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**SLS**  
**Noida**

# SYM-MUN 2012

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# close Call

SYM-MUN 2012



## Messages



Dear delegates,

It is my pleasure to welcome you all to the first edition of Symbiosis National Model United Nations, SYM-MUN'12. It has been a great experience working with the entire team associated with the conference. Their hard work is what you are seeing turn into a success story. Each and every participant will feel the basic change in their attitudes and personality after the 2 day conference because we aim to change the mindset of the youth by making them realize the power that they hold. Each delegate while representing a nation steps in the shoes of real diplomats who try to adhere to the norms to ensure that a peaceful resolution is what the committee yearns in the end.

Despite the fact that the MUN culture is on a steady growth period, SYM-MUN'12 strives to be different and will ensure that each one goes back with a lot many thoughts to ponder over. Wishing each one of you all the very best and hoping for a successful conference.

Warm regards,

**Dr. Chandrashekhar J. Rawandale**

Director

Symbiosis Law School, NOIDA



With immense pleasure, I welcome you all to the first SLS, Model United Nations Conference. It shall be an experience different from other Model UN conferences in the quality of debate which has been progressively on a decline these days. Participating in this MUN will ensure high streak of competition, great level of debate & challenging situations which will ensure maximum committee quality.

For all those who are taking part for the first time, we ensure an experience which you will be pleased to take back with you. After conducting training sessions & 2 Intra MUNs we have build up this conference which is now standing in front of you.

Whenever you step into the committee as a Delegate, you are expected to put away your personal identities. You are from that point onwards, identified as the representative of that nation, with your foreign policy on the back of your head sailing you through the discussions in the committee.

Model United Nations are not just about the delegates because there are other members who are equally important to the success of the MUN, the members of the International Press. They ensure that all the delegates go back home with newsletters which aren't just appealing but also provide information regarding all the simulations being held and brief them about the debates in other committees as well.

**Purvasha Mansharamani**

Secretary General

# close Call

SYM-MUN 2012



## The Editors Speak



“The smarter the journalists are, the better off society is. To a degree, people read the press to inform themselves-and the better the teacher, the better the student body”

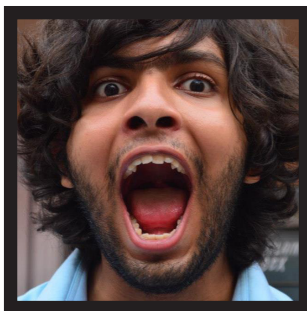
Working as an editor is one hell of a job. A whole lot of people have a lot of expectations from you, eagerly awaiting the newsletter, waiting to read what the journalists have to say, what the photographers picked to click. So, everything you give has to be perfect keeping in mind, ofcourse, the delegates..

The motive here is to capture a large number of audiences. A lot of brains and efforts have been put up into functioning to maintain the level of expectations, set up a quality and to bring about the great output.

So delegates, be prepared for an amazing experience, our photographers and reporters have an eye on you. And for the IP, remember,  
'The only difference between suicide and martyrdom is press coverage'

All The Best!

Arushi Awasthi



I see Chaitanya, and Nirjhar, and I expect nothing from the EB. I see Awasthi, and I expect nothing from the IP. I see Purvasha, and I expect nothing from the MUN. All I wish for is to see a lot of the queen's English being thrown around, a lot of buffoons being humiliated, a lot of dispirins being fished for, and no fashion columns being written anywhere within my eyeshot.

More specifically, I hate double spacing. Words I cannot understand irritate me. I like punctuation, and I adore commas. The 'Best Reporter' is supposed to be remunerated heavily in cash, so reporters, please read into the previous sentences.

Try to keep it simple, suave. And deliver thy delegates to hell in the press conferences.

Shantam Goyal

## Human Rights Council

*'I'd advice them to research well and be able to trust their research in council'*

**Press (Shagun):** What's your take on the agenda of the Human Rights Council at Symbiosis MUN this year?

Nayanika: *It's a very volatile agenda, one in which developments are taking place as we speak. I expect debate to driven and solution oriented, coupled with a strong defensive from the Syrian delegation. I'm looking forward to some fresh debate.*

**What are your expectations from delegates when it comes to good debate?**

*I'm looking for delegates who are*

*Chairperson, Human Rights Council, Nayanika Varma; an avid and seasoned MUNer, who while sipping iced tea, had much to say to us.*

### Shagun Gupta



*well-versed with their foreign policies, who can steer the debate from within the council and prevent the debate from getting stagnated. Needless to say, research is imperative.*

