



MONOLITHE DE VÉRITÉ

Trust-Transparency-Telic



Committees Inside

UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN

WORLD HEALTH
ORGANISATION

WORLD TRADE
ORGANISATION

ALL INDIA POLITICAL
PARTIES MEET

The Crypto Ciphered Generation

WRITTEN BY DEEP ANAND

We, at present, dwell in an era where love and hate co-exist in twin planes and by 'we' I mean the generation that is condemned for every action they execute and are condemned for the decisions clutched with the course of time, not theirs but the one's blaming. The issues and agendas recognized in this conference did not arise from the decisions made by the youth, yet we, as a group try to solve those and it appears as if we are to be censured. It's an artificial mirage fabricated by the "previous" generations to escape the aftermaths of some weakly miscalculated decisions and demands and to what I like to refer to as, 'The great escape'. The entire globe is ripped apart in two targets as a whole. I don't even need to mention the milieu of why the world is ripped, because, in every stance possible, the conflict of interest, internal hatred, ego separates them into two, and we are the wall preventing a war amongst them. A wall that everyone decorates, with graffiti, blood and spit. However, we still stand cause if we don't...

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UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

PREVIEW

GREEN: THE NEW BLACK?

INTERVIEW WITH THE DELEGATE OF FIJI

THE CROW LAMENT

CARICATURES

Green: The New Black?

WRITTEN BY VENIKA SHARMA

Dwelling as we do in these confrontational conditions, exaggerated hate towards the Abrahamic monotheistic religion emerges to be rooted in racism, actively targeting Islam practising population to be associated with terrorism. Bullying and peer-to-peer aggression, writing “punish a Muslim a day” letters to Islamic institutions, leaving graphitized pigs’ heads at mosque doors and basic stereotyping Muslims on a day-to-day basis requires engaging in extensive consultation among the delegates. Yet, in doing so, it falls short on two of its key objectives, i.e., identifying the particular forms of discrimination that Muslims face in society and subsequently providing a positive basis from which to address this discrimination.



It is difficult to catch a black cat in a dark room, especially when it is not there.

In current timelines, the Human rights conditions of the Islamic population appear to be in tatters and tears. Addressing this widespread Gordian knot, the delegates of the Human Rights Council assembled to impede the conflict and attract the necessary attention to the agenda at hand. During the course of the conference, various frames of reference were actively discussed and the symbolization of islamophobia was brought to the limelight of justice. Committee members made it their resolve to devise effective strategies for safeguarding the Islamic community. The delegate of Hungary stated islamophobia to be a function of structural discrimination. The representative of Iran concluded that “Muslims are stereotyped to threats. “ Furthermore, the delegation of Somalia’s conjectures maintained direct interpretations; for they claimed that, “there is no precedence of Islamophobia in Somalia”. However, Iran’s claim that “Social media exaggerates the reality “definitely caught the delegate’s attention. Soon the topic of terrorism took over the conference, wherein the delegate of the United States talked about Sharia Law and the renowned attack of 9/11. The committee proceedings came out to be a rather intriguing roller coaster ride that has now intertwined global scales and conflicts resulting from a trillion brainstormings in the mind of the delegates.

Interview with Delegate of Finland

BY VENIKA SHARMA

Q. Recently, OHCHR reported that the Finnish government has been actively refusing to deal with complaints about discrimination in employment on all prohibited grounds, what is your stance about it?

A. The Finnish government has been implementing certain policies, like the ones implemented in the year 1989 and then directly in the year 2002, during that period the country's situation has actually improved. As of now, new policies have been implemented in the year 2012 and revised in 2013.

Q. While Finland prohibited ethnic profiling in 2015, accounts of alleged practices of ethnic profiling continue to be reported. Moreover, ECRI noted that there is still no independent body entrusted with investigation of such cases. How does Finland plan to change the situation?

A. Finland has been actively working on forming new policies this year named as towards a Cohesive Society, focusing on 12 main aspects and I am sure that our new policy will help eradicate all these issues.

Q. What is the Finnish delegates' frame of reference on the role of social media on the spread of extremism?

A. Muslims are facing an extreme amount of extremism in the country and out of the 20 million Muslims in the country, 70000 belong to the age group of 13-18 years and are active participants on social media. I believe that the entertainment industry also plays a very vital role in framing the mindset of people because what we see is what we believe.

