

DECEMBER 10, 2022



FAIRGAZE
UNLOCKING POTENTIAL

The Beaudry Buzz

The Samarth School FairGaze MUN



ABOUT THE SAMARTH SCHOOL

Built on 40 years of enduring legacy, The Samarth School, Main Wazirabad Road, East Delhi is one of the leading schools in the country. With a school motto called, “Learn to Lead”, our Vision Statement of the School is ‘Co- creating a stimulating learning environment where children blossom with happiness, curiosity, character and inspired leadership’ and we achieve the same with our mission of Nurturing confident, innovative, responsible and global citizens of tomorrow who carry a strong sense of ethics and character and learn to lead through effective and engaging classrooms to today. Each youngster is born with the ability to excel. It's a moving target that can be pursued by taking acts with integrity. It's merely a quest for happiness and the ability to make decisions before returning to the vastness of the universe. Excellence is something you do with yourself at Samarth School, Main Wazirabad Road, not something you do with the rest of the world. It is a process of self-transformation.

DIPLOMATIC UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

BY PRERNA KABDWAL

Nuclear waste is made of radioactive atoms generated after large atoms split. It refers to any radioactive waste substance that is produced from industrial processes, including nuclear power plants. Nuclear waste is also produced in medical facilities.

The delegates of different countries put forward their country's ideas about nuclear waste and the steps taken by their countries in dealing with nuclear waste.

The delegate of China stated that nuclear energy positively affected china and the world. Many countries are dependent on nuclear energy. Indeed the country like Russia, U.S, France are highly dependent on nuclear energy. China stated nuclear energy is the key to development . The USA has a long and healthy history with nuclear reactors. The UK only produces 5 billion tons of nuclear waste.

‘Nuclear power is one of the safest sources’ according to France and indeed it is one of the safest and the cleanest energy.

EVOLVING UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

BY PRERNA KABDWAL

It refers to the vast variety of steps we as a society take for reducing the effects of global warming, actions that reduce the negative impacts of climate change. All these actions require political will and cooperation between the public and government. Climate adaptation protects the place and people from becoming vulnerable in future.

The delegate of Belgium stated that climate change is the biggest threat faced by humanity which is indeed correct that is the reason various countries are making different policies for dealing with climate change. The delegate of India said that major concern of global warming is increased carbon emission, and extensive use of fossil fuels is also one reason. The delegate of Belgium stated that agriculture is a very crucial part of the Belgium economy and climate change is affecting the agriculture sector which in turn is effecting the economy of Belgium. The delegate of Uzbekistan told that the country initiated a Water Resource Management for 2021-2023. The few solutions that were discussed in the committee were conservation of wet land ,planting trees etc.Since 2011, under the UN Framework Convention on climate change various countries have even developed National Adaptation Plans.

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UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND SOCIAL ORGANISATION

BY VANSH TANDON

ECOSOC is charged with advancing international economic, social cultural. educational and health related matters as they concern the overall mandate of the United Nations. In this capacity, ecosoc ;

- Coordinates with the un

- partners with the rest of the world: and surface global issues with in its mandate to encourage the formation of agreements and coherent policies to tackle issues within the international, economic, social. Culture educational and health-related issues.

The work of ECOSOC involves so many issues it has many commissions to help it. Some are known as functional commissions. They meet regularly and report back to it on such issues as human rights, social development, the status of women, crime prevention, narcotic drugs, and science and technology

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UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSEMBLY

BY VANSH TANDON

The Assembly will consider other critical issues, including chemical waste and nitrogen management, nature-based solutions and biodiversity and the circular economy. A Leadership Dialogue will also be held with multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) on the theme ‘Strengthening Actions for Nature to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).’

As a reminder, the United Nations Environment Assembly was established in June 2012, as world leaders called for the strengthening and upgrading of UN Environment at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, also known as Rio+20. Replacing UNEP’s Governing Council, the now universal UN Environment Assembly embodies a new age in which the environment is at the center of the international community’s attention, alongside issues such as peace, poverty, health and security. Its creation was the result of decades of international efforts, initiated at the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm in 1972, to create a coherent system of international environmental governance.

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