

# DAV PASCHIM ENCLAVE MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE 2019

Second Edition

## Opening Ceremony

By- **Nandini Chaturvedi**

The DAV Paschim Enclave Model United Nations Conference 2019 started with the inaugural ceremony. The ceremony was presided over by the guest of honor for the event, Mrs. Chitra Nakra who is the founder principal of VVDAV Vikaspuri and manager of DAV Paschim Enclave and many other prestigious DAV schools. The inaugural ceremony began with the reciting of the optimistic DAV anthem which was followed by the welcome address by respected principal madam, Ms. Manju Malik, through which madam invited all the guests to their school and wished them luck for their conference. Moving on was the customary floral welcome extended by principal madam to the guest of honor. Further a melodious welcome song by the school choir group greeted the invitees. One of the prime objectives of United Nations is to maintain peace and this was reminded to the delegates and members through a mesmerizing peace song. Post the song, the guest of honor, Mrs. Chitra Nakra, addressed the gathering with her motivating and inspirational words after which a token of appreciation was presented to madam. This was followed by the Secretary General's speech who declared the conference open. In the end a vote of thanks was presented by the MUN Coordinator, Mrs. Bhavna Shah in which she thanked her team and the administration for making this event possible. The end of the ceremony led to the dispersion of delegates in their various committees.



# United Nations General Assembly

## Same Sex Marriage and Same Sex Abortion

By- Vibhuti Bhalla

The General Assembly discussed opposing views and policies of varying delegates on same sex marriage and adoption through means of a moderated caucus. Some states granted full marriage and adoption rights to same sex couples while others banned it entirely. The delegate of Mexico mentioned that every couple should have the right to celebrate their relationship and to facilitate a smooth relationship adoption is allowed for same sex couples in their country. Elaborating on the same stance, the delegate of Canada quoted, "Every citizen must be able to enjoy human rights, fight against poor orthodox mentality of society. Canada allows LGBTQ+ community to enjoy their human rights." Moving to India, same sex marriage and same sex adoption is considered to be uncultured and is not supported by the society. Further, the delegate of United Kingdom mentioned that a law was passed that legalised same sex marriage and adoption. In Russia, LGBTQ+ community enjoys equal rights as everyone else. The delegate of Germany quoted, "Germany believes in high standard of living and safeguarding human rights." Iceland supports the LGBT community as the country believes in freedom of choice whereas Italy opposed same sex marriage and adoption. The delegate of Afghanistan quoted, "If souls match, bodies don't need to be matched." The delegate of Brazil proudly mentioned that it was the third country to approve same sex marriage after Belgium and Netherlands and are committed to provide more rights to the members of LGTBQ+ community.





# United Nations Human Rights Council



## Combating terrorism

By- Bhavya Aggarwal

“Terrorism continues to be a serious threat to human rights and democracy. While action by states is necessary to prevent and effectively sanction terrorist attacks, not all means are justifiable.” Quoted the delegate of India. The moderated caucus began with the discussion on the topic ‘Combating terrorism while protecting human rights’.

Delegates supported the fact that innocent victims of terrorism suffer an attack on their most basic right to live in peace and security. They all believed that it was the need of the hour to take steps against the same and for that they all have to come together, as individually they are one drop but together they are an ocean. While telling the importance to unite and fight against the inhumane act of terrorism, there were delegates who raised allegations. “Syria regularly uses chemical bombs on citizens which results in their death, as a result their right to life is violated.” Quoted Israel. Israel, even emphasized on the fact that Pakistan is the state funder of terrorism. Allegations were made by Palestine against Pakistan, Syria and Iraq. It stated that these were the countries which supported terrorism strongly.