Q. The Finnish Minister of Employment, Mme Tuula, described the situation in the country as 'unfair to migrant workers' herself. Yet, no new plans or policies have been adopted by the government. Is it that the new government is failing to bring about new ideas for its citizens?

A. It is very difficult for a country to devise new policies as in a democracy everyone's opinion is needed and that makes the job very tedious, therefore Finland resorted to revising its old policies. In addition, the country believes that education is very important to eradicate all problems; therefore, the new policy primarily focuses on education.

Q. Don't you think that it has become a pattern for the Finnish government to recognize the problem, promise the people but at the end refrain from implementation?

A. Finland believes that Democracies cannot be perfect and it is consequently working towards implementation of the policies formed. For example, in the year 1980, nobody in Finland was recognized as an atheist but as of the year 2020, 28.9% of the population is Atheist.

The Crow Lament

Unobtrusive shackles run through my
frail feathers

I feel them tighten under my shadow
like gaze

Frivolous fury, unshed tears cloud my
vision

It's too dark here

Where is my share of sunlit days?

Oh lord, didn't you paint me black?

Didn't you tranquilize moonless nights?

Didn't you fabricate the skin I adorn?

Then why are my wings bleeding dry

When there's still time for my first

flight?

The soil is red from my ancestor's blood

The clouds rain my mother's grief

All these people feed on my friends'

fears

How do I lift their spirits?

How do I bring back their belief?

- VENIKA SHARMA

CARICATURES



MADE BY SOUMYA



MADE BY PUSHTY GOEL

UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

A wide-angle, low-angle shot of the United Nations General Assembly hall. The room is filled with rows of wooden desks and chairs, arranged in a semi-circle. At the far end, a large, circular emblem of the United Nations is mounted on a dark, textured wall. The lighting is dramatic, with a strong light source from the left, creating a bright glow on the wall behind the emblem and casting deep shadows on the seating area.

PREVIEW

PRIVACY! OR NOT SO MUCH?

INTERVIEW CORNER (NORWAY AND INDIA)

PRIVACY IN DIGITAL AGE

CARICATURES

Privacy! Or not so much?

WRITTEN BY VIDIT TYAGI

The committee began with a motion, raised by the Delegate of United Kingdom, to start GSL on the Agenda, "Right to Privacy in Digital Age." The Motion was easily passed and a majority of delegates chose to speak in GSL. The GSL began with the speech by The Delegate of Norway. Delegate of Norway believed that the transfer of data must be done with the consent of the person. The Delegate also claimed that countries like Afghanistan and Bangladesh have no law to protect privacy. Delegate of Canada added, "According to Canadian Government privacy is very important" and claimed to ask fellow Canadian citizens ways to tackle cyber issues.

The Delegate of Bhutan accepted that right to privacy was a challenging issue for them to tackle and they were working hard in their way to tackle the problem. The Delegate also encouraged other countries to promote 'Cyber Security. Delegate of India also accepted that right to privacy is very important and their country is making suitable amends to guarantee the right to privacy. The Delegate of USA emphasized the need for 'Data Localization Laws' and that, the data must be processed locally. Adding to this Delegate of Egypt said, "Right to Privacy Is a Liberty Right". According to the Delegate of China, privacy is a relatively new concept to China, and they were working hard to regulate privacy.

Furthermore, the debate entered into a Moderated Caucus, on the topic "Cyber Crime and Bullying". A large number of delegates decided to speak for the cause. The delegate of Libya highlighted the fact that one should be prepared to be bullied if he/she chooses to use social media and should expect mixed reactions. Delegate of Iceland added that more than 14% of students commit suicide due to bullying and serious laws should be implemented to stop cyberbullying. Delegate of UK later added that mental aid should be given to people affected by cyberbullying. The moderated caucus ended with the comment by the Delegate of France that the internet needs as much as regulation as there can be.



And maybe, someday, all the residents of the planet Earth will be able to get, 'The Right to Privacy'.

