

FAIRGAZE

IN COLLABORATION WITH
GURU NANAK PUBLIC SCHOOL

presents



CONTENTS OF THE NEWSLETTER

The MUN committees and their agendas are as follows:

ECOSOC: United Nations Economic and Social Council	Building sustainable and resilient infrastructure to achieve the sustainable development goal
UNEA: United Nations Environment Assembly	Promoting the responsible disposal of electronic and hazardous waste.
UNHCR: United Nations High Commission for Refugees	Potential Solutions for the problem of the refugee crisis in Ukraine.
UNGA: United Nations General Assembly	Evolution of Surveillance Technology for Security Purposes.

United Nation Environment Assembly

~a report by Abhimanyu Thakur

The seminar of United Nation Environment Assembly was held at our school where about 193 countries participated from all over the world. The first country to raise issue environment protection was Sweden then India and after that Poland and then others. In this seminar India was well prepared and told us about the electronic waste or e-waste which is a cluster of unfit waste and is one of the most unfit waste for the society. So India decided to use this in the development of its I.T. sector after this India raised the issue of hazardous waste which is very harmful for the humans, animals and environment. The biggest disaster is single use plastic. It is very important to know the difference between plastic and single use plastic. Normal plastic can be reused and is not harmful to the environment whereas single use plastic, as the name suggest can't be reused and is non-biodegradable and is very harmful to the environment plastic bags, drinking straw and many more things are made up of single use plastic. These plastic bags are eaten by small birds and animals which result in choking also this do not get decomposed in soil hence result in decreasing its fertility also if we burn it then it produces a lot of poisonous gases which leads to air pollution. Therefore, India has decided to ban single use plastic bags, cups, straw to save the environment and is also going to ban every single use plastic by the end of year 2022. The presentation, presented by India was undoubtedly the best way to help the environment and soon after the seminar of UNEA concluded with new ideas to protect the environment for our future generations.

OPINION ARTICLE ON E-WASTE



Today let's talk about e-

waste. So, what exactly is e-waste is. E-waste is the electronic waste that comes from electronic gadgets and it creates a lot of pollution and damage to the environment and creates very big problems to the environment.

Countries like Japan, Russia, the USA, China, and France are working on the issue but the main problem is that there is a main method which is very flourished that is incineration. Incineration means to burn something, especially waste material. But incineration is creating a lot of environmental damage so because of this issue some countries have invented to dispose of electronic waste, like- landfilling, recycling etc.

But in the process of landfilling also in the place where you will fill the electrical disposal waste the electrical components make the land drought. and if we talk about recycling so we can only recycle 75 to 80 percent can only be recycled and we cannot use the remaining 20 percent is useless and harmful to our earth.

So according to a research Japan is having power to send things in space so my opinion is that we can send that 20 percent of waste in space because already humans have send 280tons of garbage space so why not electronical waste.

By-Harjot singh

GURU NANAK PUBLIC SCHOOL,DALHOUSIE

BUILDING SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE TO ACHIEVE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The world manufacturing growth was said to be declining even before the COVID 19 pandemic began in 2020. But it is astonishing to see that manufacturing value added per capita in Europe and Northern America reached an all-time high of \$5,000 in 2021 but sadly in the least developed countries it witnessed a dip of \$134. SDG 9 is based on three pillars: infrastructure, industry, and innovation. It is ironical to say that 21st century is ‘Digital Age’ as 16 percent of the global population still has no access to mobile broadband networks. I believe technological development in infrastructure is what gives rise to sustainable society. Technological advancement will build prosperous and stable societies by creating jobs.

As STI Forum Co - chair Macharia Kamau, Kenya noted ***“the fourth industrial revolution- the cyber revolution is upon us and we have no choice but to jump on board.”*** Similarly Target 9.1 of Sustainable Development Goal says, ***“Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure.”*** I believe we are already walking on the path of sustainable infrastructure as with the coming of electric cars, bikes, cycles etc. carbon dioxide emissions have declined by nearly one quarter. Artificial Intelligence helps the industry by making production more efficient and reliable. Even space technologies play a key role in smart mobility and infrastructure mapping and monitoring.

Apart from focusing on innovation and infrastructure, a serious challenge lies with infrastructure. Barely 30 percent of agricultural products went through industrial processing in developing countries as compared to 98 percent in high-income countries. However least developed countries have immense potential for industrialization in food and beverages, and textiles hence United Nations Industrial Development Organization can play an integral role in uplifting such countries by giving a definite shape to their industries. The United Nations believes that ***“Everyone can help to make sure that we meet the Global Goals.”*** Hence the collaboration with the NGOs and the public sector will promote sustainable growth. Realizing SDG 9 by 2030 will require overcoming resource constraints and strengthening developing countries.



BY: ALMAS (7th Class)

SCHOOL: GURU NANAK PUBLIC SCHOOL DALHOUSIE

Evolution of Surveillance Technology for Security purposes

Surveillance Technology means carefully watches of someone who is doing something wrong. So basically surveillance Technology is like CCTV cameras or any other modern devices used to check upon security.

Surveillance Technology means an electronic device or system that tends to collect audio, electronic, visual, location, biometric or simply information associated or capable of being associated with any individual or group.

Surveillance Technology is used to monitor an individual 's digital and physical action and communication. Common forms include data-gathering apps On smartphones and facial recognition software in smart security camera systems.

We are living in an age of dramatic technological progress. Progress has brought us many conveniences and advantages. These include or greatly improved imaging devices location - tracking technology. communication eavesdropping system, and new means of collecting ever-more granular data of all kinds about individuals and their activities.

By:Aashi singh

Guru nanak public school dalhousie



UNHCR- UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSION FOR REFUGEES

AGENDA- Potential solutions for the problem of the refugee crisis in Ukraine.



Interview:-

Question 1:- What will the Ukrainian government do for the students who left their studies in between? (Question to the delegate of Ukraine).

Answer 1:- The students that have left their studies in between some of them have returned to their place and they are not able to attend their school in their temporary residence and there are 100,000 s when students that have returned to their original schools and now the schools have been built underground that we are doing for the IDP's that we have. The refugees that have gone to other countries we currently can just hope that other countries are pleased to educate and keep our refugee children safe.

Question 2:- Is Ukraine helping other people to move to other countries?(Question to the delegate of Ukraine).

Answer 2:- Well, due to the war many of the bridges get destroyed and people got stuck where they were. Now, most of the people are traveling on foot but not all of them. The government of Ukraine is trying its best. Firstly, they are sending people to safe places and giving them an allowance and then they are moving to borders and they are moving to different countries.

Question 3:- What are the effects of the Russian-Ukraine war? (Question to the delegate of South Korea).

Answer 3:- The Russian-Ukraine war is having an outsized impact on the global supply chain, impeding the flow of goods, fuelling dramatic cost increases and product shortages, and creating catastrophic food shortages around the world.

Question 4:- What is your opinion related to the Russian-Ukraine war? (Question to the delegate of China).

Answer 4:- China has not condemned Russia's act because they do hold a key relationship with Russia and Ukraine. China has been providing aid to Ukraine whose cost is about 17000-19000 dollars and have been trying to bring up peace between them which would help them to resolve the issue further.

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