



## SVKM's NMIMS Shirpur Campus

Narsee Monjee Model United Nations

(NMMUN'24)

**Date: 6<sup>th</sup> & 7<sup>th</sup> January, 2024  
P.M.**

**Time: 9:00 A.M.- 6:00**

**Venue: SVKM's NMIMS Shirpur Campus**

Narsee Monjee Model United Nations held annually at SVKM's NMIMS Shirpur Campus, serves as a simulation of the United Nations Conference. Designed to foster a comprehensive understanding of debate, public speaking, and current affairs, the conference offers a platform for engaging in global debates.

The Narsee Monjee Model United Nations hosted its 15<sup>th</sup> illustrious edition in 2024. The NMMUN's opening session was organized on 6<sup>th</sup> January, 2024. The inaugural ceremony started with the worship of Goddess Saraswati by our respected Associated Dean Dr. Venkatadri M., Dr. Rakesh Chaudhary, Ms. Preeti Sanghavi, Prof. RadhaKrishna Rambola, Dr. Upendra Verma. Later on Ms. Gunamrutha Kode, the Director Deputy General for NMMUN'24 welcomed dignities and delegates, expressing gratitude for being a part of this edition. She then called upon Muskan Chopra, Director General who then presented memento to Dhruv Thakker, the Secretary General.

Muskan Chopra, Director General, NMMUN'24, provided an overview of the accomplishments of the Narsee Monjee Model United Nations. She highlighted commendations received from notable figures such as Mr. Antonio Guterres, Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Siddarth Luthra, Former Additional Solicitor General of India and Mr. Hardeep S. Puri, Minister of Housing and Urban Affairs of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Mr. Jitendra Kumar, Director (HR) Ministry of Defence (MoD).

Next, Mr. Dhruv Thakker, Secretary-General of NMMUN'24, addressed the audience, emphasizing on the importance of the outcomes of the discussions in NMMUN'24, into tangible actions within the society.

The event advanced with Dr. Venkatadri, the Associate Dean of NMIMS Shirpur campus, delivering an address. Emphasizing the pursuit of wisdom beyond academic endeavors, he urged against categorizing individuals in ways that could hinder their thinking. Dr. Venkatadri encouraged participants to seek common ground in discussions, emphasizing the importance of listening for the sake of understanding rather than merely responding.

At the end of opening ceremony, the Secretary-General declared the conference open for the year 2024.





## COUNCIL SESSION DETAILS

### 1.AIPPM

#### **Topic: Discussing reformation of Criminal Laws in India**

In the vibrant setting of the AIPPM committee at the Model United Nations (MUN), Political luminaries like Amit Shah, Rahul Gandhi, and others transformed the committee into a lively political arena. Amit Shah expressed pride in India's economic progress under the BJP's leadership, while Rahul Gandhi criticized the party's laws, suggesting an increase in activist sentence and accusing the BJP of unclear legislation. Shivraj Singh Chauhan's forceful stance on crimes against women in Madhya Pradesh set a serious tone, followed by Sharad Pawar's provocative comments on India's trajectory. The BJP introduced the agenda of "Recognition of mob lynching as a criminal offence," sparking a spirited discussion. Rahul Gandhi compared the BJP to Hitler, emphasizing the need for legal reforms and citing instances of internet shutdowns and rising rape cases.

The debate unfolded with Sharad Kumar criticizing selective raids on opposition houses, and Narendra Modi raising concerns about treating political leaders differently. The session featured accusations, counterarguments, and discussions on mob lynching, often disregarding other points raised by the opposition. The Congress was perceived as adopting a contradictory stance, advocating action on mob lynching and rape cases but opposing legislative efforts by the BJP.