Interview Corner

BY PARI AHUJA AND VIDIT TYAGI

Delegate of Norway

Q. What sets your country apart from others regarding data security?

A. Along with adequately adopting and implementing the General Data Protection Act of the European Union, my country has its own Data Protection Authority. This significantly differs from nations including the Central African Republic, Cameroon, Cuba, Papua New Guinea, Afghanistan, Egypt, Libya, Ethiopia, Bangladesh, Sudan and Cambodia that have no legislation as well as countries such as the Russian Federation, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Zimbabwe and Myanmar that just have a draft legislation for privacy and data protection currently, unlike Norway which has enforced legislation on the aspects of data security.

Q. What measures are being taken by your country for data protection?

A. My country believes that each citizen has the right to data protection and personal privacy. Thereby, the Norwegian government has been taking every step possible to ensure the protection of citizens from any illegitimate breach of personal data and privacy. The Norwegian Data Protection Authority has been constantly ensuring that the General Data Protection Act of the European Union is adequately implemented and the Personal Data Act 2000 helps ensure that personal data are processed in accordance with a fundamental respect for the privacy of Norwegian citizens. In 2021, Disqus, a commenting plug-in was fined by the authority 2.5 million euros for failures to comply with GDPR laws on accountability, lawfulness and transparency. Another similar case occurred when NDPA fined Grindr, a social networking app, for 10 million euros for not complying with the GDPR rules on consent. This demonstrates how the NDPA agency ensures the security of citizens from any illegitimate breach of personal data and privacy.

Delegate of India

Q. What are the initiatives taken by the Indian government to improve privacy in the digital age?

Indian government is still working on this process but there are several steps taken to improve privacy in digital age. One of the steps is the establishment of National Digital Information Infrastructure (NCIIPC) for protecting information structure in the country. In the Indian Constitution also there are several sections which safeguards the privacy of people of India. Regardless government has taken other steps to ensure privacy for everyone in the country which includes:- creating awareness programs and providing education for the same to students.

Q. How would you describe your committee's role in UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM?

A. UNGA is the third committee of the united nation system and they discuss all the problems related to women, empowerment, issues related to indigenous people and for refugees also. They also discuss social problems like trafficking of drugs, crime related problems and also issues related to families

Privacy in digital age

What is privacy?
Is it a right?
Or is it a privilege?

What is it for a person with a dim view?

Is it something which should be given and not begged for?
Is it something which everyone deserves?
Is it something which one should get abuse to?
What happens if one gets abused?

Is it something which everyone should get irrespective of their race, caste, gender, creed?

Is it something which government should respect atleast?
What does it mean to LGBT community? or
Will it affect the right to information act?
What does it mean for the beef ban?

What is privacy?
What is privacy in digital span?
What is right to privacy in digital span?

Well, it is the right to be free from unwarranted advertising.

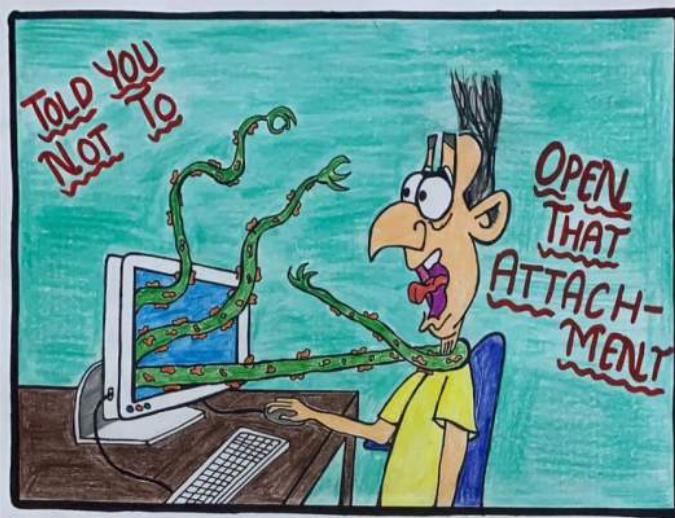
To live a secluded life

And to live without any public interference.

What is privacy?
Where is privacy?

