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DESIGNERS:
SALONI SHELKE
VIDHITA JAIN
KAASHVI KAPOOR
RISHAAYA KAKAR

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EDITORS:
ASHNA AGGARWAL
ARMAAN KAPOOR
AMREEN SIDHU
RUBAB KHATRA

Policy Contention

SEMI-FINALS

The Agnipath Scheme has emerged as a topic of heated debate among policymakers and citizens alike. The scheme entails allowing 75% of soldiers to leave within two years while enabling the remaining to continue their tenure. The Act aims to address growing defence expenditure.

Proponents argued that the scheme marks a significant step towards much-needed reforms in the military, with a focus on demobilisation, modernization, and a budgetary reduction. By investing in the early training of youth, the government aims to create a pool of highly skilled professionals, who could be re-enlisted if required, thereby boosting national security. Supporters also emphasised that the Agnipath Scheme ensures inclusivity in the recruitment process, welcoming candidates from all walks of life, without any discrimination based on caste or class. This approach not only strengthens the army's diversity but also enhances its overall efficacy. Moreover, the scheme's potential to benefit the economy by allowing trained soldiers to find employment as highly skilled workers is deemed commendable.

However, those opposing the Agnipath Scheme argued that it undermines the true essence of the army, reducing it to a mere employment opportunity for the youth. They emphasised that joining the armed forces should be motivated by a sense of duty and patriotism rather than being viewed solely as a career path. Critics also expressed concerns about the lack of a pilot test for the scheme, questioning whether the necessary skills are being taught to equip soldiers for the commercial world once they leave the army. Another pressing issue raised by the opposition was the inadequate support provided to soldiers transitioning to civilian life after their four-year training period. With no long-term compensation or pension, critics feared that the Agnipath Scheme could lead to a loss of dignity for ex-servicemen and their families. Furthermore, the low success rate in securing jobs for ex-servicemen highlights the challenges they might face in integrating into the civilian job market. Detractors argued that the four-year training period is insufficient to make soldiers competent enough for the corporate world. They stress that this half-baked knowledge might lead to an increased risk to national security, especially if evicted army men bidding farewell to the scheme are left unsupported and disgruntled.



In conclusion, the Agnipath Scheme presents a polarising policy contention in which its supporters commend its reformative intent, inclusive recruitment, and potential economic benefits. On one hand, opponents expressed concerns about the scheme's impact on the army's integrity, the lack of a pilot test, insufficient support for ex-servicemen, and the short training period. To strike a balance between these contrasting perspectives, a comprehensive review, robust analysis, and a willingness to adapt and rethink the plan's implementation after a few years are essential. Only then can the nation chart a path that ensures both a strengthened military and a secure future for its soldiers.

FINALS

As the curtains rise for the exhilarating finals of the policy debate, the stage is set for an electrifying clash of ideas and perspectives on a topic of utmost significance - the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act (UAPA). Amidst the gripping theme of Criminal Laws, the UAPA takes centre stage, igniting passionate arguments from both the affirmative and negative teams. The contenders passionately advocate their stance on this contentious policy, with national security and human rights hanging in the balance.

The first affirmative speaker commended the effectiveness of the UAPA in combating terrorism and unlawful activities in India. Citing the example of Jammu and Kashmir in 2019, the speaker pointed out that since the implementation of the act, around 2300 terrorists have been apprehended, ensuring the safety of the nation. The UAPA's focus on preventing potential terrorists through preventive detention allows authorities to act proactively against suspects before any harm is done. Proponents further argued that the UAPA's clear definition of terrorism helps prevent its misuse, as it outlines specific criteria for what constitutes a terrorist act. The policy also aims to dismantle terrorism funding, thereby depriving unlawful organizations of the financial means to operate, ultimately protecting both citizens and the nation. The UAPA streamlines the legal process, making it easier to prosecute terrorists and secure justice swiftly. The policy establishes a separate judiciary with specific judges assigned to handle cases related to terrorism, ensuring a focused approach and expediting the judicial process. Moreover, enhanced collaboration among investigative agencies results in better investigations to identify potential terrorists.

On the other hand, the opposition raised critical concerns about the UAPA, arguing that it allows for potential misuse and violates the rights of individuals. The lack of basic attention given to the rights of those put in detention, potentially leading to abuses of power, was a major concern. The UAPA's vague definitions and arbitrary norms make it challenging to achieve common consensus and may lead to selective prosecution. The speaker expressed concerns about the moral rights of individuals being violated under the UAPA, with instances of detentions without proper records and prolonged imprisonments of innocent people. The act's use as a tool to silence dissent and suppress the masses, rather than purely for national defence, raised questions about its true purpose and potential for abuse.



