



# Communiqué

## OUTER SPACE: AN ASSET

Given the very intense and penetrating nature of the General Assembly, the executive board decided to begin the session with the role call along with an introduction of delegates and an informal session addressing any concerns with rules of procedures delegates may have. However, the assembly soon transitioned into a formal debate with the delegate of France establishing the agenda of Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space. The topic was established as an agenda. The delegate of Israel started the debate by talking about how it is being surrounded by hostile neighbours and chaotic politics.

Most delegates in their General Speaker's List explicated their national stance on the situation that may arise due to the arms used in outer space. It encapsulated that the weaponization of space will destroy strategic balance and stability, undermine international and national security and disrupt existing arms control instruments, in particular those related to nuclear weapons and missiles. Space weaponization would seriously disrupt the arms control and disarmament process.

We are all tired of being stuck on this cosmical speck with its monotonous ocean, leaden sky, and single moon that is half useless. Its possibilities are exhausted, and just as Greece became too small for the civilization of the Greeks, so it seems to me that the future glory of the human race lies in the exploration of at least the solar system!

— *John Jacob Astor*

Militarization of outer space is going on since the earliest communication satellites were launched. Today, militaries all over the world rely on satellites for command and control, communication, monitoring, early warning, and navigation with the Global Positioning System.

Weaponisation of outer space is generally understood to refer to the placement in orbit of space-based devices that have a destructive capacity. The weaponization of space destroys strategic balance and stability, undermines international and national security, and disrupts existing arms control instruments, in particular those which are related to nuclear weapons and missiles. These effects will inevitably lead to a new arms race. Space weaponization would seriously disrupt the arms control and disarmament process.

There are many reasons to be concerned about the development of space weapon technology, including the increased conventional military dominance by the US, the vast waste of resources that accompanies any arms buildup, whether it's a race or an asymmetrical surge, and the physical results of fighting in outer space—especially space debris, which can destroy civil and commercial space infrastructure such as satellites of great use. The use of any weapon in outer space would yield in a war that would ultimately hinder any further space research which in itself is a painful dilemma considering the human race's outreach into the unknown. Also, Nuclear Attack or henceforth test on lunar or Martian Surfaces shall disintegrate earth itself and furthermore cause eradication of human species due to disruptive magnetic fields.

Being a peace loving soul, I generously vote for the resolution preventing the Arms Race in Outer Space. This World is an awe stunning place to live and Outer Space adds a bit more to it.



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## Cold War: The Starting For Arms Race?

*-Mikky Jha*

After the Cold War, the atmosphere of the global politics changed. With cutting national defense budget, countries started relying on private military companies, which resulted in the dramatic growth of PMCs in both size and numbers. The phenomena lead to lots of strives and problems, such as people rights, legality and responsibility.

During the Cold War, the then two great superpowers – the Soviet Union and the United State of America spent large propotions of their GDP on the research and development in the field of space militarization, known as Space Race. As a result, both countries deployed numerous satellites and moreover, antisatellites weapons were developed to destroy rivals' satellites. Various types of weapons were introduced during Cold War and simultaneously, unpredictable dangers gradually emerged and tensions between states raised higher. The fierce space weapon competition between potential rivals would likely lead to a space war, which includes space to space and earth to space weapons.

As humankind boosts its reliance to satellites, the overall destruction caused by space war is compelling. When the United States and the Soviet Union conceived each other as rivals, in or-der to maintain a balance of terror, they contin ued to create more powerful weapons than the other. However, with an increasing number of both strong arms, the developing armaments have gradually exhausted. Prevention of an arms race in outer space has become an actual and urgent thing for the international community.

Though, we approximately have three solutions that can prevent an arms race in space. First, the key is a powerful international pact to prohibit all weapons in space the basic international law on space, the Outer Space Treaty. Among its principles, it bars states party to the treaty from placing Nuclear weapons or any other weapons of mass destruction in orbit of Earth, in-stalling them on the Moon or any other celestial body, or to otherwise station them in outer space. Second, the antiballistic missile treaty limited nation to launch sites. This will break regional and global stability, bringing totally new arms race and threatening international peace.

