SYMUNC 2018

UN- RAVELLING THE BLUEPRINT

BY KHUSHI VERMA

The Chairperson Mr. Mohammad Shahrukh Ali commenced the formal session with the introduction about rules of procedure and training the Delegates about the agenda of the UNSC. The Chairperson says "This discussion will help the delegates to become familiar with the topics and attain a better understanding of the agenda and its issues that will be discussed throughout the conference. Furthermore, the executive board encouraged all Delegates to develop a general understanding for their assigned country and talk about various foreign policies as well as problems faced by their respective countries with regards to the agenda. "It's important to have a general understanding of the county's culture and politics as it will provide an outline for precise country situation" mentioned the Chairperson.

Beneath the Charter of the United Nations, the Security Council has primary obligation for the preservation of international peace and security. The Security Council takes the lead in determining the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression. Calls upon the parties to a dispute to settle it by peaceful means and mentions approaches of modification or terms of clearance. The Security Council also recommends to the General Assembly the appointment of the Secretary-General and the admission of new Members to the United Nations. And, together with the General Assembly, it elects the judges of the International Court of Justice.
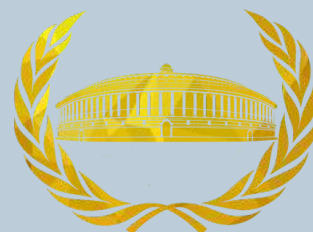
UNSC

NOT IN FAVOUR

BY KAUMUDI

The first session on day 1 in the committee of AIPPM at SYMUNC' 2018 saw a lot of action and back and forth of the arguments and points of informations. The committee had two agendas to address, namely, 'Reservations for Women' and 'Martial Rape' and decided to discuss the latter on the first day at the conference. Most Ministers were in favour of criminalisation of marital rape and supported their arguments with examples of women's basic fundamental and human rights being violated and the need for women empowerment. They further expressed disappointment that the laws have taken so long to be passed and executed. However, there were few individuals who were not in favour of criminalisation of marital rape. The arguments of these ministers stated that in India women respect their husband, so much so, that they would not consider violence and rape inflicted towards them by their husbands a crime. The representative of Bhartiya Janta Party' (BJP), Sambit Patra strongly disagreed. He brought the Indian tradition of women worshipping their husbands which results in women not filing complaints against their husbands, into the discussion. This statement of his raised a sea of questions and the executive board asked him to "define rape".

Ravi Shankar Prasad took a stand and stated that "there is enough time for India to criminalise marital rape". The points of information's which flooded in, questioned the 'correct time' to the pass the laws.

The last person to disagree was BJP's Yogi Adityanath, who said "The laws against marital rape should not be passed as it puts men at a disadvantage. Men will be harassed by women who will misuse the power of the law and try to extract revenge." He also added that sexual intercourse between two consenting adults should not take place but failed to provide a reason for the same

AIPPM

FIFA 2022: EXPANSION BECOMES A PROBLEM FOR QUATAR

BY TWINKLE

In the FIFA World Committee today, it was revealed that having an expanded version of the FIFA World Cup from 2022 instead of 2026 would serve as a big problem for Qatar. The FIFA World Cup is currently the largest sports tournament held in the world and expansion of the sport only seems fitting. However, hosting such big event brings unprecedented problems to a country the size of Qatar.

The Delegate of France emphasised, "Qatar is a very small country and is already facing problems like debts and labour issues in order to host 2022 world cup and then hosting an expanded version of it will be a bigger problem and difficult for it." Furthermore, organising the expanded 2022 World Cup in such a short span of time is already proving to be problematic. The biggest hurdle Qatar is facing is the lack of infrastructure; it has only 8 stadiums and is scheduled to build 4 more, a demand that they are struggling to keep up with. The Delegate of Belgium stated, "If the FIFA is expanded from 32 countries to 48

countries' game then it will add on to the fatigue of the players by playing a greater number of games." Therefore, expansion in 2022 will be problem and having it in 2026 is planned and that will take place in a more systematic way adding onto the revenue and also not adding to the problems. Hence having expansion of world cup in 2026 is better than 2022.

FIFA

THE PERILS OF BENEATH THE PROGRESS OF TECHNOLOGY

BY SHUBHI RAWAL

The 5th Modern United Nations Conference of Symbiosis Center of Management Studies, Noida so far had a great exposure for all the upcoming and talented delegates. The UNGA Committee started with the EB giving a brief introduction about the MUN and the procedure, the basic guidelines as to how the event happens. The panel was set with some confident and nervous delegates putting in a fresh pool of ideas.

The session got started with the Delegate of Australia giving a brief introduction about the cybercrime and cyber warfare in its country, "The continuing evolution and proliferation of computer technology has created a new class of threats – cybercrime." Cybercrime is the most common and increasing problem in today's world. The internet has increased the cyber-crimes. As stated by the Delegate of Kenya "Computers are mostly used for communication and data storage. Computer technology is used primarily for psychological manipulation. While one delegate enlightened that fifteen years ago the majority of digital crime was effectively a form of online vandalism, most of today's internet crime is about getting rich. Now the focus is almost entirely focused on some kind of pay-off.

A lot of countries are enforcing laws for cybercrime in order to protect the interests of users and the result of cybercrime leads to mass destruction. It acts as a measure of mass destruction. It is therefore advisable for every society to conduct a periodic review of its criminal laws to ensure that they are adequate to deal with evolving threats.

UNGA

ENERGY CONSERVATION AND ACCESS

BY MOHITA VERMA

On 5th October, 2018, the UNEP discussed the importance of sustainable development Goal 7 and challenges in the achievement of the same. Goal 7 focuses on energy conservation and on ensuring that everyone has access to energy at rates they can afford. Moreover, the energy must be sustainable in nature and the future generations must not have to live in a world where energy is not available to all.

During a motion raised in the committee, the Delegate of France stated, "Amongst all of the sustainable development goals, the issue of energy has been ignored. 1.8 billion dollars have been invested by France for the development of new technologies in the area of energy." Major challenges discussed in the committee were the need for development of solar power panels and the need for the government to have partial development of energy fields. This will be a major step towards ensuring that the private sector is unable to exploit people by charging high prices. High capital costs with respect to developing technologies, ensuring that renewable energy resources are accessible at lower rates than renewable resources of energy

and the need for reducing energy consumption are other crucial challenges that we need to look into. Energy is now a necessity for the entire world. Sustainable development is incomplete if energy becomes a luxury instead of necessity in the years to come. With the right financial support and technological advancements, nations will be able to join hands and make renewable, sustainable energy a reality. The committee will further discuss the importance of SD13 for achieving sustainable development goals in its future sessions. .

UNEP