

GOENKA BUZZ

STRIVE TO RESOLVE, STRIVE TO EVOLVE

FROM THE SECRETARIAT'S DESK

The second day of the conference went incredibly well. With each committee having fruitful debate and innovative solutions not only to their agenda but to various crises thrown their way. The core secretariat is extremely proud of all the delegates, directors, OC members and volunteers for their full commitment and passion.

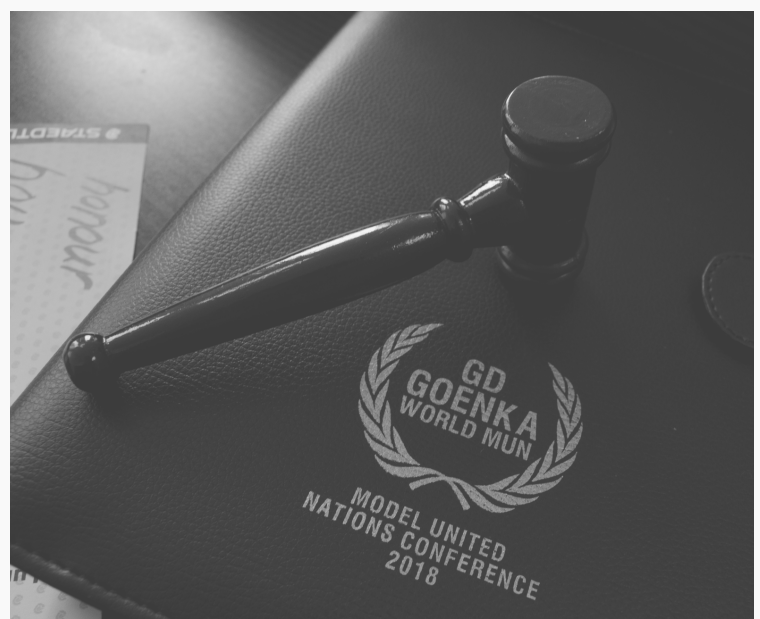
We thank all the teachers and staff for their support without whom the conference would not be able to function.

We hope for an even better final day, with the beautiful closing ceremony with the much awaited distribution of awards.

- *Secretariat*

IN THIS ISSUE

1. UN General Assembly: SPECPOL
2. UN General Assembly: DISEC
3. UN Security Council
4. Economic and Social Council
5. Association of South East Nations
6. Organisation of Islamic Countries
7. UN High Commissioners for Refugees
8. Arab League
9. Harry Potter
10. Indian Cabinet
11. UN Human Rights Council
12. Editorial Board



UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY: SPECPOL PRESS CONFERENCE

We know one thing for sure, the majority of the committee of the United Nations General Assembly does not support the Militarization of Outer Space. When asked what the stance of the committee was in relation to the agenda (i.e, Militarization of outer space with special emphasis on PAROS and the Outer Space Treaty of 1967), the Delegate of China quite confidently said that, “Almost the entire committee agrees that we do not agree with the militarization of outer space in any which way, with the exception of the United States”. This definitely struck a low blow with the delegate of U.S.A who, when asked to tell the Guardian what they had to say about China’s statement, impulsively told us how it was “Hypocritic” of China to say that when they themselves were the ones who made use of an Anti-Satellite weapon to destroy one of their defunct weather satellites in 2007. Even though this counter argument received a plethora of applause, the delegate lost track of what the question was and got swayed into his emotions.

We know that one of the major concerns of the militarization of Outer Space is that volatile states might use the “noble” cause to further their own interests. One probable solution was to devise a policy that could act as a watchdog to ensure that things don’t get unethical and “out of hands”. When asked what the possible “watchdogs” could be, India’s delegate clarified that as of now, there is not a single barrier that’s setup to prevent a mishap of this manner. The delegate of Russia brought in a blast from the past and went on to inform The Guardian that “The delegate of India was wrong” and that the “The United Nations in 1958 had established a committee. ‘Peaceful uses of Outer Space’ which has not been empowered in a proper manner to be able to take proper action. I believe that if this committee is empowered, it can act as a safeguard and watch over all the launches and

uses of outer space”.