- PARI AHUJA

CARICATURES

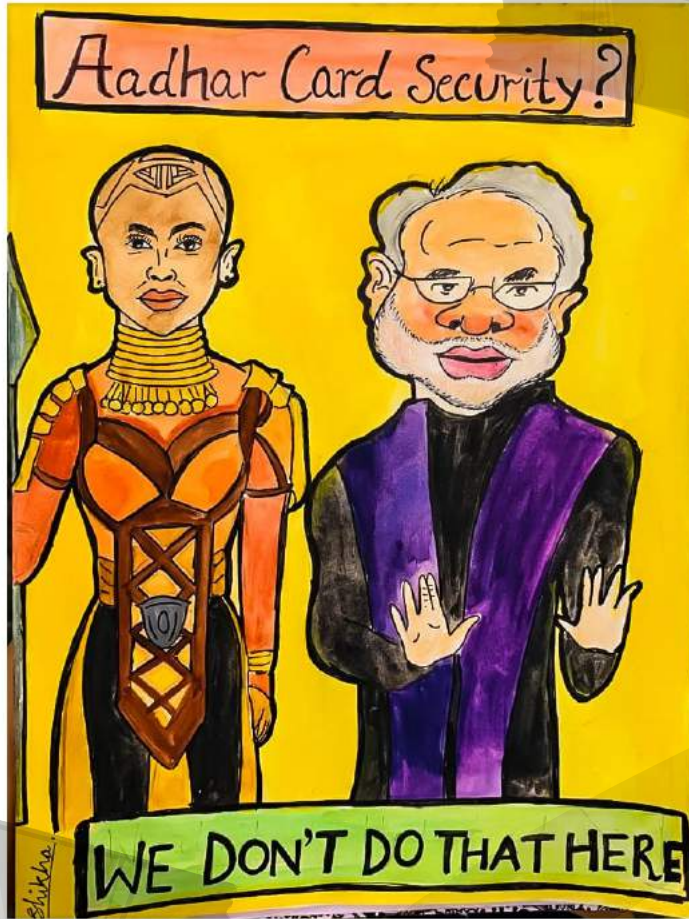


MADE BY SOUMYA



MADE BY SHYAMA

CARICATURES



MADE BY SHIKA



MADE BY RADHIKA

WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION



PREVIEW

LET'S FIGHT COVID!

CARICATURES

Let's Fight COVID!

WRITTEN BY ANSH GOYAL

The session commenced with the self-introduction by the delegates of 21 reputed countries of the world. The agenda of the MUN for the committee.

WHO was "Preventing the world from covid". After a brief note of formal instructions by the honourable chairperson there followed an intense activity as 21 delegates used all their diplomacy and ingenious methods of reasoning and argument to defend their countries' policies in respect of fighting the pandemic. The delegates asserted their countries' stance on the floor of the house and were prepared to defend them till death. The brainstorming session made great headway into the agenda by the commencement carried out by the delegate of UAE presenting the country's policies of prioritizing the safety of the citizens at the utmost priority for about 39 seconds. That was counter questioned by the delegate of New Zealand and also by the delegate of Canada regarding actual data of the measures are taken up by the country but the delegate of UAE could not put forward a satisfactory answer to the counter questions. The session was further continued by the delegate of Afghanistan by claiming that the country has built a powerful healthcare system keeping in view the disastrous pandemic.