**In a focused agenda like Syria, what advice would you give to the first timers?**

*Again, I'd advice them to research well and be able to trust their research in council, to know their stand on the issue very well. It's important to follow debate and be active, with a solution oriented approach to the agenda.*

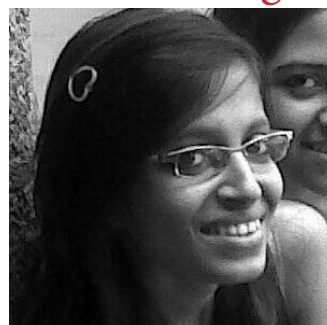
**Do you think the world needs a binding universal human rights convention?**

*No, I don't think it's very feasible given the fact that there exist different interpretations of the entire concept of human rights. I, of course, am taking a liberal view of the issue, however in the current state of international affairs, it's not needed.*

Human rights in Syria have been described as "poor". From 1963 until April 2011, the emergency rule had remained in effect which gave security forces sweeping powers of arrest and detention. Human rights activists and other civil society advocates as well as some parliamentarians became more outspoken during this period. The primary goals of President Bashar-Al-Assad's foreign policy includes regime survival, increasing influence among its Arab neighbors and achieving a comprehensive Arab-Israeli peace settlement which stipulates the return of the GOLDEN HEIGHTS. Syria was a non-permanent member of United Nations Security Council from 1947-1948 and 1970-1971. The Syrian citizens

## A Messy Affair

### Parthavee Singh



*vote for the President and the members of the parliament. But there is no possibility for them to change their government; therefore, the implementation of human rights is still more of a vision rather than a reality.*

*The most serious violations in Syria are torture and ill-treatment in detention centers; suspected Islamists and suspected members of*

*the banned Muslim Brotherhood face arbitrary arrest; violence against women and discrimination against the Kurdish minority is widespread. From January 2nd to January 28th, 1982, Hafez-Al-Assad answered to an insurrection in the city of Hama by sending a parliamentary force to blindly kill between 10,000 and 20,000 civilians, what is now known as the 'HAMA MASSACRE'.*

*Article 520 of Syrian penal code of 1949 restricts having homosexual relations, i.e., "carnal relations against the order of nature" and provides for at least 3 years imprisonment. Concerning the freedom of movement, the secret police prevents people from even approaching foreign embassies to get a visa to travel abroad.*

## Joint Crisis Committee

They say life changes over a decade. For Afghanistan, it hasn't. Even a decade after the end of Taliban rule, human rights violations and political unrest run amok. The blatant mockery that the rebel groups and religious extremists have made of the United Nations' notion of peace and the famous 'War on Terror' that started in Afghanistan in 2001, screams for global attention and political aid as innocent civilians are being murdered every day. The country screams for an authoritative political and military intervention by United States who has been a political allies of the Afghan Government since 2003. The situation which has reached the heights of democratic failure, involves moral crimes,

## The Land of No Return

*The Joint Crisis Committee convenes to address the 'Situations in Afghanistan' as the country weeps of sorrow, civil unrest and mockery of human rights on the world stage.*

### Pallav Kumar Singh



mass killings and assaults on the government system. The situation has worsened from August 2012, when Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch released a report based on a comprehensive research which highlighted the stark naked truth about current state of Afghanistan.

USA has convened a Joint Crisis Committee comprising of National Security Council and United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) on 21 and 22nd of October to determine the further course of action and provide presidential statements for the same. This committee of selected individuals will decide the future of a political collaboration and, yes, indeed a country.

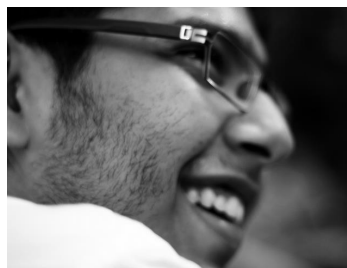
*'Strong logic, research and an insane level of debate is what I expect'*

The United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) which is a part of the Joint Crisis Committee is being chaired over by Nirjhar Bhattacharya, who has been appointed by the President of the United States of America to preside over the ad-hoc committee.

The eight year long war in Afghanistan has now come to a crucial juncture. The withdrawal of troops has started. However the problems in the region still persist and are all the more challenging.

*Nirjhar Bhattacharya, Chairperson, JCC, presents his views, recorded by the press.*

### Kunal Mishra



The troops leave behind a country that is in ruins, groaning in the aftermath of a war that is far from over. The infrastructure is next to nothing, and there are no real prospects of economic growth apart from the illegal drug trade. Amnesty reports state that civil casualties have actually increased

in the region, although the expectations are contrariwise.