It is unlikely that competition in this field will come to an end. Hence, a framework that allows states to cooperate and the world to benefit from the opportunities that space exploration represents for mankind is necessary. But this is not possible with the vast inadequacies in the existing treaties. The delegates were glad to share their viewpoints on the same. The delegate of Singapore told us that, "The existing treaties only include WMDs which most nations possess. But, it does not cover other ones, such as Anti-Satellite weapons".

Some delegates, such as the delegate of India were very passionate about the fact that Militarization of Space should be allowed to ensure that in cases where self-defence is a necessity, nations are prepared. When asked about “How it can be assured that the assets that are being put up by India in Outer Space are and will not be used to further the country’s other interests?”; the delegate clarified that India has a policy that bans India from placing any type of weapon in Outer Space. The delegate also mentioned that no such thing is bound to happen “Unless there is a change in policy”

- *Aryan Yadav*



UN SECURITY COUNCIL PRESS CONFERENCE

The Press Conference started off with a question that would strike an arrow through any enthusiastic environmentalist's heart. "The militarization of the Arctic Region is sure to lead to devastating environmental problems. How does this committee plan on tackling or addressing those?". The answer to which came as a total surprise. The delegate of China told the Fox News that the countries that were part of the Arctic Council had come to a consensual agreement and that Russia had agreed to demilitarize the already stationed assets! (on a certain set of terms of course) This was done to address the environmental issues that came along with militarizing a wildlife hub.

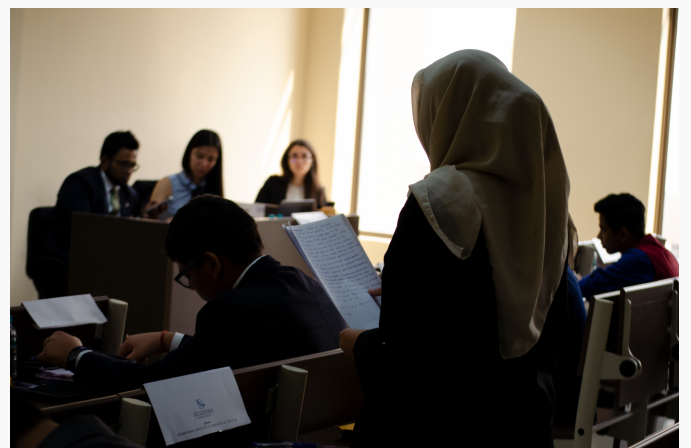
Moving on to the second agenda, The Situation in Baluchistan. Baluchistan is a part of Pakistan and has been plagued by guerrilla warfare, making the lives of people there a living hell. When asked whether the worsening situation in Baluchistan could potentially lead to the separation of that region and Pakistan, the delegate of Pakistan said that "China and Pakistan have made a deal wherein, Pakistan will give China a majority of Baluchistan for them to develop their navy. In return, China is giving Pakistan \$500 million for the development of facilities throughout China." Now, this might sound like a good deal, but we at Fox think that this could have a particularly detrimental impact on the people in Baluchistan. Only time will tell.

China has their feet wedged in every single doorway that's open. In the past, China has also invested millions of dollars to better the communication and transport throughout the mountainous regions of Baluchistan. This definitely says that China is there to stay. The delegate of China told us that the future plans of China for regions in Baluchistan are very well laid out ones. They plan to increase investment alongside the United States of America and are soon expecting tax returns that will prove to be profitable for both nations. Baluchistan is an area that overflows with rich mineral resources and China, with its superior technology will definitely make profitable use of those resources.

The delegate of China further went on to say that it was a "Win-Win" situation for all the three countries since all three of them are profiting.

But is that really the case? Could China be up to something else entirely? Fox leaves that decision up to you.