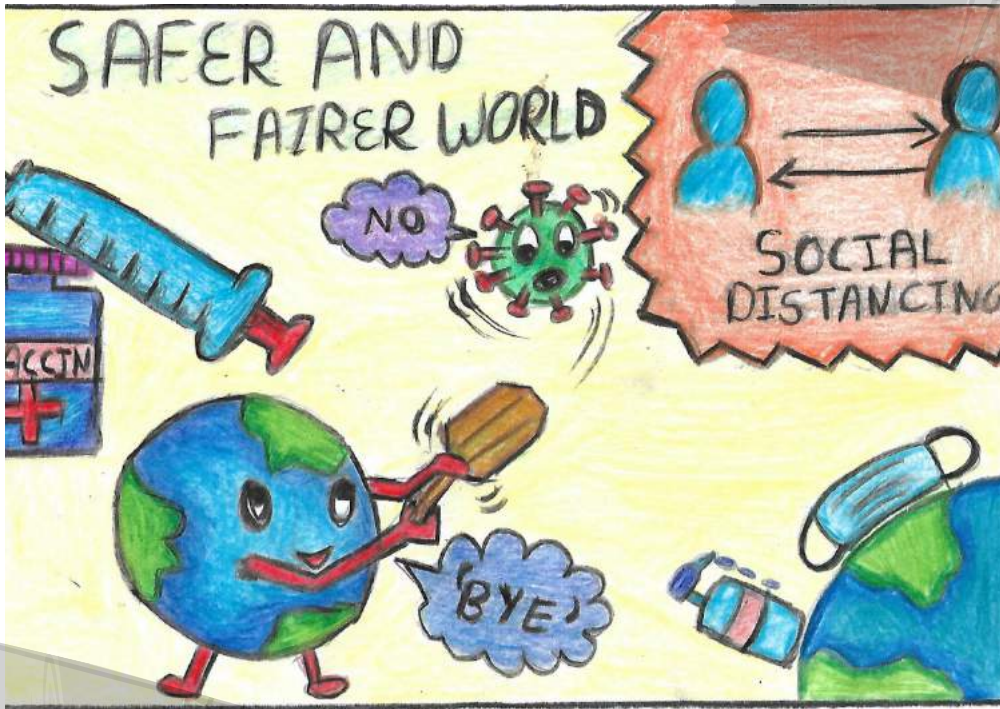
The formal debate was taken to the next level by the delegate of the New Zealand claiming that the country assisted many other countries also by fighting the pandemic by giving away about 1.6 million vaccine doses. The delegate of New Zealand strongly emphasised despite strict criticism by most of the countries, New Zealand had dealt with the pandemic effectively. The delegate of Canada further counter questioned why the country opened the schools even for junior classes in the fatal situation. The delegate of New Zealand firmly asserted that there is no community transmission in the company and education was the top priority for them.

The mesmerizing session witnessed an amazing spectacle of tireless enthusiasm. The second session began after the lunch break with GSL. The GSL comprised of presentations by the delegates of all the countries regarding ingenious ideas and solutions to the alarming situation. The day ended on a high note for all the participants as productive and constructive debates seemed to be paving the way for genuine solutions to the problem by the various committees.

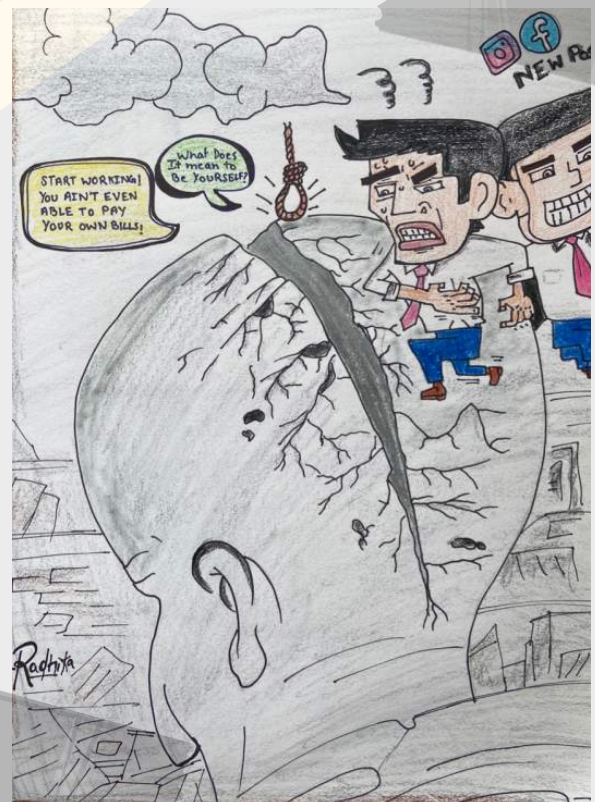


Vaccines offer people a ray of light in the darkness of this pandemic. Vaccinate! Stay Safe!

