a major step towards human rights and development. Genocide, according to the Convention, is “any act committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group.” There has yet been no proof that these acts were committed with genocidal intent, however, with the lack of evidence from Myanmar’s side and them being extremely defensive, it doesn’t take a genius to figure out what the country has been up to. Myanmar had made a reservation towards Article VIII of the Genocide Convention, not allowing any organs of the UN to “take action under the Charter of the UN as they consider appropriate for the prevention and suppression of acts of genocide.” Them reserving this article is in itself, a very suspicious move. It has been declared previously as well that the situation in Rakhine is “a development crisis, a human rights crisis, and a security crisis.” [2017 report of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State chaired by Kofi Annan]. Even the United States, which isn’t an affected party and its material litigation won’t be affected, carried out an analysis and found that yes, indeed, Rohingyas of Rakhine province were subject to crimes against humanity and genocide. It is important to note that this determination made by the US is rare, and it's only the eighth time that they have done that.

In my opinion, if one makes such a huge allegation, based on commitment to genocide, they should have enough evidence to back their allegation. The Gambia should be able to do that. All Myanmar has done is question jurisdiction and ask whether The Gambia is even an affected party. Their defense is weak at best and holds no substantial evidence. In conclusion, my standing remains that The Gambia’s allegation is valid, and Myanmar should gather evidence on its behalf, or it is, in simple words, doomed.



COP28

deliberation upon elimination of carbon footprints

COP report

By - Olivia Thapar



The Conference of Parties (COP28) had the agenda of deliberation upon the elimination of carbon footprint. The session began as the excited delegates settled in their places. The Executive Board (EB) Chairperson- Pravar Dennison- briefs the delegates on the committee agenda, proceedings, and decorum. Soon, the General Speakers List (GSL) took place. Mexico, Israel, Vietnam, and Saudi Arabia followed by Pakistan started off their speeches. Pakistan had a Point of Order (POO) raised against them for factual inaccuracy. Followed by Russia, the Philippines, Egypt, New Zealand, Switzerland, Brazil, and more delegates.

All of their speeches focused mainly on the carbon emissions of their countries and their national policies. “Italy is actively promoting initiatives to reduce black carbon emissions from the transport sector, such as low-impact fuels, the use of ecological vehicles for the distribution of goods, and the implementation of services and infrastructures for public transport”, says Italy. Then spoke Poland, the Republic of Korea, and others. The 20th speaker- United Kingdom (UK)- is the last speaker for the day. UK talks about the importance of COP meetings and elaborates on the need for deliberation on this agenda. Even though the UK is trying its best to take measures, working alone will not solve the problem. Therefore [the] UK believes that all countries together should work to reach a similar objective helping each other throughout the journey, was their final statement.

The overall discussions focused on the historical structure of international environmental law. It included the Stockholm Declaration (1972), and the Rio Declaration (1992), among various others. With that, 20 countries have finished with their speeches. The GSL comes to a close and the session is over. Delegates duly pack up and disperse.

COP28

deliberation upon elimination of carbon footprints

The Climate Crisis in an Ideal World

By - Olivia Thapar

The 28th session of the Conference of Parties (COP) or the United Nations Climate Change Conference (UNCCC) has an agenda of immense importance and urgency. Let us first talk about what we mean by a carbon footprint. The carbon footprint serves as an indicator to compare the total amount of greenhouse gases emitted from an activity, product, company, or country. It measures how much carbon dioxide (or other greenhouse gases) a person/entity emits into the atmosphere. In a sense, it keeps track of our contribution towards global warming. This specific agenda is concerned with the deliberation on the complete elimination of this carbon footprint. Is it possible to 100% eliminate the carbon footprint? Though it is brave to have such an aim, is it truly feasible? In an ideal world- it is possible to eliminate the carbon footprint by switching from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources like solar energy, wind energy, etc., shifting to electric vehicles, banishing plastic, etc. But in an ideal world, the climate crisis would not exist to such an endangering extent. We are in a reality where eliminating carbon footprint seems like the only way out! Let us talk about why this can be a problematic goal to set.