The affirmative team defended the UAPA, citing specific instances where the Act has played a crucial role in keeping India safe from terrorism. The speaker referenced cases like the Khalistan Tiger Force and the arrest of powerful influencers, demonstrating the UAPA's effectiveness in preventing terrorist activities. The speaker also pointed out the economic benefits of the UAPA. The act provides security for investments, giving businesses confidence to operate smoothly without the fear of terrorist threats. This, in turn, attracts foreign investors and tourists, fostering a positive reputation and strengthening the economy. The UAPA's attention to human trafficking and cybercrime further enhances the nation's safety and protects its citizens.



The opponents of the UAPA expressed strong opposition to this, arguing that it has become an oppressive force instead of a tool for national security. Highlighting instances of misuse, detractors point out that out of 4,700 individuals detained, only 410 were proven guilty, indicating a potential trend of using the UAPA to silence dissent and suppress political opposition. The absence of mandatory bail for those arrested under the act further exacerbates concerns about the possibility of wrongful imprisonment. Furthermore, opponents raise historical examples from the colonial period, where similar laws were employed to prosecute Indians who spoke against the British regime. They argue that over time, the UAPA has undergone multiple amendments, gradually becoming an oppressive force that can designate any dissenting voice as "terrorist." The recent cases of Stan Swami's death and the imprisonment of a college student for expressing dissent raised serious concerns about the denial of bail and the potential misuse of the act.

In conclusion, The policy contention debate on the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act highlighted the complex balance between national security and safeguarding human rights. While the affirmative speakers presented the UAPA as a powerful tool in combating terrorism and ensuring economic growth, the negative speakers raised valid concerns about its potential for misuse, oppression, and violation of human rights. Striking the right balance between security and liberty remains a critical challenge for policymakers as they navigate the intricacies of criminal laws and their impact on society.



They asserted that a balanced approach is needed to protect both the digital ecosystem and fundamental democratic principles. Moreover, the negative team raises concerns about the potential for unfair political advertisement and its consequences on political processes. They argued that political forces could influence these rules and stifle opposition voices, exacerbating political polarisation and undermining the democratic fabric.

The affirmative team rebuts these claims, stating that the rules are designed to ensure a more accountable digital space by engaging experts and reputable fact-checking bodies. They asserted that these measures will not curtail freedom of expression but rather strengthen the veracity of digital information and create a more responsible online environment.

In addition, the negative team warned about the economic repercussions of the proposed rules. They contend that startups and small businesses may suffer due to increased financial and administrative burdens, leading to reduced innovation and foreign investment. Data localisation requirements are also criticised as potentially constricting data to India, making it expensive for importing data and leading to legal disputes.

The affirmative team acknowledged these economic concerns but argued that the benefits of a safer digital space and reduced dissemination of harmful content will outweigh any short-term economic challenges.

Furthermore, the negative team pointed out the proposed rules' lack of transparency, accountability, and responsibility. They questioned the potential for misuse and abuse of power by both the government and private organisations, which may lead to breaches of user privacy and erosion of trust in digital platforms.

In response, the affirmative team emphasises that safeguards and oversight mechanisms will be put in place to prevent any abuse of power. They assert that transparency in decision-making processes will be encouraged to build trust and credibility in the implementation of these rules.

The future of digitalisation and the boundaries of free speech hang in the balance, prompting a critical evaluation of the proposed I.T. Amendment Rules and their potential implications for society as a whole. Both sides presented valid arguments, raising crucial points that demand careful consideration in shaping the policies that will govern the digital age.



Breaking Barriers to Justice - Press Conference Unveils Bold Solutions

As the Model United Nations (MUN) conference on "Criminal Accountability of Peacekeepers in the UN" reached its climax on day three, delegates found themselves immersed in the critical task of drafting resolutions. This phase marked a pivotal moment where their ideas and proposals were transformed into concrete plans of action.

Drafting resolutions is an intricate process that requires collaboration, negotiation, and compromise. Delegates worked tirelessly to merge their diverse perspectives and formulate resolutions that would effectively address the pressing issue of peacekeeper misconduct and accountability.

The resolutions sought to establish a comprehensive framework that enhanced transparency, cooperation, and prosecution mechanisms. Central to the resolutions were measures to strengthen the investigative capacity of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) and encourage comprehensive reporting from Troop Contributing Countries (TCCs). The delegates also emphasised the importance of establishing a dedicated criminal court within the UN, armed with the power to prosecute peacekeepers involved in criminal activities.