At such a crucial point it is imperative that the policies of the United States should be discussed at length and decisions made about the immediate future. Needless to say, these strategies will have an impact on the socio-political scenario of the war torn state for many years to come.

In such a situation, the President expects the delegates to have their logical skills brushed up. "Strong logic, research and an insane level of debate" as he stated, are his expectations from the committee. It would be interesting to see the course that the council adopts, for it has some really tough calls to make this time.

## General Assembly

*‘...when it comes to the international community, issues are not confined to particular countries’*

**Press (Anuja):** Since the agenda is confined to a few countries, why do you think it is appropriate for the General Assembly? Why not a smaller simulation like the SC?

**Ashwin:** See, firstly when it comes to the international community, issues are not confined to particular countries. Example (sic), the situation in Syria is discussed by the entire international community because they care about it, right?

**Ashwin Shanbhag**, Chairperson, General Assembly, chatted with the Press Corps.

*at a forum where everyone's opinion is voiced out, GA is the best forum.*

### Anuja Malhotra



*So tomorrow this problem might occur again. For instance another country might do what USA is currently doing, and they might give the same justification, which USA gives now. So to clarify these things*

**It has been scrutinized that the embroiled countries are all justified in their place. How do you expect the delegates to reach a consensus?**

*There are always two sides to any story. When you are in an international forum like the UN, you not only look at a problem from your view point, but also from an international eye, which is very important. The other side of the story should be considered as important as yours.*

The US government has often defended its policy on drone strikes within Pakistani territory with even President Barack Obama providing justifications. The argument is that they neutralise threats that the Pakistani security apparatus is unable to target with similar precision. Indeed, notwithstanding the controversy that has accumulated over this tactic of warfare, there is sufficient evidence to suggest that it is a relatively efficient method of achieving the desired results and the collateral damage may be lower than is popularly believed. Even so, the White House's counterterrorism adviser John Brennan's defence of drone strikes as legal and ethical must raise eyebrows. At a two-day seminar, held over

## Soulless

### Utkarsh Srivastava



in Washington, Mr. Brennan countered peace activists' contention that the strikes were "illegal and unethical" and said that "there's nothing in international law that bans the use of remotely piloted aircraft." While the reference to Pakistan in Mr. Brennan's comments was indirect, the country saw a

drone strike in North Waziristan in which three suspected militants were killed. A day later, the government issued a statement repeating that it holds such incursions as violations of its territorial integrity and sovereignty. While initially there may have been some consensus and coordination between US and Pakistani authorities over the drone strikes, Pakistan has now clearly withdrawn any support it might once have offered. In the absence of such cooperation, the US is setting a dangerous precedent with its unilateral policy of hot pursuit that could be taken further by any country at any time.

### Futuristic Security Council

J. Paul Getty, the Anglo-American industrialist and founder of the Getty Oil Company nonchalantly ruminated, "Formula for success: rise early, work hard, strike oil." A vehement antonym prevails within the predominant world order where striking oil has been a notion for spelling disaster. From Sudan to Argentina, Iran to China the discovery of oil has ferried bloodshed.

In modern history, roots of the conflict for oil can be traced back to 1923 when the clout of oil industrialists was of such flagrancy that future Prime Minister Winston Churchill was employed as a paid consultant to the Burmah Oil Company. Churchill was to lobby for the Anglo-Persian Oil Company to have exclusive rights to Persian (now Iranian) oil resources. Churchill nationalising the Anglo-Persian Oil Company

## Oil instigating turbulence in the prevailing world order

*The quest for fossil fuels has lead nations to discard all diplomacy and express their innate voracities; the history of this energy infatuation and its implications are reflected here.*

**Twesh Mishra**



to British Petroleum in 1954 and

revelation of CIA and SIS involvement in the Iranian coup d'état of August 1953 further obfuscated relations of the West with the Middle Eastern oil rich nations.

As of 2010, 72.631 thousand barrels of crude oil were being produced per day whereas 86.952 thousand barrels of refined petroleum products were being consumed per day. The numbers and deficit would assuredly magnify exponentially by 2016, prophesying grave anomalies for a fossil fuel exhaustive industrial, military and civilian world.

Intriguingly, the curtailed Libyan output has reduced the OPEC crude by 50 kb/d in April, 2012 alone. If turmoil in one nation can alter the production with such magnitude, the effects of an impending global commotion in a heavily militarised world can only be imagined.