If we aim to have net zero carbon emissions by 2050, it would lead to several issues. Firstly, shifting to new and zero-carbon energy sources would require large-scale production. It would require heavy government funding, which would lead to over-usage of those funds. These could instead be allocated to more pressing country-related problems such as national development, education policies, employment schemes, rescue/refugee camps, etc. Secondly, since there would be such large-scale production demands, it would also lead to over-exploitation of Earth's resources.

Let us take the example of lithium batteries in electric vehicles (EVs). Excessive mining of lithium would, in the long run, cause more harm than good compared to fossil fuel-operated vehicles. Next, citizens would get carried away with the fashion of 'zero-carbon' materials and would end up discarding already useful and functioning items. Again, taking the example of EVs, getting caught up in the new trends, people could easily discard their 2-year-old petrol car for a brand-new EV. This is a clear wastage of existing tangible goods. Lastly, let us assume that if a government comes up with a policy with proper merit, would its implementation be successful? The climate crisis has reached this level due to the sheer negligence of citizens. No matter how hard executive forces try, it would be impossible to force citizens to act in favor of the planet over their desires.

I believe we should tie back this agenda to the principles of sustainability. Not sustainable development, which is a different concept altogether. Sustainability means the capacity of our human society to continue indefinitely within Earth's natural cycles. It includes the 7Rs of sustainability: rethink, refuse, reduce, reuse, repair, regift, and recycle. To conclude, we must not rush the process of amending the climate crisis. It must be handled with care and sensitivity. I firmly defend that we must minimize greenhouse gas emissions while working alongside the ideology of sustainability.



UNGA (ECOFIN)

promotion of sustainable economic growth and encouraging private sector adoption of sustainable means of production

Ardent deliberations

By - Anisha Lamba

The United Nations General Assembly began its meeting with the agenda of covering employment gaps caused in fossil fuel industries due to shifts into renewable energy-operated industries caused by diversification of the energy sector and the creation of green jobs. The discussion and deliberations were quite substantive and talked about the ways to create green employment. The delegate of Canada stated that “Canada advocates for the creation of a global sustainability hub, invite the establishment of a sustainable industries investment fund” They emphasized the importance of fostering a culture of sustainability. Sri Lanka to which added]employment gaps in fossil fuel industries due to shifts in renewable energy operated industries Sri Lanka has started to start programs that help the environment such as Sri Lanka’s Climate Property Plan, which was launched by President Ranil Wickremesinghe at the UN.

Then Russia recognises the interconnectedness of economic development and environmental protection. To implement the SDG agenda, the Government of India has launched several ambitious programs, some of which are highlighted as the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) which is the world's largest financial inclusion program. By leveraging social capital, India has and can further harness the collective efforts of individuals, communities, and organizations to address various challenges and achieve the SDGs effectively. The Republic of China, a mesmerizing tourist destination, encourages the adoption of sustainable tourism practices, enhancing the overall experience. In conclusion, the pursuit of sustainability in global economics is not a matter of choice; it is an absolute

necessity. Our planet’s finite resources and the intricate interplay of economic, social, and environmental systems demand a concerted approach that harmonizes growth, conservation, and responsibility. By disassociating growth from environmental harm, alleviating inequality, and endorsing responsible business practices, we can construct a world where prosperity and sustainability coexist.



UNGA (ECOFIN)

promotion of sustainable economic growth and encouraging private sector adoption of sustainable means of production

Advancing Sustainability in Global Economics

By - Anisha Lamba

In an era defined by growing environmental concerns, ethical imperatives, and the chasing of lasting economic prosperity “Advancing sustainability in global economics is a pivotal mission. Promoting sustainable economic growth and encouraging the private sector to adopt sustainable means of production is a critical agenda in the context of global economic development, environmental conversation, and social responsibility. Sustainability is often viewed as a burden on economic growth, but this outdated perspective neglects the vast potential for innovation and the prosperity that a sustainable economy can offer. We need a paradigm shift in our economic thinking, one that recognizes the interconnectedness of our economic, social, and environmental systems. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), serves as a comprehensive blueprint for a coordinated agenda that aligns economic growth with global sustainability.