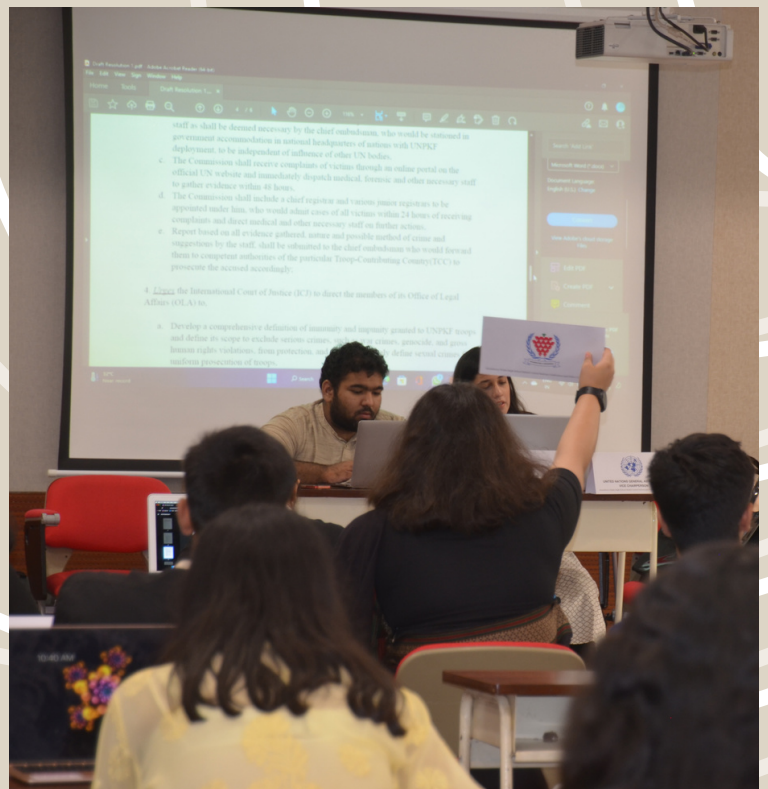
In addition, the resolutions addressed jurisdictional challenges and bridged the gap between immunity and accountability. Delegates were keen on finding a balanced approach that ensured justice for victims while safeguarding the legitimate rights of peacekeepers.

Moreover, the drafting process was not without its fair share of challenges. Delegates engaged in spirited debates, defending their countries' interests and negotiating for optimal solutions. Delicate issues, such as cultural sensitivities and sovereignty concerns, required careful deliberation to arrive at mutually agreeable terms.

As the resolutions took shape, the delegates also prepared a press release to communicate the highlights of the conference's progress. The press release aimed to inform the public and the international community about the significant strides taken to address criminal accountability within UN peacekeeping missions.

When questioned over the feasibility of the zero-tolerance policy given the possibility of underreporting, the delegate of the United Arab Emirates replied that the UAE is working on effective online reporting and public databases so as to empower victims. To ensure the reliability and confidentiality of such a reporting system, technological experts from not only the UAE but other Member States would be employed using funds so that there is no possibility of data leaks. With this answer, the delegate painted an incredibly revealing picture of a potential system that can bring an end to this sensitive issue.

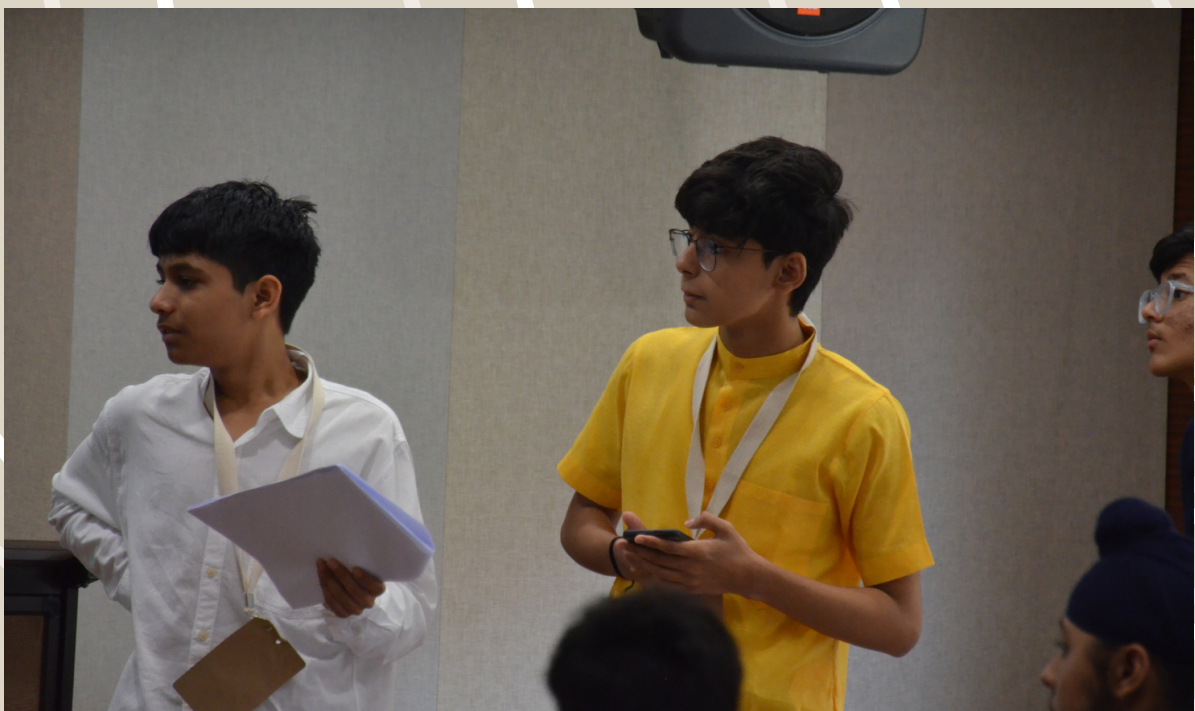
Furthermore, there appeared to be a spark of controversy at the press conference when the delegate for the United Kingdom was questioned over their criticisms of the exploitative behaviours of UN peacekeepers in Haiti coming at a time when the UK was faced with a disturbing rise in rape cases. The delegate was somewhat blindsided, simply replying that measures would be taken to address the crisis.