## Women- A Thing or Human?

*Reema Agarwal*

The SOCHUM is commonly referred to as the “Third Committee”  
The SOCHUM Committee of the JECRC MUN, 2017 discussed the agenda of ‘Protection of Women Rights in violent conflict zones.’ The committee witnessed fair participation of 60 dele-gates wherein a no. of motions like ‘condition of women in conflict zones’, ‘the regions where women face problems’ and ‘ways in which women conditions can be improved.’ The Delegate of Portland began with “We make her paint her face and dance, if she don’t, we say she don’t loves, If she’s real, we say she’s trying to be a man, by putting her down, we pretend she’s above us.” This quote aptly summarizes the hypocrisy and male dominance women face worldwide. From times immemorial, women has been considered the weaker sex of the society and been subjected to patriarchy or as they call it ‘Men above all.’ Women face a no. Of violence- Gender based violence, rape (marital or otherwise), Murder and assault, dowry related violence, for marriage, female genital mutilation, Human trafficking, cross-border prostitution, bride kidnappings and war crimes including rape as a weapon of war. Globally, the most common form of violence experienced by women is physical violence inflicted by an intimate partner.

One in three women have been abused or subjected to gender based violence in their lives. Up to 70% of women experience physical or sexual violence from men in their lifetime. In the war torn areas, the women are set as easy targets to bring humiliation or shame to their native countries. They are raped in huge numbers and killed or brought in as slaves and tortured. Conflict Zones take the most tolls on their own women as they are the ones who suffer the most being looked upon as a thing or piece of furniture to be used as men please. When men go out and fight their wars, the women have to out and earn bread for their families, and when men return, they are stripped off of any such wishes and desires as ‘The Man of the house has returned.’ Women are the epitome of love, beauty and passion. They have the power to give birth which is the essence of our livelihood. It won’t be long before they will be gone and men will be left with nothing but regret.

A no. Of counselling institutions should be set up for the women who have suffered violence-physical, mental or emotional to bring them out of their darkness and sorrows and help them live the rest of their lives happily. Without women, we will cease to exist; it’s time we realize that.



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## Hide And Seek

*Kanika Shokeen*

National Security Council is a crisis committee, and thus “top-secret” discussions took place here despite the fact that a lot of statements have been leaked out. The agenda for the committee today was National Security Structure with emphasis on espionage. Our beloved prime minister chaired the committee for the day. No concrete crisis was introduced before mid-day, till when statements were being made in regards with security breach, little emphasis on espionage (poor guy feels left out now!!). In regards to the crisis, information was provided by an anonymous source (it wasn't easy). It was stated that RAW, the research and analysis wing of India, reported a cyber breach that had taken place. Soon after investigation, a man had also been arrested from Kupwara region of Kashmir who was subjected to ruthless third degree (ouch!) by the Jammu and Kashmir police in order to be interrogated. He then revealed that he sheltered 4 people who were suspected to be JEM terrorists on a recue.

Violent protests have erupted in various parts of the valley owing to the arrest and torture of the local sheltering these people whose name was also revealed, as Dr. Maqsood Qureshi. The committee still has a long way to go in order to restore peace and security. Further investigation has to happen to find the real culprit behind the hack. RAW must identify this person and to do so they have affirmative support of Ministry of Defence, along with DIA working under it. The danger hasn't been completely dissolved, but until more updates are “received” no real conclusion can be made or given .

## The replacement to the Defense Minister

*-Kanika Shokeen*

In the year 2016, India as a country faced a lot of hardship and one of the big reasons to blame was demonetization. This resulted with Manohar Parrikar all set to be sworn as Goa Chief Minister, Union Finance Minister Arun Jaitley also all set to get additional charge of defence. Earlier in the day, President Pranab Mukherjee had accepted his resignation as well. This sudden change in the part of the defence minister took place due to many reasons. A basic analysis is also given below. An important point to note was that Parrikar had ‘silently’ more than doubled the compensation for widows and families of soldiers dying while fighting for the country.