Investing in renewable energy, transitioning to a circular economy, and promoting sustainable agriculture are just a few examples of how growth and sustainability can go hand in hand. These shifts can create new industries, jobs, and markets, fostering economic development while reducing our carbon footprint. By fostering innovation and adopting more sustainable practices, we not only protect the environment but also ensure the long-term viability of our economies. However, pursuing sustainability in global economics isn't solely about environmental conservation; it also entails a profound sense of social responsibility. We must recognize that the benefits of economic growth must be shared equitably. Income inequality remains a critical challenge that undermines the social fabric of nations and hampers progress toward sustainability.

A coordinated agenda for growth, conservation, and responsibility should encompass efforts to reduce inequality, promote education and healthcare, and ensure that no one is left behind. One essential element of advancing responsibility in global economics is corporate social responsibility (CSR). Companies have a critical role to play in this agenda, not only by minimizing their negative impacts but by actively contributing to sustainable development.

Businesses that integrate ethical, environmental, and social considerations into their operations are better positioned to thrive in a world where consumers and investors increasingly demand sustainability. Moreover, a coordinated agenda for sustainability also involves governments working in harmony with the private sector and civil society. International cooperation is indispensable for addressing the global challenges we face. This includes agreements such as the Paris Agreement and the United Nations' SDGs, which provide a common framework for nations to coordinate their efforts. It also involves setting clear regulations and incentives to encourage sustainable practices and holding accountable those who fail to meet their responsibilities.

In conclusion, achieving sustainability in global economics is imperative, not optional. Our finite resources and the interconnectedness of our economic, social, and environmental systems require a coordinated approach that balances growth, conservation, and responsibility. By disconnecting growth from environmental harm, reducing inequality, and promoting responsible business practices, we can create a world where prosperity and sustainability coexist. The future we envision must harmonize economic growth with nature and ensure the well-being of all. It's a formidable challenge, but one that, when met, promises unparalleled



opportunity and prosperity for everyone

UNHRC

the situation of human rights in Venezuela

Venezuelan women: Living in crisis

By – Anik Agrawal

From higher levels of unemployment than men to poor access to education and health services, women often find themselves in disadvantaged positions in Venezuela. Historically, most Venezuelan women have worked within the home. 54 percent more women than men between the ages of 20 and 59 do not participate in the labor market for family reasons, which poses an additional hurdle to female participation in the public or political sectors. The situation for women in Venezuela has grown increasingly dire in the wake of the ongoing crisis. Gender-based violence has reached alarming proportions, with a harrowing 27% increase in femicides reported in 2022. The crumbling healthcare system has resulted in a surge in maternal mortality, with a rate of 35.1 deaths per 100,000 live births in recent years.

Economic disparities have also hit women disproportionately, as they head a majority of households living in poverty. In recognition of the urgent need to support Venezuelan women, several countries have stepped up their efforts. Many countries have opened their arms to Venezuelan women and their families, offering asylum and resettlement opportunities. International organizations such as UN Women are actively working on the ground in Venezuela, delivering crucial assistance in healthcare, empowerment, and protection for women. Additionally, countries like Canada have provided financial support to Venezuelan NGOs and women's organizations, allowing them to better address the needs of the most vulnerable.

Although humanitarian aid has been addressing the general health needs of refugees, many basic needs and supplies are not being provided to women. As is the case inside Venezuela, refugees lack hygiene products, particularly sanitary napkins, and many women have experienced infections due to not having access to suitable supplies.