The drafting of resolutions and preparation of a press release proved to be a challenging phase for the delegates, as they grappled with the complexities of the issues and sought common ground among diverse perspectives. The tough questions raised during this process showcased the depth of analysis and critical thinking involved in addressing the complex agenda of criminal accountability of peacekeepers within the UN.

As the conference concluded, the delegates were poised to present their resolutions and progress to the world, acknowledging the need for continued cooperation and collaboration to ensure justice, transparency, and accountability in UN peacekeeping missions. The MUN conference stood as a testament to the power of dialogue and diplomacy, with delegates engaging in constructive discourse to address the pressing global issue at hand.



Investing in the Future: The CHIPS Act and Its Implications for US Technology

Today, the US Senate moved on to the deliberation of the Second Agenda: 'Discussion on the CHIPS Act'. The meeting started off with, John Fetterman, the majority leader, and began by emphasizing China's significant role in the semiconductor industry. He highlighted China's growing capabilities in indigenous chip manufacturing, which caused alarm due to their use of American microchips. Fetterman pointed out that China's actions led to restrictions on U.S. exports. His main argument was that securing the semiconductor supply chain was essential for America's economic and national security interests.

Ted Cruz, the minority candidate, while introducing the agenda, raised concerns about the vulnerability of foreign chip manufacturing. He drew attention to the risks posed by natural disasters and geopolitical tensions, citing Taiwan's proximity to China as an example. Cruz argued that dependence on foreign chip manufacturing could disrupt the global economy, making it vital for the United States to invest in domestic chip production.

In the General Speakers List (GSL), the Senator from Maryland discussed the CHIPS Act and the Science Act, emphasizing the benefits of returning to industrial policies. They argued that investing in the semiconductor industry would lead to economic benefits, enhance education, strengthen the military, and achieve energy independence.

The Wisconsin Democratic representative highlighted the significance of semiconductors as the backbone of defence and technology advancement. They advocated for establishing fab labs within the US to ensure technological self-sufficiency and national security.

The Indiana representative passionately spoke about honouring the sacrifices of those who had died for the country. They emphasized the need to support American technology and innovation instead of relying on foreign powers. The Senator also said that they must not fund the CHIPS Act because of the progress that it would hold with regard to Artificial Intelligence, with the backbone of his argument being that progress in AI will lead to unemployment of American citizens.

The discussion continued with the senators of California, Wisconsin and Massachusetts expressing their respective views on the merits and demerits of the CHIPS Act with Pennsylvania emphasising the importance of collaboration with neighboring countries to bolster the semiconductor industry.

With this, the GSL came to an end and the Press Conference started with the International Press(IP) questioning the Senator of Indiana about his statement about the increase in unemployment rates in the US due to government funding in FABs (Semiconductor fabrication plants). The Senator's answer revolved around the claim that microchip production in the US will eventually lead to the development of robots which will cause mass unemployment. The Senator failed to explain how the extent of this technology will not reach the US despite countries like China and Taiwan still continuing to develop them.

The IP then questioned the Senator of Texas about his statement about him mentioning that chip manufacturing in Taiwan is dangerous because of the possibility of natural disasters. The implication of this statement led to the belief that the US is less prone to natural disasters than Taiwan and China. The Senator expressed his confidence in this belief, claiming that the US is better prepared to manage natural disasters than Taiwan.

The IP then questioned North Carolina about their stance to not sign the CHIPS Act because of the remote possibility of China stealing American Microchip research instead of strengthening American cybersecurity. The Senator's answer to this was based on their argument to fund cybersecurity and after eradicating the possibility of China stealing their technology North Carolina will sign on the CHIPS Act.

The last thing done before the adjournment of the Senate was the press Release which took place seeing the collaboration of the International Press and the American Senators.

The discussion on the CHIPS Act highlighted the importance of the semiconductor industry in ensuring America's economic and national security.

Views from both the majority and minority candidates provided valuable insights into the challenges and opportunities in the semiconductor sector. The perspectives of representatives from different states underscored the urgency of investing in domestic chip manufacturing, promoting innovation, and strengthening international collaborations to address the current global chip shortage.