The family of martyrs was finally revised after a gap of 18 years. No matter what is said of the issue here though, it was good when he became the CM of Goa, as he has had 3 terms as the CM of Goa in 2000,2002,2012, and was a member of the Legislative Assembly in Goa from 1994–2014, when he became the Defence Minister. He is thus quite experienced and was perfect to lead Goa as the CM. Arun Jaitley, on the other hand, is a very experienced leader of the BJP, and had experience of being the Defence Minister. If not Manohar Parrikar would have become the CM of Goa, Congress would form the coalition and get themajority to select their CM. BJP, who has won many elections in India, thus would not want to lose Goa.

Manohar Parrikar to become the CM of Goa. As, for Manohar Parrikar, he was reluctant to leave Goa in 2014 when BJP formed the Central Government and also won both the Lok Sabha seats in Goa, but Shri. Narendra Modi persuaded him to be the Defence Minister, and he was there for his party. Now, the party gave him the chance to become the Goa CM again. In the end, I would say both were equally eligible to play the part of a Defence minister, though only time can tell if one person playing the role of the Finance minister as well shall play as an asset to the Cabinet or perhaps even a liability.



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## A Different Version

*-Antima Garg*

The vehemence of the debate between India and Pakistan could be anticipated but the strong fervour of the enthusiastic delegates took it to next level. The convention began with the opening state-ments of Agents of India and Agents of Pakistan. Agent of India put allegation Pakistan claiming Pakistan illegally occupying Indian territory in Kashmir and using terrorism against its own people. Ultimately the attack of Pakistan on Kashmir was the instrument of accession. They said Pakistan violated the resolution 46 of UNSC. While the agents of Pakistan expressed a need to settle the internationally recognised dispute of J&k by ICJ. They wanted to have jurisdiction but the Agent of India said under article 36 of ICJ court can exercise jurisdiction only with the consent of respondent party .they also put the issue of UN charter purposes. They put forward the Shimla agreement that the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan are resolved that the two countries have to settle their differences by peaceful means through bilateral negotiations or by any other peaceful means mutually agreed upon between them. Agent of India says that the Pakistan claims on J&k is unjustified. Then the agents of Pakistan accused that the UN support terrorists and also put forward the Self-determination point embodied in Article I of the Charter of the United Nations which states all people have the right to self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development. Every judge put their contemplation and their opinions. They criticised both the parties. Both countries violated the ceasefire agreement. Pakistan infuriated the simla and Kashmir. They put forward the issues that were worth coming in light. There was a great discussion about Martial island case and instrument of accession and violation of international peace and human rights The next session was even more energetic. This time more strong points were made from both the sides. The Pakistan said that the instrument of accession was not the militants of Pakistan but the Poonch riots and they also mentioned suppression of Muslims by Maharaja Hari Singh. They also talked about AFSPA and human rights violation and legality of same was challenged. The agents of India came with some more prominent issues like Geneva convention and Captain Saurabh Kalia. The agent of Pakistan blamed India for giving overpower to its army. The council also submitted India violating the human rights of Kashmir. Agents of India questioned Pakistan state for sponsoring terrorism and they made allegations of rapes and killing of people. After a long summit of claims and accuses finally the judges made their closing statements.

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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## ***weaponization, and the prevention of an arms race***

*-Mansi Muchhala*

The prevention of an arms race in outer space (PAROS) is a critical issue on the UN disarmament and arms control agenda. One of the dangers in outer space is that almost anything can be used as a weapon. It does not take more than a tiny rock (or a random piece of space debris) to destroy important satellites or other devices. Space has been militarized since the earliest communication satellites were launched. Today, militaries all over the world rely on satellites for command and control, communication, monitoring, early warning, and navigation with the Global Positioning System. Space weaponization is generally understood to refer to the placement in orbit of space-based devices that have a destructive capacity.

Many experts argue that ground-based systems designed or used to attack space-based assets also constitute space weapons, though are not technically part of the “weaponization of outer space” since they are not placed in orbit.