Chandrababu Naidu cited examples of inaction against mob lynching during elections, while Ghulam Nabi Azad emphasized the opposition's focus on mob lynching over punishment for rape cases. Amit Shah accused Sharad Pawar of exploiting rape cases to hinder law passage, and Yogi Adityanath defended the BJP's record on gang rape cases during Congress rule. Rajnath Singh highlighted potential misinformation surrounding mob lynching, advocating for laws to address it. Mamata Banerjee suggested bringing laws if there were concerns. Rahul Gandhi questioned the BJP's response to the Bodh Gaya incident, and Narendra Modi clarified the admissibility of documents in parliament.

In conclusion, the AIPPM committee session encapsulated the challenges of legislating on sensitive issues, showcasing the dynamism of Indian political discourse. The Model United Nations once again provided a stage for collaborative and diplomatic discourse, leaving an indelible mark on the committee's collective memory.

## **2. SOCHUM**

### **Topic: Advancing Global LGBTQIA+ Inclusion And Advancement Initiatives**

The (SOCHUM) session commenced with the United States initiating an unmoderated session, setting the stage for diplomatic exchanges. A significant discourse unfolded as France raised a motion addressing education initiatives for LGBTQ+ individuals, sparking a subtle discussion on inclusivity and LGBTQ+ rights in educational frameworks.

Nations like the Netherlands, Portugal, Belgium, Germany, Canada, and Greece took proactive stances on LGBTQ+ inclusion in education. The Netherlands emphasized anti-bullying programs and recognition of same-sex marriage. Portugal advocated for non-discriminative policies, while Belgium called for integrating LGBTQ+ topics into the national curriculum. Germany highlighted awareness campaigns, policy advocacy, and programs. Canada addressed concerns about accessibility in restrooms and changing rooms, while Greece stressed the importance of teacher training programs for fostering understanding and equal respect. In contrast, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Iran, and Nigeria presented opposing viewpoints rooted in

cultural and biological perspectives. Saudi Arabia vehemently opposed the motion, asserting gender identification as a Western concept, emphasizing their cultural heritage. Turkey and Iran echoed these sentiments, emphasizing the preservation of cultural identity. Nigeria, taking a neutral stance, opposed based on biological distinctions, arguing that existing biological differences negate the need for further distinctions in education based on gender.

In conclusion, the SOCHUM committee's session showcased a spectrum of perspectives on education initiatives for LGBTQ+ inclusion. Progressive approaches from some nations reflected a commitment to fostering inclusive educational environments. However, opposition from countries rooted in cultural and biological perspectives underscored the complex challenges in achieving a global consensus on LGBTQ+ issues. The committee recognized the diversity of views, emphasizing the importance of ongoing dialogue to bridge cultural gaps and uphold universal human rights principles. The session concluded with a recognition of the need for continued discussions in subsequent sessions to foster understanding and progress in LGBTQ+ inclusion within educational settings globally.

### **3. UNHCR**

#### **Topic: The Crisis Of Refugees**

The United Nations Human Rights Council engaged in a heated session addressing the Rohingya refugee crisis, with blame directed at the Burmese government for displacing over 700,000 people. The Pakistani representative accused Myanmar of religious-based genocide, a charge vehemently denied by the Myanmar government, which labeled the refugees as extremists seeking to destabilize the nation. Iran, Saudi Arabia, and Pakistan, representing Islamic nations, raised the issue of Islamophobia, urging immediate measures to address the phenomenon. They highlighted the plight of refugees, forced to traverse thousands of kilometers on foot, facing humiliation at borders and often succumbing to starvation or thirst. These nations criticized major powers like the United States and China for attracting people for cheap labor and treating them as second-class humans. They emphasized that refugees, whether seeking asylum or employment, deserve fundamental rights, and it is the responsibility of first-world countries to provide for them.

The Bangladeshi representative spoke on the Rohingya crisis, stating that, "Refugees are not terrorists but the first victims of terrorism, forced to leave their homes in dire circumstances." The Syrian representative emphasized the strength and bravery of refugees, urging global collaboration to create a better world for everyone, regardless of their origin. The message underscored the importance of understanding the challenges refugees face during international

conflicts and the need for collective efforts to support and stand by them, fostering a world where people can rebuild their lives with dignity.