- Aryan Yadav



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

This report is of that of the press conference conducted in the UN Economic and Social Council on 29th October 2018. The Russian delegation was questioned on their statement regarding ECOSOC taking political issues into consideration without creating solutions, despite this being beyond the mandate of the council, their smartly worded reply to this being, "So the statement was made regarding the decisions that are made in the ECOSOC. The thing that I meant was that there are two sides to every decision, one is the political side on which the ECOSOC rules upon and one is the social economic side which involves the stakeholders. Hence, every single issue must be included". Further, the delegate of Malaysia was questioned about the feasibility and viability of their proposal of letting the ECOSOC being autonomous which will lead to the council accepting funds from individual donors and groups. In what one would call a vaguely structured justification, the delegate stated, "Funding of the UN ECOSOC can be done by independent donors is viable as it will ultimately help the world and common people also want to help the UN in some way or the other and this can be one of them ". Even follow up questions could not be fruitful in obtaining a relatively convincing explanation by the delegate. Then directing the press' attention to Switzerland, the delegate was asked, how in their opinion, the said council can become more adequately representative by not using the previous provisions in place, as this was a issue the delegation of Switzerland was seen pressing in committee sessions. In their explanation, the delegate said that the number of members should be increased as that will increase the say of all members in the council. More members 'relevant' to the committee should be given membership as they will have a better 'perspective to put forward in the council.' The delegate did not shy away from saying that the committee is 'not functioning correctly.'

While interactions with the entire committee, the delegates were questioned about how they feel about the ECOSOC being separated from the UNGA. In a string of responses by United States, United Kingdom, India and Italy, the delegates outlined how the ECOSOC is better off without the overwhelming control of the UNGA over the workings and proceedings of the council. The delegates also advocated the ECOSOC to be able to work more effectively when not under the shadow of the General Assembly. The press conference was concluded at this note.

-Nishtha Kawatra



ORGANISATION OF ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

DIPLOMATS FROM THE OIC

Organisation of Islamic cooperation; terrorism in Islamic states has been a great problem to be dealt with extreme measures and secureness which has experienced a drastic increase post nine-eleven in the US. The OIC has strived to fight ISIS in Syria as said by delegate of ivory coast, this statement was supported by the fact that OIC and the United Nations share common goals. While everyone argues on terrorism being politically promoted, Algeria coins the term terrorism to solely be on religious grounds. The delegate of Uzbekistan suggested a method to curb terrorism by introducing biometric identity systems to store information of every citizen of any country within the OIC. This system would not only act as a proof to avoid allegations on OIC about their countries supporting and funding terrorism but will also have a positive impact on reducing narcotics across nations. The only problem with the idea was that how are the countries who do not have the access to the required science and technology cooperate with the formation of such an internet cloud.



The delegate of Bangladesh was questioned “Why are you unable to put a halt on the citizens of your country from illegally immigrating to other nations?”. The answer that came was somewhat vague or rather unrelated to the topic. The similar case was with Bangladesh with the question being “You talked about providing shelters for the homeless people of your country, based on your current economy how will your country raise funds for the same?”.

Most of the members of the organisation of the Islamic committee had answered in a diplomatic way making things more ecstatic. The question on Rohingya Myanmar conflict was taken on a serious note by the delegates from OIC. Afghanistan stated his support for Bangladesh as the country being keen to provide shelters for the refugees in times of crisis and striving to resolve the Myanmar conflict.

Soon the topic of terrorism took over the conference, enabling the delegates to mull over and deliver their respective speeches. Wherein Iran talked about the funding of terrorist groups like ISIS, while, Uzbekistan defending itself from any approachable or possible cross questioning declared its country to be peaceful and surely against terrorism.

- *Vaibhav Babbar*

UN HIGH COMMISSIONERS FOR REFUGEES

PRESS CONFERENCE

1) Are there any substantial solutions so far from the committee?

We had our own solutions and some of the common solutions were for the committee to dissolve the SPLM which is going on in south Sudan and is the main cause of displacement of the people.