The overwhelming majority of UN member states are concerned that the weaponization of outer space will lead to an arms race and insist that a multilateral treaty is the only way to prevent such an arms race, emphasizing that this treaty would not limit space access, but would prevent such limitations. In 2006, Russia argued that if all states observe a prohibition on space weaponization, there will be no arms race. Russia and China also support establishing an obligation of no use or threat of use of force against space objects and have submitted a draft treaty to the UN on preventing the placement of weapons in outer space. The Chinese and Russian governments submitted a joint treaty to the Geneva Conference on Disarmament on June 10 calling for a total ban on outer-space weapons. The treaty is an updated version of an earlier 2008 draft presented by the two countries, and is aimed at preventing an arms race in space.

However, the US government refuses to support it. Amidst concerns the weaponisation of outer space will prove disastrous. Although the Outer Space Treaty of 1967 is already in effect, which prohibits the placement of nuclear weapons or weapons of mass destruction in orbit, this treaty does not ban the placement of conventional weapons in outer space. This has led to the current concerns of an outer-space arms race as nations secretly build up space-capable weapons systems.

The dangers posed by an arms race in space are grave enough, but there are even more reasons to be concerned.



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## Change Is the Need of Time

*-Reema Agarwal*

Day 2 at the SOCHUM Committee witnessed a further discussion on the agenda "Protection of Women rights in Conflict Zones." The motions raised consisted of detailed solutions or remedies for the problems faced and the conditions of women deliberated the previous day. The delegates came up with a number of ideas and clauses- the first and most important aspect being Education. Education is the most crucial part of someone's existence; it provides us with the intangible asset called knowledge and provides us with the wisdom and meaning of life. By providing adequate education to the citizens of a country, making them aware of the issues surrounding them, a no. of crimes or scenes of violence can be curtailed.

Women can learn how to stand for themselves and know where to draw the line when something emerges to threaten their existence. Men on the other hand, can help reduce the no. of crimes committed by their counterparts on women. Apart from education, organizing campaigns for peace building throughout the world can help unite the countries, bring them together as one and develop a feeling of love and belonging can further aid in curtailing the crimes against women in war torn areas. Shelter Homes and schools can be setup along with counseling institutions to help the displaced refugees to overcome their grief and sorrow and help in protecting the women from falling prey to criminal activities. Employment should be given to these refugees so that they are able to earn bread for their families in this unrest. More Women should be represented at the UN Council or political parties, people look up to, to promote equality of women in society and reducing the effects of a male dominant society. As it is rightly said, 'change begins from home', so changes are needed to leave a better impact on the world.



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An insight into the agenda "protection of women rights in

## the conflict zones" through the eyes of delegate of Venezuela

-Reema Agarwal

*Reema:* What is a conflict zone?

*Delegate:* "Any country or region which is prone to wars or is planning to attack other countries and do not contribute in the United Nations is considered a conflict zone. Countries facing political unrest, natural disasters or governmental conflict are known as conflict zones. For example, Pakistan is a diplomat which participates in UN, but is considered as one of the major conflict causing countries."

*Reema:* What are the problems faced by the Women of conflict zones?

*Delegate:* "There are three major categories according to which women are subjected to violence-physical, mental and emotional.

-Traditional Shrines, take the example of Ghana wherein the virgin girls are sent to the priests as gifts in the holy shrines to serve a purpose which further leads to them forced into trafficking.

-Bride kidnapping, bride murder, honour killing and forced marriages are the second most committed crimes against women.

-The third that is Human Sex Trafficking is one of the major and most common forms of assault women are subjected to. It is considered as the third largest crime industry in the world.

*Reema:* what are the regions affected by conflict?

*Delegate:* I agree to the Middle Eastern countries being the affected regions but don't believe it ends there. Russia is- one of the most powerful countries, but causes wars to other countries. Latin America is a highly prone area for wars and conflicts for example- Columbia

*Reema:* What can be done to protect the women and their rights in such situations?

*Delegate:* The clause for creating administrative blocks for checks and balances which would help Rule out the laws and bring about amendments in case of any Misfortune or mishappenning within the government or the traditional methods.

Apart from that, the general education of the public, enlightening them about their rights and promoting peace within the masses is one other way to hinder the violence and help protect women.