Women's rights in Venezuela are under severe threat due to escalating violence, a healthcare crisis, and economic inequalities. Nevertheless, amidst these challenges, the international community and the resilient women of Venezuela are uniting to address this critical issue. Empowering Venezuelan women is not only a matter of human rights but is also a crucial step toward rebuilding the nation and securing a more stable and equitable future. The country's humanitarian crisis has caused women to be at a significant economic disadvantage and has posed many societal risks for them, including greater exposure to gender-based violence, human trafficking, and smuggling, and a detrimental lack of adequate health care. These challenges are also faced by female refugees, arguably in a larger capacity, as these females' undocumented status poses both real and perceived obstacles to their protection abroad.



UNHRC

the situation of human rights in Venezuela

Venezuelan Crisis: An Ongoing Tragedy

By – Anik Agrawal

In recent years, the crisis in Venezuela has cast a dark shadow over the lives of its people. As we reflect upon the situation, it becomes clear that we, as global citizens, have a moral duty to stand with Venezuela and support its people during these trying times. As Venezuela continues to suffer from an unprecedented political, social, and humanitarian crisis, the Maduro government has become increasingly entrenched and continues to commit grave human rights violations. First and foremost, the violation of women's rights in Venezuela is a deeply troubling issue. Women, who have fled their homeland, find themselves vulnerable to gender-based violence and discrimination.

They endure threats, harassment, and even sexual exploitation just to keep their jobs or find a place to live. It is heartbreaking to think of these women living in fear of being sent back to a country where oppressive laws silence dissent, and where the government has been accused of committing heinous crimes against humanity. This is not the world we should stand for, and it is our responsibility to raise our voices against these injustices.

Adding to the suffering are the sanctions imposed on Venezuela by the United States and some Western countries. These measures have severely impacted the country's economy, making it harder for its people to access basic necessities. Imagine the pain of ordinary Venezuelans as they struggle to find food, healthcare, and shelter. It's a harsh reality that we should not ignore. Sanctions, while they may have been imposed with good intentions, end up hurting the very people they are meant to help.

The economic, social, and political impacts of Venezuela's regime reform are equally distressing. While some economic reforms may have initially shown promise, the heavy hand of U.S. sanctions has stifled the country's growth. The result is a society plagued by poverty, malnutrition, and disease. Venezuelan immigrants also face immense challenges, particularly in accessing healthcare in host countries. Language barriers and government rules make it difficult for them to receive proper care, leaving many vulnerable. Even in countries like the United States, where access to healthcare is a basic right, Venezuelan immigrants are often left without public health insurance, which only exacerbates their predicament.

As we examine the problems faced by Venezuelan refugees, we must recognize the urgency of the situation. Many of these refugees struggle to secure food, shelter, and employment, with families being torn apart during their journey. It is heartening to see organizations like the UN Refugee Agency and Migration Agency stepping up to help, but more must be done to provide refugees with a stable and hopeful future.

In conclusion, it is high time that we, as global citizens, take a stand in support of Venezuela. The suffering endured by its people is a shared human tragedy that calls for collective action. Let's raise our voices against the injustices, call for the reevaluation of sanctions, and work to ensure that women's rights are protected, the economy stabilizes, and refugees are given the support they deserve. We must remember that the world's problems are our problems too, and it is our responsibility to make a difference. Stand with Venezuela, and let us be part of the solution.

LOK SABHA

discussing the religious rights and addressing the ANTI- CONVERSION BILL

Religious conversion: A Sensitive Issue

By: Puthanpurayil Rithika



The committee of Lok Sabha on day 1 discussed the Religious Rights of people and The anti-Conversion Bill. Lok Sabha is the lower house of the Parliament with 543 elected representatives representing the states and union territories. The word “Secular” was introduced in the preamble of the Constitution in 1976. Article 25 states that every person has the right to freely practice. Article 26 grants every person the right to freedom of religion. Article 27 states that no person shall pay taxes for the maintenance of any religion. Recently, the Supreme Court stated that religious conversion has been a huge controversy in India. Every person makes the final decision for themselves. The court will not decide who will be the life partner of that person.