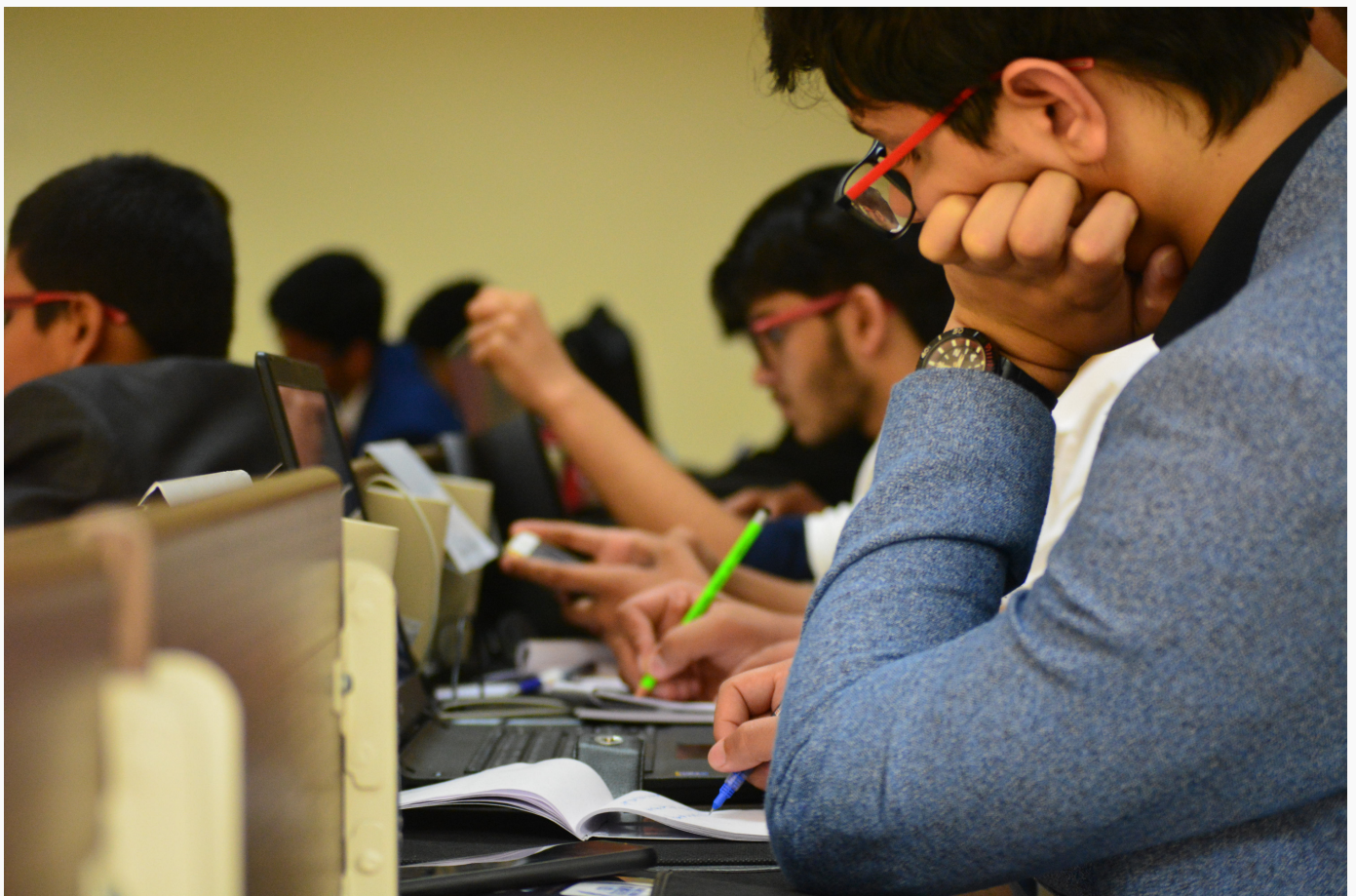
2) Does the committee believe that you'll be able to come up with a practical and effective resolution that tackles the issue fundamentally?

We have discussed different agendas and topics for solutions and we have found some effective methods which would help finding the solutions for the committee.

3) Has council debate been effective in pushing for solutions or has it been going in circles?

Council debate has been proceeding slowly with solutions. through our knowledge of facts which are helping us solve the agendas.

- *Vedant Taneja*



ARAB LEAGUE

QATAR REFUSES NEGOTIATION AND REFUTES TERRORISM SUSPICION

Speaking at the press conference at the Arab League, with reference the discussion and reconsideration of the Qatari Boycott ongoing in the league, the delegate of Qatar explicitly stated that the country is not open to any negotiations with the Arab states through Kuwait. The delegate believes that the 13 demands are 'very harsh'. These demands have been presented by Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Egypt and Bahrain, which should be agreed to by Qatar in order for the boycott to be lifted. This included closing Al-Jazeera, its affiliate stations and closing other news outlets that Qatar funds, directly and indirectly. The delegate stated that, "We cannot do that. Al Jazeera belongs to Qatar and it has a copyright".