CARICATURES



MADE BY PUSHTY



MADE BY RADHIKA



WORLD TRADE ORGANISATION

PREVIEW

THE TRADE MEDICINE

INTERVIEW WITH THE DELEGATE OF CHINA

CARICATURES

The Trade MEDICINE

WRITTEN BY GUNJIT VERMA

The committee started with the delegates armed with their research and flawless debate. Countries went over their traditional positions on IP rights and patent waivers. Italy, Canada and Sweden advocated for vaccine donation to help low-income countries and universally free vaccines while Austria staunchly opposed patent waivers instead supporting symbiotic trade relations. The rapporteur gave the delegates several helpful tips on how to write the chits and make their substantive chits fruitful and constructive. Several insightful solutions emerged in the mod caucus on the topic “Distribution of reliable and affordable medicines”. While Vietnam accused patents of playing with people’s health and pharmacy giants of jacking up the selling price, China too cautioned of vaccines reaching the lack market and insisted on them being made locally to reduce labour costs. India denounced the monopoly of the west and Italy argued that lack of bargaining power and information were a hurdle to reduce drug prices. Brazil instead suggested that steps must be taken to increase the trust of people in the pharmaceutical industry and Uzbekistan suggested building healthcare centres at the regional level in each nation.

Mexico and Uzbekistan brought forward the issue of lack of transparency and corruption in clinical trials while the UK affirmed its support for only authority licensed medicines and urged countries to not use experimental medicines. Canada too came up with international drug price analysis and pharmaceutical vigilance to ensure public welfare. After a long discussion, the delegates came to the mutual agreement that they would prepare a committee report instead of having an open debate. India and UK lobbied for this measure to pass successfully. During the heated press conference, delegates were hit with burning questions pertaining to lockdowns, vaccine inequality and more.



*Unconscious thoughts
can sometimes bring to
the fore ideas one might
easily dismiss as
unrealistic.*

Interview with the Delegate of China

BY NAVYA

Q. Do you believe COVID-19 started from Wuhan Lab in China?

A. No, this is an absolutely wrong theory that Covid started from. Our research institute in Wuhan, Wuhan lab was meant to study bats and the diseases linked with them in view of public health. And we think that research has paid off since China has been able to develop two effective vaccines and many other health technologies in such a short time. Also, one of our prominent scientists, Shi Zhengli personally confirmed that Sars-Cov-II did not match any of the viruses in our lab.

Q. As you said on day 1 that the virus shouldn't be labelled as 'Chinese', can you explain the reason behind your statement?

A. It's true that China was the first country to be infected. But this does not imply that China alone is responsible for the pandemic or the problems that have arisen because of it. China tried her best to deal with it, though we must have failed in some regard as it was reached the outside world. But, the humongous death toll due to the disease is the responsibility of some very irresponsible nations, who didn't care to pay enough attention to their public health warnings. Besides that, labelling COVID19 as a Chinese virus led to extreme hate towards Chinese people, and this has affected about every person of Asian descent living abroad. And being attacked out of nowhere just because physical appearance is not only racist but also irrational and qualifies for a crime. The only thing we did too late was to shut down international flights since we underestimated the speed of spread. China is regretful for that, but since then we have done our best to help.

Q. What steps China has taken to help the undeveloped countries in this hour of emergence?

A. I proudly say that China has been one of the central pillars of COVID 19 help worldwide. Since we have developed two effective vaccines, we have shipped about 570 million doses of vaccines to many countries in Asia, Europe, Africa and America. The number of masks, sanitizers, PPE kits et cetera literally run into billions ,therefore, it is almost impossible to be completely sure .We have even sent 13 specialized medical teams to 11 countries where the situation called for it. A huge part of aiding also consists of creating awareness, and China has done numerous conferences and meetings with government officials, medical experts, and even the general population of other countries to create awareness and share what we know about the virus and how to fight it. Alongside that China has vaccinated about 1.2 billion people in the country itself so we are close to achieving herd immunity too. This, is not an easy task considering our huge population. Also we have not only helped with supplies at a reasonable cost, but also with money either directly or through funds by collecting money through international help.