Press Release

BI-PARTISAN EFFORTS UNDERWAY TO STRENGTHEN U.S. SEMICONDUCTOR INDUSTRY

US Senate - In a united front to bolster the U.S. semiconductor industry and enhance national security, lawmakers from both sides of the aisle have proposed a range of measures to support domestic semiconductor production and secure the supply chain. Led by key figures such as Tammy Baldwin, Wisconsin, Chris Van Hollen Maryland, Bernie Sanders Vermont, and Texas and Indiana Republicans, the aim is to promote American innovation, create jobs, and foster self-reliance in the global microelectronics market.

The Senator of Wisconsin put forward proposals to ensure responsible use of the CHIPS fund by recipients. He advocated against stock buybacks and emphasizes that the Commerce Department must wield all available tools to safeguard taxpayers' interests. Baldwin also suggests offering benefits in kind rather than revenue to companies, ensuring that funds are directed towards genuine manufacturing optimizations backed by data and AI.

The Senator of Maryland emerged as a strong advocate of the CHIPS Act. He sees it as a beacon of hope for economic growth and national security, uniting the nation towards a self-reliant America. Van Hollen justifies the Act as a valid exercise of legislative authority, reflecting the will of elected representatives. He is committed to supporting measures that protect national security interests and regulate the economy by offering financial incentives, grants, tax credits, and research funding to bolster domestic semiconductor manufacturing.

Bernie Sanders, an Independent, has weighed in with a series of recommendations aimed at fostering innovation, talent development, and transparency in the semiconductor industry. Sanders proposes the comprehensive involvement of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) in developing open semiconductor security standards, collaborating with international producers and consumers.



He also suggests the establishment of a national microelectronics training network, reforms addressing talent bottlenecks through immigration reform, and requiring companies to issue warrants or equity stakes to the federal government during the developmental process. On the Republican side, lawmakers from Texas and Indiana emphasize different aspects of the CHIPS Act. Texas Republicans are committed to supporting R&D initiatives that prepare U.S. companies for semiconductor technology paradigm changes. They also highlight the importance of developing open semiconductor security standards through NIST and proper allocation of subsidies between fabrication and assembly, testing, and packaging.

Meanwhile, Indiana Republicans raise concerns about the Act, urging a focus on American citizens' welfare over competing with China and expressing worries about job displacement due to industry upgrades.

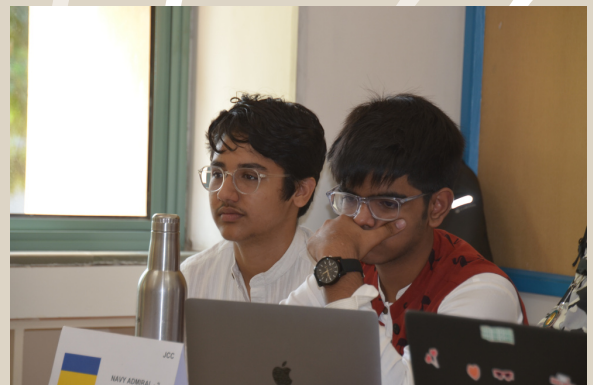
North Carolina Republicans support the CHIPS and Science Act but emphasize the critical need to prioritize cybersecurity, especially concerning China. They advocate for a ban on chip sales from China to safeguard American research and intellectual property. In addition, they propose the presence of trusted supervisors and undercover agents to monitor and report potential corruption and security breaches at vital sites.

Alabama Republicans back the CHIPS and Science Act while urging attention to its environmental impact. They express concerns about the semiconductor industry's contribution to greenhouse emissions and resource consumption, emphasizing the need to balance technological progress with sustainability.

Florida and Tennessee Republicans express unwavering support for the semiconductor industry and emphasize the significance of technological advancements related to microchips. They stress the need for robust security provisions in the CHIPS Act to prevent potential Chinese involvement and infiltration in the U.S. semiconductor sector. These lawmakers propose various solutions, including tax incentives, grants, public-private partnerships, and support for research and development initiatives to drive economic growth and address societal challenges.

As Congress deliberates on the CHIPS and Science Act, it is evident that both Democrats and Republicans are united in their commitment to strengthening the U.S. semiconductor industry and securing the nation's supply chain. The proposed measures aim to enhance America's position as a global leader in microelectronics while promoting innovation, job growth, and national security.

-Vaasvi Kuthiala



Internal Conflicts: Hipocrisy at it's Finest



The last session of the WEF began with swinging enthusiasm as the delegates proposed solutions to rise through this recession globally. The PM of Canada pledged to spread awareness of debt traps and protect marginalised countries from falling into the clutches of such economic catastrophes. The delegate of the UK suggested making policies that do not aspire to ruin the economy of other countries and grant complete transparency wherein the borrower has sufficient knowledge of the sort of funds they are taking.

Bangladesh made an effort to end past feuds and shed light on the future by proposing the inclusion of other UN committees so that they can utilise the resources collectively for the advancement of the economy. The Prime Minister insisted that the WEF advise the GA in fostering local markets and bridging the gap between the rich and the poor.

A press release was sent in the committee where, in a joint statement issued by the heads of state of India, the USA, the UK, Spain, Germany, and Israel, the International Debt Committee (IDC) would be established by the aforementioned nations to assist countries affected by debt traps and underdevelopment.