#### **4. SUMMIT OF FUTURE:**

##### **Topic: The Dawn Of Artificial Intelligence**

Artificial intelligence is to the mind what wheels are to the feet. Several new age influential minds settled together to discuss the advancement of futuristic moral technology. The threat of artificial intelligence was heavily discussed in the summit with each country having its own varied views. “What we can do now in a minute took us a day back in the decade.” This new age boon needs to be kept in constant check.

A grave issue related to artificial intelligence was deep fakes. Deep Fakes are like swapping faces or voices in a video to create a fake but very convincing version of what actually happened. It has challenged the right to privacy along with putting the reputation of many high valued individuals at stake. Counteractive measures need to be taken in this regard with strong international laws encompassing all dimensions of the crime, including sociologically and financially. Another issue with paramount importance was unemployment due to Artificial Intelligence. Amidst the large scale layoffs, the job market is worried about the future of jobs and its effects on industries. A similar problem was discussed during the boom of computers in the 1990s. However, the advent of computers led to an increase in jobs and roles opposite to what was expected. Therefore, industrialists and billionaires, like Elon Musk and Mark Zuckerberg have termed the worries about AI and Automation in relation to layoffs as mere speculations. AI is expected to create much more jobs than it is in contrast, going to snatch. The battlefield of the future is cyberspace, and its soldiers are hackers. The increase in cyber crimes and the convergence of the fields, Cybersecurity and Artificial Intelligence can be a headache in the future. Hence, Strong steps need to be taken well in advance. More than 10 billion dollars were lost due to cyber extortions in 2022 alone. The gravity of the threat was well received by the assembled delegates with resolution of new rules with respect to cybersecurity. However, the positives of AI cannot be undervalued. It is expected to add another 30 billion dollars to the economy of India alone. It has also increased efficiency of the employment sector by bounds and leaps.

In an age where information is currency, Artificial intelligence becomes invaluable. Indeed, we stand at the dawn of a new era, where the trajectory we choose can either lead to our downfall or usher in unprecedented progress. The decisions and laws made now will have permanent marks on the pages of history.



## 5. UNSC:

### **Topic: Discussing threats to international peace and security in the Israel-Palestine region**

The recent armed conflict between Israel and HAMAS unfolded at the United Nations Security Council, turning it into a battlefield of words. The council appeared polarized, with the Russian Federation, China, and Iran accusing Israel of mass murder and Crimes against Humanity. Israel denied the charges, labeling them as baseless allegations. The bombing of Al-Shifa Hospital in Gaza, resulting in over 450 casualties, took center stage. Israel accused HAMAS of using civilians as human shields and presented evidence of a tunnel network beneath the hospital. They defended their military actions as countermeasures to protect innocent Israelis from attacks.

The Palestinian representatives appealed for international intervention, emphasizing the plight of civilians, especially mothers and children in bomb shelters. They proposed a two-nation solution akin to India and Pakistan for peaceful coexistence. Israel refrained from responding to the accusations, rejecting negotiations with a terror outfit. India and Japan urged both sides to seek a bilateral solution through the UNSC. Israel refused to negotiate with HAMAS, while the Palestinian side referenced Kashmir, drawing condemnation from India. The conflict's tragic impact on civilians underscores the urgent need for a permanent resolution.

In essence, the UNSC session showcased a deep divide between Israel and HAMAS, with accusations, counter-accusations, and a call for international intervention. The civilian toll underscores the urgency for governments to find common ground and end the longstanding conflict.





## **PATRONS:**

Your commitment to our cause has had a lasting impact on our journey, and we are incredibly grateful that you were one of our sponsors. Not only did you have a keen interest in the NMMUN, but you also inspired everyone. Every conversation we had with you revealed your true support for our cause, which struck a chord with those of us attending the event. Knowing that you are a supporter of our cause is really encouraging. Your guidance was crucial in determining the NMMUN's success, and your support served as an inspiration of hope for us.