# All India Political Parties Meet

## WOMEN RESERVATION

By-Aanshuman Agarwal

Women have had a very depressing position in our society since the ancient times. Even in the old Mythological stories we hear, women were subjected to gambling, they were kidnapped just for satisfying someone's over inflated ego. In India, the bill of Women Reservation was passed in 2010, in Rajya Sabha, where 186 members were in favor while 1 member opposed the bill. Since then, the condition of women has been gradually improving. The current government, The Bharatiya Janta Party, has launched several schemes to enhance the condition of Women. Programs like Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao and Ujwala Yojna help the women in getting an equal status in the society. In Rajasthan, 30% of the jobs are reserved for women and 50% of the seats in the Panchayat belong to women. But when a woman is elected in the Panchayat, the power and authorities provided to her are used by male members of her family. This pushes down the spirits of a Woman and further stops her from participating in other Panchayati Electoral. If we see the gap in the literacy rate of men and women, some improvements have been made due to the reservations in higher studies but this is not enough. In the NDA i.e. National Democratic Alliances, 78 women are involved and the percentage of women participation increased from 12% to 19% in 219. In Haryana, a Durga Shakti App was launched for women. It gave women a free medium to contact the police in case of any emergency. Madam Smriti Irani is a fine example of how women can be capable of doing almost everything. Till date women in the political sector lag behind a lot. Out of 10 parliamentary members, 9 are men and to make this ratio equal, we need reservations. In 1995, out of 477 seats just 23 seats were reserved for women. That too only 13 women were really given those reserved seats. A new bill which says that 33% of the seats in the parliament should be reserved for women has not been passed for more than 5 years. the opposition states that they will only pass the bill if their party comes to power. According to a survey, out of the 48% women in India, only 24% contribute to the work force .Reservations to women are not provided because they are weak, it is provided because they have been deprived of their birthrights since ages and now it is high time we react to this.





# Executive Board



## United Nations General Assembly



## United Nations Human Rights Council



## All India Political Parties Meet



## International Press

# Outcome: General Assembly

## **Combatting Discrimination based on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity**

1. Creating awareness among the people about LGBTQ+ problems by holding workshops and even more rallies.
2. Empowering the organizations that work for the betterment of the LGBTQ+ community by funding them through the national government as well as making a separate fund in the United Nations.
3. AIDS and HIV are just considered to be homosexual diseases in most of the countries but we need to understand it's just a higher chance and we need to clear that pout with the people.
4. Ensuring the legal recognition on government offices and other employment criteria without discriminating based on any gender.
5. Protective policies should be launched in every country and every person should have equal rights and anti-discrimination policy.
6. Employment rights` should be given with special emphasis on military services.
7. Equal opportunities in terms of education for all the genders in every school, especially public and government school.
8. Sex education is a pre requisite requirement for creating an equal environment for the LGBTQ+ community as students need to be taught about it.
9. Incorporating homophobia and transphobia as aggravating factors in laws against hate crimes and hate speech.
10. State Funding for Gender therapy because it is a very expensive project and many people can't afford it, and we need to take care of everyone, taking in mind the financial needs of people.
11. Special training of separate groups of professional's health care of LGBTQ+ community.
12. Ensuring that housing policies do not discriminate against tenants based on sexual orientation and gender identity; and establishing shelters for homeless LGBTQ+ persons, with specific attention to youth, older persons and those in emergency situations.
13. Providing legal recognition to same-sex couples and their children, ensuring that benefits traditionally accorded married partners – including those related to benefits, pensions, and taxation and inheritance – are accorded on a non- discriminatory basis.
14. Supporting public education campaigns to counter homophobic and transphobic attitudes, and addressing negative, stereotypical portrayals of LGBTQ+ persons in the media.
15. Repeal laws used to criminalize individuals on grounds of homosexuality for engaging in consensual same-sex sexual conduct, and harmonize the age of consent for heterosexual and homosexual conduct; ensure that other criminal laws are not used to harass or detain people based on their sexuality or gender identity and expression, and abolish the death penalty for offences involving consensual sexual relations.
16. Ensure that individuals can exercise their rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly in safety without discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity.
17. Safe Zone training that teaches students and employees about Hurtful language, how to intervene, when discrimination occurs and how to provide intentional support to LGBT community members signals expectations in an environment that is free of hate speech and disrespectful behavior.