In continuation, the press release also stated that the majority of loans will be offered to developing and underdeveloped nations in the form of resources, commodities, equity, or monetary aid.

The terms will be determined through a comprehensive process involving delegates from the committee's head member countries (India, USA, and UK) and the borrowing country with the minimum interest rate set at the global inflation rate.

The Heads of State clarified that the committee's primary goal is to promote economic stability in developing and underdeveloped countries, thereby contributing to global economic growth while also benefiting countries like India, UK, and USA, which are providing the loans. Developing countries such as South Africa, Morocco, and Tanzania are rich in natural resources but need more technology to utilise them or add value effectively. The committee's objective is not to exploit these countries but to assist in their economic growth.

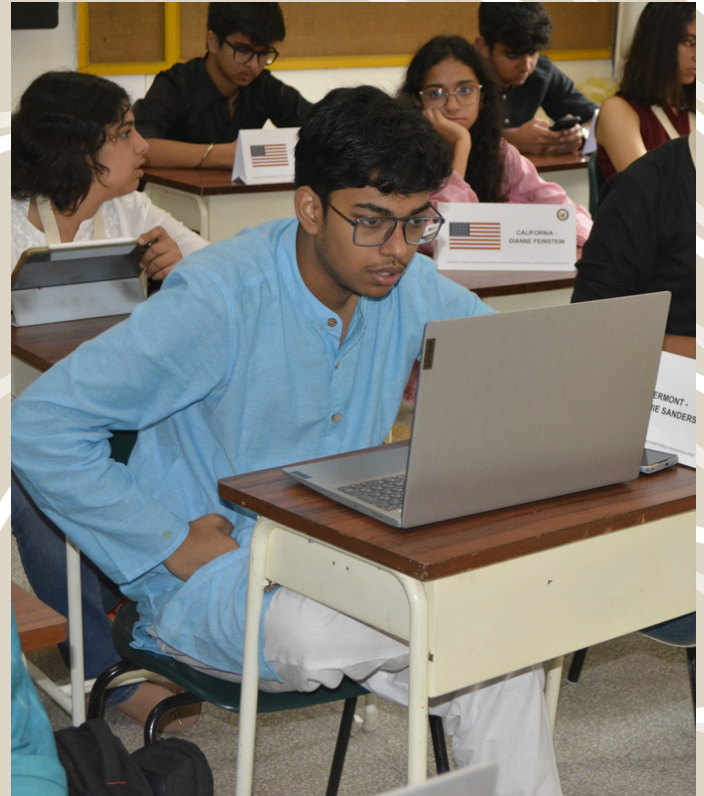
The hectic press conference resulted in more unanswered questions than retorts. The first question was directed at Ireland to shed light on its growing dependency (roughly 90%) on the UK for gas while criticising the West. The delegate of Ireland denied any such claim. India was then questioned on their advice to the UK and USA to take loans from China to eradicate student debt when they could lower interest rates on their student loans rather than burden another country. India responded that student loans can be taken from the government and private companies, and having little jurisdiction over private companies can be challenging to solve this pressing issue. They can lower interest rates but cannot control private companies.

Furthermore, India was interrogated on why they do not have a more flexible policy regarding student debt so citizens do not have to turn to private companies. India states that they are doing their best and that no country is perfect. The delegate of Russia was questioned regarding their attacks on the liberal policy of the USA and UK. Both nations had given substantial funds to Ukraine and voiced their support, with the UK giving 2.3 billion pounds and the USA 1.9 billion dollars, so the delegate was asked if his concerns arise from personal conflict arising from Russia -Ukraine War.

Per these "liberal" countries' agenda, Russia stated that they are creating world economic problems and are the only countries who have supposedly created debt traps. Russia agreed to having a conflict of interests with NATO, but Russia justifies its actions by stating that he does not speak of providing loans to an underdeveloped country but to a country that can initiate war. The delegate of Bangladesh was questioned on being largely dependent on funds from the USA. Bangladesh agreed to being a developing nation and expressed his fears of falling into debt traps. Bangladesh, despite being a dependent, took the victim approach and blamed the USA for its exploitation along with his Asian allies.

India, Germany, and Israel pledged to contribute their surplus funds to countries needing loans. Considering that countries like Morocco and South Africa lack the financial capacity to lend money to other developing or underdeveloped nations, they are willing to lend resources instead. The press release ended with the calculation of the total budget being approximately 82.8 billion dollars every ten years, dedicated to supporting countries in need.

-Arshia Sachdeva



Drones of Dissension : considering a limit to the field of autonomous weaponry

The last day of the committee started with zeal and vigour as the delegates showed their eagerness to find common ground. The delegate of Switzerland began by shedding light on the mental responsibilities of war, talking about the psychological stress for the controllers. They further elaborated with the example of Ashoka, and the impact witnessing the horrors of war had on him. They firmly believed that the ethical and moral aspects of war cannot be entrusted to machines.