*'Interference, does not necessarily mean breach of sovereignty or any international law'*

**Press (Twesh): For an agenda as diverse as 'Blood and Oil', what are the aspects that delegates are supposed to focus on?**

Aruj: The most important thing is to safeguard international peace and security, without sacrificing on the core foreign policy of the nation, so, knowledge on foreign policy is a must. Given the agenda 'Blood and oil' a lot of 'threats' to

**Aruj Arora, Chairperson, Futuristic Security Council, shares his expectations and views.**

**Twesh Mishra**

world peace and security might arise due to oil, or involving oil producing nations, which can further cause a lot of problems all around the world, thus knowledge of supply and demand cycle of oil. Also a basic knowledge on resource sharing in arctic would help.

**Where does the sovereignty of an oil rich nation stand when world powers interfere in their internal matters?**

We, as the part of UN, equally respect the sovereignty of each and every member nation, and if certain country uses its power and/or influence in the internal matters of another country, and breaching the sovereignty of that country that too for personal gains is a condemnable act. However, we must remember that interference, does not necessarily mean breach of sovereignty or any international law, and may have a definite political motive behind, which cannot be questioned upon. Another should be kept in mind, is the result behind the actions of a particular 'big' country.

## DISEC

*'The aim of the committee should be to devise models to curb global leakage of CBW information'*

**Press (Amlan):** Starting with a basic question, after the 1995 Japan attack and recent reports of HAMAS and Al Qaeda having access to some serious biological weapons, what do you think of the 1972 Biological Weapons Convention Treaty and how relevant would this convention turn out to be with respect to the future of the world security?

**Prerna:** *The first step to prevent proliferation of biological weapons by the terrorist groups is to eliminate their stockpiling and use by state governments. In that sense,*

**Chairperson, DISEC, Prerna Banga** talks about her expectation from the committee.

**Amlan J. Das**



*1972 Biological Weapons Convention becomes quite relevant. When states don't have them, at least the risk of theft will be over.*

**What is your particular expectation from the delegates, particularly from the delegate of the USA, as during operations in Afghanistan, coalition forces**

**found trace amounts of ricin and anthrax at five or six sites, as well as evidence of an interest in plague, cyanide, and botulinum toxin?**

*I would expect the delegate of USA to take a strong stance against what happened and lead the world towards the C/B weapons free zone.*

**What stand you expect from the delegates on the fact that there has been an increase in the global availability of CBW information? And what decision do you particularly expect from the countries regarding combat of bioterrorism.**

*Easy access to information is the best possible way to manufacture and use these weapons (by the terrorist groups). The aim of the committee should be to devise models to curb the same.*

The world has changed drastically. Technological developments have accelerated the growth of all the nations but the same are now being employed for mass destruction. With terrorism on the rise, weapons can now kill or eliminate large numbers of people in a short time. Many International treaties have imposed restraints on the use of these weapons and their development, inspite of this; there are countries still seeking possession of the same.

Chemical weapons have a longer history. In World War I, for example, mustard gas was used, a blistering agent that can be lethal or cause chronic lung problems. Chemical reactants cause chronic illnesses and lead to depletion of

## Science- Angelic Annihilator

**Ridhi Singh**



nature. They consist of living micro organisms like viruses, bacteria and fungi that can cause disease and death. The others are toxins produced by biological organisms. This type of warfare methods can be easily developed by the nations, despite their cost.

Regardless of the catastrophic results, there has been a constant rise in their proliferation. The potential for developing an armoury of chemical and biological weapons has grown considerably in recent years, not only in terms of the number of agents but in their toxicity and in the diversity of their effects.

After World Wars I and II, the impact had become visible of the use of combat gases and nuclear bombs respectively, treaties took away the rights of various organisations to export or sell such harmful, life threatening technology to the terrorist groups. The government ought to take up strict actions against terrorism and destroy its very roots.

## Organising Committee

The logo for the FNU Foundation, featuring the letters 'FNU' in a large, stylized, black, brush-stroke font, with the word 'FOUNDATION' in a smaller, black, sans-serif font directly below it.The logo for SCC ONLINE. It features the letters "SCC" in a large, bold, black serif font, with a registered trademark symbol (®) to the upper right. Below "SCC" is the word "ONLINE" in a white, bold, sans-serif font, set against a solid orange rectangular background. To the right of the orange bar is a small, stylized graphic element consisting of three horizontal lines of increasing length, resembling a flag or a stylized 'E'.

www.scconline.com