# Outcome: Human Rights Council

## **Protection of Human Rights while countering Terrorism**

1. Creating a separate government for the Gaza area in which the parliament would consist equal representation of both Palestine and Israel occupation with no power of independent governments of Palestine and Israel. Israel gives Palestine civilian their rights and protection rights of Palestinian in Israel. (Palestine and Israel)
  - i. Territorial disputes should be worked out. (China)
2. Enforcement, promotion and strengthening of operational measures to prevent respond to and mitigate proliferation. (Mexico)
3. Preventing Radicalization (Sudan, Croatia and Syria)
4. Cutting the financing of terrorism that is to cut the sources of revenue and disrupt logistics. (Saudi Arabia)
5. Adopting UNGA Resolution 48/122 of 1993 that condemns all acts, practices and methods. (Burundi, Denmark and Cuba)
  - i. States should strictly security council resolution 1566,1383,1378 and 1377(Cuba)
6. Track down of chemical and nuclear weapons in the arms of terrorists and re-accusation of the same to counter nuclear and bio-terrorism. (India)
7. Pakistan should have surveillance on the terrorist camps and militants and be accountable of the actions against them. (India and Pakistan)
8. Strong military forces and regular surveillance of India, Bangladesh and Myanmar for preventing illegal immigrations causing instability in that region. (India ,Bangladesh and Myanmar).
9. The country should have planned economy strategy so that its people do not lack behind due to poverty and get influenced towards terrorist activities. (Nepal and Palestine)
10. All countries should sign the nuclear proliferation treaty. (Egypt)
11. Anti-terrorism Law launched in 2016 raised by the Human Rights commission of Korea. This law should be also implemented in other countries. (ROK)
12. A strong review mechanism and common binding standards are needed for nuclear security conventions. (Libya)
13. Organizations should be set up to find solutions to combat terrorism on social networks and reduce the influencing of others. (Turkey)
14. Penalization of guilty perpetrators of forced child soldiers and sexual slavery of women and girls by trials in the ICJ. (India, Palestine and UK)
15. Raising human rights awareness in under developed countries and encouraging NGO's for implementing combating terrorism strategies. (Iran and ROK)
16. Isolate terrorists from financial, material and logistical sources of support. (USA)
17. Creation of new pacts like 5 EYE Pact, European Union and ASEAN for better sharing of information, actions and common laws against terrorist found guilty. (Palestine and Israel)
18. Basic human rights should be given to terrorist suspects including right to privacy and vital commodities. (UK)
19. To encourage political leaders and public figures to speak out strongly against violent extremism and radicalization that leads to terrorism. (Cuba)
20. The Security Council initially used its sanctions regime to address terrorism such as the 1999 adoption of resolution 1267 and 1269 aimed at Taliban and other such terrorist organizations. (Tunisia)



# Outcome: All India Political Parties Meet

## Reservations in India

1. Women's welfare and development will be accorded on a high priority at all levels within the government, and BJP is committed for 33% reservation in parliamentary and state assemblies through a constitutional amendment.
2. Reservation is a policy for the investment of those who don't have any adequate representation that is they do not have a proportional participation so to uplift them we need to give the benefits to the needy and BJP is not against the women reservation bill! We are in favor of women empowerment.
3. With Reservation only 1 to 2 percent of people in the country are actually suffering and crores of backward class is getting basic needs like education, shelter and most importantly recognition of their existence. It boosts and reinforces the cast identity far from eliminating it.
4. Caste based reservations cannot be done away with just yet because they have not yet accomplished the goal of equality as for women reservations are necessary because due to orthodox patriarchal systems the female perspective has always been underrepresented Uma Bharti firmly oppose the concept of religious reservations as all it will do is create an ideological partition in the people's mindsets. We must work in maintaining the nation's unity and integrity and the answer is not religious reservations.
5. A family that has availed it once should not be allowed to avail it in the next generation too. So, it is time to implement a 'creamy layer' bar on caste-based reservation even for SC/ST. Reservation is a very convenient concept but only when it is economically based. we have to form a structure where every member of the economically weaker section may it be from SC, ST, OBC, General, Muslim, Hindu or Christian category get the right of reservation. Political reservation for women is a justification of democracy itself and helps in improving the condition of women in society as women can address well the problems faced by them in society. Religion reservation is a hub of dispute.
6. Reservation is important in a country like India. India has lot of aspects to be ponder upon. One of them is reservation. The question arises whether reservation should be given to all communities. One third seats should be given to women in the legislature. Muslims will be given reservation wherever necessary. BJP will try its best to achieve this.
7. Caste reservation should be removed and the reservation should only be on the basis of economic status and gender. 10% reservation needs amendments. Ghulam Nabi Azad supports reservation for Kashmiri pandits, and also for the people living in border areas (Kashmir reservation bill).
8. Asaduddin Owaisi totally supports reservation for Muslims community because on our country Muslims are mostly backward and they also need an opportunity to come in the mainstream of the society. So, I want Muslims of India to come forward from the poverty and show their potential.
9. The bill, which promises 33 percent reservation for women in the Lok Sabha, was surprisingly also a part of the BJP's manifesto ahead of the 2014 Lok Sabha Polls. In addition, the Women's Reservation Bill comes in with the same shortcomings as any other law that renders quota to the underprivileged. It has been argued, that in a representative democracy, where 131 of 543 seats are already reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, an additional 33 percent quota will be a disproportionate representation of people's wishes.

# The Working Force: The Secretariat