Anti-conversion laws prohibit the conversion of a person’s religion. It doesn’t prohibit the rights of people willing to change their religion. It was introduced to ensure that no one is being forced to change their religion. These laws were first enacted by Odisha in 1967. This was followed by Madhya Pradesh in 1968, and Arunachal Pradesh in 1978. The Indian Conversion Act, introduced in 1954 was the first anti-conversion bill to be proposed but it failed to gather majority support. This act was followed by the Religious Protection Act, of 1960.

Conversion into religion is caused by factors like own will, marriage, force, change in beliefs and convenience. This law was drafted in UP as well because the cases of “love jihad” were being reported in different states. A group of parents approached the police with complaints of their daughters being trapped by Muslim men. However, after investigation, the girls denied that they were being lured into marriage. Critics argue that this law has many flaws. Even if a person wants to genuinely change their religion, they are placed under forceful conversion. Supporters believe this law will lead to a reduction in exploitation cases.

This law imposes a fine of ₹5000 or ₹50000 or punishment for 1 -5 years. The government of different states passed a statement that whosoever wants to change religion must provide a 30-day notice to the district magistrate. India is a true democracy for it provides people with supreme rights which include freedom of religion. This freedom of religion is vital for social harmony and healthy democracy. Religious conversion is a really sensitive issue. It is the responsibility of the government and the citizens to protect our fundamental rights.

R&AW

(CLASSIFIED)

The alliance in the shadows By - Meher Kaur Suryawanshi

In a hidden web of shadows and intrigue,
LTTE sought support and an alliance to weave
From North Korea and China, they took their stand,

Accepting arms, in a war-torn land
In silent whispers secrets did they share,
A quest for strength, an alliance to bear
Arms and aid, a deadly dance has begun,

In Sri Lanka's war, their batters fought as one.
North Korea's regime with missiles and might
Offered support in the cover of night

Technology shared with a dark covert thrill
For LTTE war machines a dangerous skill
China the dragon with its vast hidden hand,
Provided resources and support for their stand

A partnership veiled in the shroud of the east
LTTE embraced their conflict increased.
Yet in this alliance a perilous game,
For power and secrets have no true name

The consequences sown, the path they choose
Bought suffering and tears as the story goes.
On Sri Lanka's soil, the battles raged on,

A dark alliance was forged, but soon it was gone
History reminds us of the costs paid,
When nations and rebels in shadows evade.
In memory, we ponder the lessons we heed,
Of alliances forged in time set great need

For peace, I must strive and unity find
In the hope mat, such dark alliances unwind.



Glimpses of the conference





AFTERWORD

You've successfully perused through the pages of **Day 1** of the newsletter curated by the dynamic team of the Press. We hope you enjoyed reading the articles as much as we enjoyed compiling them for you. Credits for the published pictures and content go to their due creators. All rights of the newsletter are reserved for the official authorities of the school.

Unlike any other committee, the Press functions differently, by being the eyes, ears, and mouthpiece of a conference. The Press wholeheartedly thanks the revered Blue Bells Model School, the diligent Secretariat, the spirited Organising Committee, the zealous and hardworking Executive Board, and lastly, the enthusiastic, tenacious delegates for all their support and resolute efforts. As all journeys come to an end, this venture, too, has met its culmination. We wish you all the very best in your future endeavors and hope to see you soon in the next successful edition of BBIMUN.

The executive board of International Press signs off,
Godspeed!

The dynamic team of Press includes:

Olivia Thapar	Anisha Lamba	Kedan D'Souza	Devyani Kachhwah
Meher Kaur Suryawanshi	Tanisha Taneja	Aahana Jain	Aricia Guha
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Chhavi	Daiwik Agarwala	SIMONA	Krit Sharma
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