Qatar refuted suspicions that it maintained any relations with terrorist organizations. "The relationship with Iran is diplomatic in nature and we are not planning any terrorist attack", announced the delegate. The delegate suggested that if the demands are edited, it shall reconsider the stance. The current demands, according to the delegate, are 'non-agreeable and non-negotiable'. On asked if Qatar is guilty of promoting terrorism, if not perpetrating it, the delegate of Lebanon accused Qatar of funding terrorist states, like Muslim Brotherhood and Al Qaeda. To which, the delegate of Qatar responded that, "Qatar's main motive when communicating with Hamas, a terrorist organization, was to build a constructive idea for peace". The league failed to suggest measures to curb terrorism supported by Qatar.

The league believes that the hypothetical re-establishment of diplomatic ties with Qatar would influence the economies of the involved nations. The delegate of Sudan stated that, "Any instability in the Middle East disturbs oil

prices in the world. Therefore, war in the Middle East means instability in the rest of the world". The delegate of Lebanon referred to Qatar as 'one of the richest countries in the world' and declared that Lebanon's economy depends on Qatar.

On responding to the questioning surrounding the role Al Jazeera has played in this Qatari boycott, the delegate of Bahrain professed that Al Jazeera is entitled to freedom of speech. However, the delegate claimed that their use was 'inappropriate and not acceptable'. "Al Jazeera provides news about the country to its citizens in a concocted way. News is reported regularly in order to create a hocus and it creates instability in the territories". The league held that the ban is justified, but they did not attempt at proving the allegations against the news agency.

With reference to a statement made by the delegate of Saudi Arabia implying Al Jazeera was a 'credible source before controversy surrounded it', Saudi Arabia admitted that there was a logical fallacy in the statement, considering had it been credible, the ban would be unjustified. He claimed that the statement implied that it was only considered a credible source, but was not one.

- Ishita Chibb



HARRY POTTER

LILY AND JAMES POTTER: PLOTTERS?

A report on the current progressions of the Order of the Phoenix

While all seems fine and well in the Wizarding World of charms, potions and spells, the true altercation it is currently subject to is as pertinent as it is ignored. As the Community encounters the tattered tastes of turmoil yet again, Unforgivable Curses, perilous poisons and mass violence continue to fluctuate the statistics of Magical welfare.

Lord Voldemort, a former student of Mr. Albus Dumbledore, is notoriously known for having instigated the War. Due to his fixation toward Pure-Blood elitism and his unhinged mental predicament, he began convened like-minded beings and contrived his army of 'Death Eaters', or in other words, the gasoline to the fire of the War.

During this time, Mr. Dumbledore attempted to extinguish these very flames, for he assembled a group of intellectual and powerful Aurors, Squibs etc. that constitutes the antonym of Lord Voldemort's mindset, and as of now, all members remain intent on carrying out a deed waiting to make its mark in future History books: the Eradication of the Wizarding War.

Mr. Elphias Doge, an honourable member of the Order also happens to be a former Ministry official in the Ministry of Magical Education. Having been inquired upon the educational provisions that Magic Schools can acquire in order to make their students more defensively able, he stated, "The subject of 'Defence Against the Dark Arts' should certainly be emphasised upon, for it is the most obvious and primary mode that Wizards and Witches may use to fight against a Death Eater. Furthermore, it is imperative that they be alerted regarding ongoing Magical disputes through the same subject."

Moreover, upon being asked regarding the association of the Order with the Ministry, James and Lily Potter were rather quick to conjecture. Mrs. Lily believed that, "The concept of Ministry association with the Order is not very viable, for the Ministry has been invaded by Death Eaters and pure-blood supremacists. However, we can provide them with false and anonymous tips to lead them off our trail." Mr. James agreed with the same while stating, "The main objective of the Order is to do what the Ministry could not, thus an alliance would be unavailing."

As the Potters plot with proficiency and the Hogwarts Professors use their prior intellect to the best that their abilities permit, it is safe to conjecture that the Order could perhaps grapple a safe and just future for the Magical Community with adept instigation. However, as of now, the fires of the War remain large, ardent and fiery.