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## The Rights of Indigenous People

*-Mikky Jha*

The session on the day 2 started with the passing of the unmoderated caucus motion where the chair gave one of the most important issue that is presently considered as one of the major crisis in world history i.e., The Aleppo Crisis. The delegates discussed about the several children that are among the estimated 3000 civilians who have scrambled to get out of the last rebel-held enclave in eastern Aleppo. Women and the injured were also among the first batch of evacuees from the besieged city, with the process expected to continue for days. Hundreds of rebels are also believed to have left. The rebel forces are anti government groups mainly made up of the Free Syrian Army, Ansar al-Sharia, Jabhat Fateh al-Sham and Jabhat al-Din. Saudia Arabia, Tur-key and Qatar are supplying the rebels. The delegate of Russian Federation pointed the United States that it also provides supplies to which the delegate of The US reverted that in 2016, Russia began airstrikes on Aleppo that severed the rebels' last remaining road into the east. This allowed Assad's troops to essentially surround the rebel forces .Also surrounded were a further 250,000 people remaining inside east Aleppo. Soon after the motion for GSL passed where South Africa argued that the community based education and language programs need adequate funding and support from states.

The states can provide resources. Afghanistan claimed that according to International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights which recognise the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion should be given to indigenous people. Brazil's stand was against using ISIS as an excuse when 500 children have been severely affected and/or dies is despicable. The principles of Humanitarian Law need to be respected.





## Rights For All Because Victims Are None

*-Mikky Jha*

It is rightly said by Malcolm Fraser that, "Solutions will not be found while Indigenous people are treated as victims for whom someone else must find solutions".

So, who are indigenous people? Let's start from the very basic and imagine a picture of them in our minds? What do you imagine? People who are nomads and wandering places? Well, we need to contemplate on our idea of indigenous people. There does not seem to be one definitive definition of indigenous people, but generally indigenous people are those that have historically belonged to a particular region or country, before its colonization or transformation into a nation state, and may have different, often unique, cultural, linguistic, traditional, and other characteristics to those of the dominant culture of that region or state. Practicing unique traditions, they retain social, cultural, economic and political characteristics that are distinct from those of the dominant societies in which they live. After taking more than 20 years to draft and agree, the United Nations Human Rights Council finally adopted the U.N. Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People but the problem with the delegation's views are that they ignore historical reality. To say that "creating different classes of citizens" is objectionable does sound fair. However, in this case, different classes were created from the very beginning as indigenous people were cleared off their lands and either treated as second class citizens, or, not even considered to be citizens in the first place. Many of these laws then were often made by a society that never recognized or accepted that such people had rights, and so the law only applied to the new dominant society, not the original people. Nearly everywhere indigenous peoples are among the most vulnerable groups, often stigmatised as "primitive" or subject to other negative stereotypes. They often have much in common with other neglected segments of societies, i.e. lack of political representation and participation, economic marginalization and poverty, lack of access to social services and discrimination. Despite their cultural differences, the diverse indigenous people share common problems also related to protection of their rights. They strive for recognition of their identities, their ways of life and their right to traditional lands, territories and natural resources. Today, the indigenous people around the world have sought recognition of their identities, their ways of life and their right to traditional lands, territories and natural resources; yet throughout history, their rights have been violated. They arguably are still the most disadvantaged and vulnerable groups of people in the world. The world now recognizes that special measures are required to protect the rights of the world's indigenous peoples and several steps are being undertaken.



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## So, tell them.

*-Kanika Shokken*

Made on November 19, by Atul Bihari Vajpayee With principal secretary, Brajesh Mishra along side Working against cyber security, spies and more (Nobody was allowed inside the door) Emphasis on world wide espionage, RAW's work, from Ganga, Kaveri to perhaps even Narmada? National Security Structure prevailing in INdia Three tier system, (doubtful if it smells of Cynthias?) Menon, responsible for military-industrial base and the semiautomatic rifle and the naval shipyard in Bombay the one who helped in establishment of a cabinet anew but also caused the defence coordination to go askew. Today, hope this committee worked out plans better To dwindle pain in the red corridorSo, till next time that NSC passes out an update Till more security, more groundwork has been laid.



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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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