CURE THE CURE

WRITTEN BY VENIKA SHARMA

Dwelling as we do in these confrontational conditions, the states must stay cognizant of aids that can be provided by the developed countries or those that possess manufacturing capacity these countries should, in fact cater to the countries in turmoil. The World Trade Organization, therefore, comes forward to bridge the agreement and trace the compulsory licensing of patented pharmaceuticals from the TRIPS (Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights). Conventionally, patents grant exclusive rights to the patent owner to make use of the patented products, the TRIPS agreement holy grails to harbor the trade of knowledge and creativity as well as including fundamental standards for protection of the intellectual rights of the patent owners. Putting together the agreement, the countries faced a do or die condition consequently with the course of its implementation including those with growing pharmaceutical production capabilities. In return, these countries were given greater access to developed markets for traditional manufactured goods plus a commitment of the developed countries to stop imposing trade sanctions for allegedly inadequate protection of foreign intellectual property rights. While TRIPS originally provided limitations, developing countries raised the scope of these flexibilities and their ability to provide greater ingress to pharmaceuticals.

Through the 2001 Doha Declaration, the WTO reaffirmed the need to balance, public health problems afflicting many developing countries and recognized a WTO member's right to protect public health and promote access to medicines for all. Meanwhile, the originator pharmaceutical industry did not accept this further defeat without counter initiatives of its own. Besides flooding the world with interpretations of the relevant legal instruments that continue to influence government officials and even some scholars to this day, the industry persuaded the United States Trade Representative (USTR) to recapture some of the lost ground by means of Bilateral or Regional Free Trade Agreements with developing countries.

Most economists would agree that, originator pharmaceutical companies prefer to avoid the risk of compulsory licensing by pricing their products so close to the marginal cost of production that poor people around the world could afford to buy them. Assuming that ways could be found to keep products sold at low prices to poor countries from being re-exported as parallel imports to rich countries, the originator suppliers could, in theory, price-discriminate their products on the basis of per capita GDP. Increasingly, competition law in developed countries is seen, rightly or wrongly, as providing a complementary role of safeguarding humane causes that are congruent with the goals of intellectual property law.

CARICATURES



MADE BY SHYAMA



MADE BY SAMEEKSHA

ALL INDIA POLITICAL PARTIES MEET



PREVIEW



THE FARM BILLS OF 2020: YES OR NO

DISCUSSION OVER INVOLVEMENT OF
PRIVATE SECTORS AND THE REMOVAL
OF MIDDLEMEN

CARICATURES

The Farm Bills of 2020: Yes or No

WRITTEN BY ABHILASHA SHOKEEN

Recently, there has been a drastic change in the agricultural sector of the country. There have been a lot of discussions and protests regarding this issue but it still cannot be decided whether it is beneficial or not? So, what is better than a debate regarding this? Starting from the start, the topic brought up is none other than, what are the bills?

Very nicely answered by Mr Rajnath Singh's statement, the three bills respectively are:

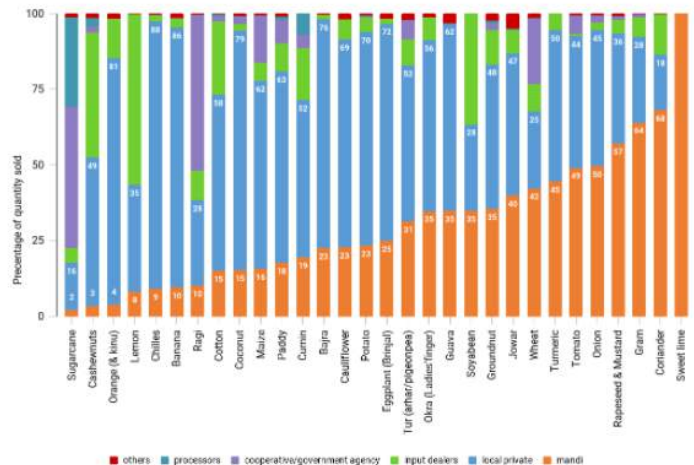
1. Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Bill :
2. Essential Commodities Bill
3. Farmer's (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Bill

The Lok Sabha introduced these bills on 17th September 2020 however they had already been introduced in the parliament by September 14, 2020, as stated by Nirmala Sitharaman. The proceedings for these bills have been regrettably inadequate and hurriedly introduced in gazettes. The farmers have been offended by the bills and started a protest against them. There have been huge commotions like the republic day threat and other protests which proves that the opposition has decided to stand beside the farmers amidst the protest. The opposition stated that the amendments can be made however, the government is neither listening nor taking measures as per the desires of the farmers.