Many delegates pointed out that treaties made in the 1900s are not capable of properly governing the modern inventions that are automated weapons. They emphasised the need for new, stricter treaties and policies of transparency, accountability and reasonable restrictions. The delegate of Japan reminded the committee that Private Military and Security Companies have access to such weaponry and can start conflict beyond government control. The damage from this would prove irreparable. The delegate of Russia disagreed, stating that they felt current regulations were enough. When asked about it, they reaffirmed their wish to further develop their defence systems, incorporating Artificial Intelligence.

There was a general consensus that misinterpretation and exploitation of Advanced AI was a genuine threat, that could contravene the spirit of any agreement. The delegate of the United States opposed a suggestion made by the delegate of Switzerland, saying that producers and manufacturers may develop drones and other weapons with or without malicious intent. The responsibility of the applications of said technology cannot be traced back to them.

At this juncture, the press conference began, which shed a revealing light upon various policies discussed by the delegates. Upon inquiring, the delegate of Switzerland reaffirmed their cybersecurity policies to avoid the misuse of the civilian drones they manufacture as pioneers of the art. They stressed that these weapons, even in hostile situations, had no right to “infringe upon the paramount right to life of humans”.

Another highlight of the press conference was the delegate of China reiterating that they believed the government of Taiwan is acting as an illegitimate body and strict regulations should be placed on all state- nonstate and member or nonmember nations. They believe that such situations proved the need for semi autonomous weapons in their defence systems.

Once questioned over their affiliations with countries in favour of fully autonomous weapons, the delegate of the United Kingdoms had explained that their nation did not wish to have bitter relations with any country and wanted to peacefully persuade more member nations to consider their point of view. They chose to verify their stance - a complete ban on fully autonomous weapons and regulations, on semi- automated ones.

The Delegate of the United States was called on to defend their stance of heavy development of advanced weapons systems. Stating that non-state parties and other advanced yet volatile nations had lethal autonomous weapons and drones in their arsenal, the world needs to come together and “fight fire with fire”. With regard to the same, development of their own systems was crucial. Responding to the previous leak of blueprints of the MQ-9 reaper, the delegate suggested that the demarcation of what had been produced in the United States had been blurred in false accusations. They additionally stated that the exposed technology was shot down during a reconnaissance mission in Russian air space, implying that the plans could have been disclosed by said sources.

Once the press conference ended, the committee drafted a resolution summarising the past days of discussion and deliberation, but failed to find common ground. After extensive discussion on the proposed resolution, the matter was brought to vote, with the United States exercising their veto power. Whilst they did not reach a concrete agreement, the cause received its due diligence and the committee disbanded.

-Sanjula Kapur



"The question in everybody's minds: will the Sudanese refugees ever get help?"

Today, at the final UNHCR session, a motion was raised to suspend formal debate and enter a moderated caucus to discuss solutions regarding the Sudan Refugee Crisis.

Member nations such as Nigeria, Kenya and Jordan strongly advocated for providing humanitarian aid to the refugees in distress forthwith. It was also suggested that the funds be issued to impart education and vocational skills to the refugees in host countries. This course of action would ensure that the refugees are contributing to the host country economically as well as socially. This solution received immense support from numerous delegates.

However, as pointed out by Sudan, it must be noted that any funds for refugees will only prove to be beneficial if they actually reach the refugees. In acknowledgment of the fact that a good deal of the funds gathered encounter corruption in some form, it is pertinent that the funds collected reach the refugees. Sudan also divulged into the climatic crisis of Sudan, which had previously been a matter subjected to neglect.

Additionally, Ghana held the tendentious view that the complication could be resolved peacefully by making efforts to draw up a peace treaty. This viewpoint was met with altercations and controversy from the remaining delegates.

As the session drew towards an end, a press conference was conducted. The delegates were asked a series of questions, each question inquiring the delegates about statements they had made earlier and how they planned to execute them.

The first and foremost question was directed towards the delegate of India, who was questioned on the steps that would be taken to ensure the safety and wellbeing of the Sudanese refugees during the evacuation of the Indian nationals. In response, the delegate enumerated how India has provided funds in the form of food aid to Sudan and will be careful to a great extent during the evacuation. It was also mentioned that once the Indian nationals have been brought back to safety, the Indian government will start working towards evacuating the Sudanese refugees.

The delegate of Ghana, who had formerly been accused of being biased towards its own citizens by Sudan, was questioned over a food riot which transpired in Ghana wherein food was reserved for the Ghanaian nationals and denied to the Sudanese refugees. The delegate replied starkly that according to the WFP, Ghana has been praised for effortlessly integrating refugees into their community. Above all, it was brought to our notice that a large chunk of Ghana's population lies below the poverty line, thus, making it unaffordable for them to host many refugees. They also added that if they were given the choice, they would favour their own citizens. This helped in providing an insight into what stance the Ghanaian government towards refugees.