- *Aarushi Godika*



INDIAN CABINET

ALL THAT IS GOLDEN, DOES NOT GLISTER

Ishita Chibb paints a scene of the Golden Temple, hours after the massacre.

Thin, grey smoke continued to emerge from the darbar. The firefighters bathed the injured Golden Temple. The re-appearing flames were the bleeding wounds. The smoke were its steam of anguish. The matte gold, peeled delicately to reveal the copper inside like a scraped wound. The temple did not shine bright like it would usually. There were many people. There were cameras. You could tell that it was big blotch of spilled ink in the cursive book of Sikh history.

Historians reminisced on the Golden Temple and all that it stood for. There were restoration architects too, and camera crews parading behind them. You could tell that they were hardly accustomed to this much attention. They fumbled and strut an awkward gait as a crane took rose them to the level of the Akal Takht, at which the onlookers held their breaths in shock, squinting their eyes as they tried not to see it – but they were seeing it. It was an undeserving mortal rising to the level of the shrine representing the temporal power of God, but they saw this before. They used their fancy equipment as they gauged the damage on the divine abode with their bare, mortal hands. Cameras flashed brightly at the period of each sentence. “The damage isn’t much. It can be repaired easily”, one said. The people blared at the statement. There was angry confusion.



Harpreet held his pink turban with trembling fingers, his expressive eyes swelled with tears and the only sound he made were gasps for breath, as he hugged his young son close. The little boy glared at the Golden Temple with eyes larger than usual, the very same temple where his father would be blessed with nourishment each afternoon at every langar, while the rest of the world could bother less if he was starved.

The Darshani Deori, the home of priceless treasures and strength lied plundered and vulnerable. The dead bodies were stripped of valuables, piled into garbage trucks and disposed of, before they were even recognized by the family. The number will never be known, and neither will the people. The committee found 300 bullets, but there were over a countless wounds in Harpreet’s heart.

- Ishita Chibb



UN HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

TUG OF WAR IN THE GLOBAL GAUNTLET

The fight over the claim over Kashmir: which state will it be hassled by?

Escalating rape statistics, a history of war and bloodshed, mass sexual violence, and the ongoing war for claim...

Behold, the state of Kashmir, the ever so ironic 'Heaven on Earth'.

In current timelines, the Human Rights conditions of Kashmir appear to be in tatters and tears, for Kashmiri women and children encounter sexual violence, the denial of Freedom of Speech, and deprived education. It was due to this that members of the Human Rights Council assembled to impede the conflict, and bring Kashmir into the limelight of Justice and strip it of strife.

Furthermore, their mutual conjectures conveyed that it was due to Kashmir's rough history that its current condition was not highly optimum. In other words, they believed that the stains of innocent blood on Kashmiri grounds was due to the Indo-Pak Wars regarding the 'Claim over Kashmir'.

And thus, the loopholes of questions commence. Is Kashmir an independent state? Does it identify as an Indian state? Or is it rightfully obtained by Pakistan?

The representative of Maldives concluded that, "As per the implementation of the Right to Self-Determination, Kashmir should not be granted to either India or Pakistan. However, due to the same Right, Kashmir may move to either country on the basis of what the civilians conjecture."



The representative of the Russian Federation, however, stated that, "the Line of Control should be converted to and recognised as an International Border, which, inturn would grant half of Kashmir to India and the other half to Pakistan."

Furthermore, the delegation of Switzerland's conjectures maintained more direct interpretations, for they claimed that, "India has depicted immense economic growth, cultural acceptance, secularism, and social order, because of which Kashmir should be recognised as an Indian state, for the sake of its own benefit."

A rather intriguing game of Tug of War indeed. While the rope would generally make its way around the hands of people, it has now intertwined global scales and conflicts. Where exactly will Kashmiri grounds see the light of day? Will it acquire independence, or will it aggregate with its neighbours? While all possibilities are imminent, as of now, the rope in the game remains static and immobile.

- Aarushi Godika

EDITORIAL TEAM

EDITOR IN CHIEF DR NEETA BALI

EDITOR DR MANISHA MEHTA

EDITORIAL BOARD NIKITA BAKSHI, FREYA GUPTA, LAVANYA ANAND, ANISHA
SETHI AND ATUL SHARMA.