When asked regarding the practicality of the funds donated by Italy to the WFP for Sudanese refugees' aid, the delegate, first caught by surprise, stated that they had faith in the WFP and that they had created food baskets with the money donated by Italy.



The delegate refused to elaborate more on Italy's plan of action, ironically letting the audiences know just how the countries plan to approach this extremely important issue.

Lastly, Spain, when asked as to what efforts were being made to integrate Sudanese refugees into society and ensure their long-term well being, responded with unwavering confidence, that a local Spanish NGO recognised by the UNHCR which started a program known as "Befriending", had been organising events and workshops to integrate the refugees into Spanish society. This draws attention to the level of awareness amongst citizens regarding such sensitive issues.

Towards the end, a draft resolution was passed as the member nations made the decision to better the lives of the Sudanese refugees and attempt to improve the situation in Sudan. It was another successful session at the UNHCR, where the member nations came together once again to provide viable solutions.



The power of words: can there be peace in the Ukraine-Russia conflict?

As we neared the last day of the MUN, joy and pride were visible on the faces of the delegates. Hard three days of research and working together to come to a resolution. However, it seemed as though there were still conflicts that they were having trouble settling.

In the course of the convened session, notable viewpoints were presented by various delegates, including Air Force Captain 2 and the volunteer militia, advocating for Russia to exploit Ukraine's perceived vulnerability and seize control of Kyiv, including the presidential palace.

During the press conference, the Civilian Expert responded to questions about the potential consequences of the Wagner group aligning with the adversary, emphasizing the significance of the Wagner group to Russia and the possibility of negotiation. In case of the event of change of allegiance there would be a hefty possibility of dissolving their contract

Army General 1 addressed the issue of cultivating greater empathy and bolstering global public awareness through an astute proposal involving the use of Telegram, a widely used media channel in Ukraine, and disseminating news in the Ukrainian language to maximize impact.

However, the Human Rights Representative appeared perturbed when questioned about the plan of action for safeguarding civilians, the true victims ensnared in the crossfire. Regrettably, a comprehensive explanation to protect these individuals was not offered.

In a different inquiry, the defense minister was asked about questioning the loyalty of the Foreign Minister, a highly trained diplomat elected through a rigorous selection process by President Putin. The defense minister expressed a commitment which was according to him to the nation's best interests, acknowledging the Foreign Minister's importance while urging for greater support towards crucial decisions deemed beneficial for the country.

While in the Ukrainian war cabinet the air force general 1 and 2 were willing to take a few casualties, the other delegates were completely against this. The somewhat resolution they came to was to minimize the casualties as much as possible. Moving on to the press conference, my first question was directed towards civil expert 1. They had suggested the trojan horse strategy, and what I wanted to inquire upon was how, with the heavy guarding and satellites of the Russians, would this mission be feasible? Their reply was, that since Russians would be in the Ukrainian territory, they would have the upper hand. Question to raise was, is the Ukrainian army even strong enough to carry this plan out?



The civil expert's reply was that since they were in the defensive, 3:1 would be the ratio, which is what they needed to overcome the Russian army. But that still posed the question, what if there was an information leak? They replied by saying one can never be sure of an information leak and the only people knowing the information were present in the committee. My next question was to Army General 1. They had been very ambitious with their ideas, suggesting army bases on the borders of Poland and Romania. This presented the question that does Ukraine even have sufficient resources and army troops for this? They replied by saying that the reason they had chosen those locations was with the hopes of the Russians attacking, this would give the NATO involved.

That, however, was a very vague answer which still didn't satisfy the purpose of my question. Moving on though, if there was a rumor that had started about Ukraine launching weapons with mass destruction, what made them think that the Russian army would not come prepared, ready to fight back and cause even more destruction. They replied with what they had said the day prior, with the Russian missiles missing continuously. This was again, another unclear answer. Speaking to the air force captain 1, what I wanted to know was that if they were willing to have civilian casualties in a densely packed city, would the citizens of Ukraine be on their side? They simply replied that casualties were inevitable and that they could justify it by saying they will try to minimize it. I asked what would their strategy be if the people went against them? To that, they replied very confidently that they will again, try to minimize it and, even if people die, they can't do much about it.

A very insensitive statement coming from someone who's supposed to protect the people of their country. 2 Going back to Army General 1, they spoke of putting sanctions on the Russians and what I wanted to know was how they were planning on conducting that. They replied with urging other countries to stop or lower the trade they did with Russia. That was a bold statement to make as many countries wanted to stay neutral upon this war and not discontinue their trade. To the conference's conclusion, a directive of grave consequence was unanimously passed, leading to Russia launching a nuclear strike on Ukraine, with the delegates of the Russian cabinet proclaiming allegiance to "Mother Russia."

It is essential to emphasize that the developments and decisions taken in this session are of utmost significance and may have far-reaching ramifications. Such critical matters necessitate thorough consideration, prudent action, and careful evaluation of all possible outcomes to maintain regional and global stability while upholding the principles of international law and humanitarian concerns.