The government stated that this is for the benefit of the farmers and Mr Narendra Modi stated that, "This way they will get control of their yield", however, even after one year, the protests are still continuing. They are also requesting a guarantee for the MSP (Minimum Support Price) so that they can at least meet their daily requirements. Some farmers are also thought to believe that this is harassment as stated by Mr Nitin Gadkari. Both, the ruling party and the opposition are continuously against each other and this fight, seemingly, is never-ending.

Figure 1: Percentage distribution of quantity sold by agency for selected crops

July: December, 2012 (NSS, 70th Round)



The graph provided above explains the reason for the fear of farmers. The government states that these bills will help the farmers way more than anything else. The opposition states that the farmers also believe that they have never been closely indulged in commodity exchange with private sectors and predict that this will be problematic.

For the betterment of APMC interest subvention for a loan up to Rs 2 crore will be provided for each project of different infrastructure types like cold storage, sorting, grading and assaying units and silos within the same market yard. APMC will continue as it is, and Rs. 1 lakh crore fund for the farmers via the (Agriculture Produce Marketing Committee) APMC will be provided, followed by an increase in the number of loans. Mr Arvind Kejriwal stated that the laws are anti- farmers. Mr Manish Sisodia stated that, In 2019, 10,281 farmers died because of suicide, the cause being indebtedness and poverty and further is expected to increase since the new laws are thought to decrease the MSP even more. He further stated that it is considered that every day, more than 28 farmers die every day and it won't be a shock if it increases because the current pandemic which has been spreading drastically has decreased commercial sales. Mr Narendra Modi stated that the protests and other commotions are also some cheap tricks by the opposition and states that the three bills are only formed for the benefit of farmers. The opposition and the ruling party are completely against each other which leads to further conflict. With the end of session 1, though no solution was formed but hopefully, there will be some sorting of the issues in the session tomorrow.



किसान हमारी भूँक के लिए
खाना उगना और खेतों के
लिए पुल बहाना जनता है
तो उसे भूखा मत मारो
ख्वाहिश उसकी पूरी कर
डालो

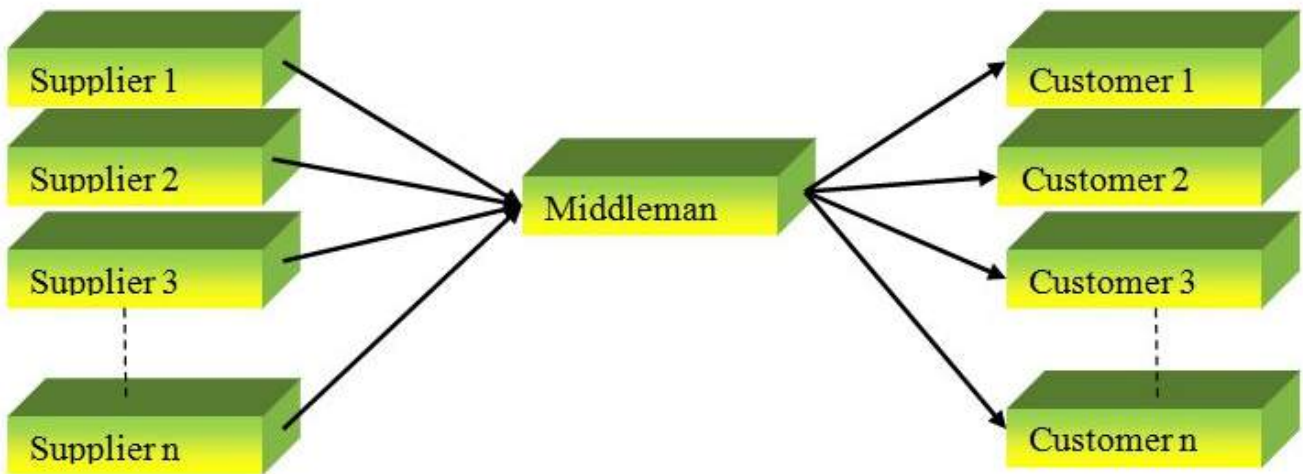
Discussion over involvement of private sectors and the removal of middlemen

WRITTEN BY ABHILASHA SHOKEEN

With this law, mandis operated under the APMC law of the states will be abolished. After the end of the APMC mandis, the farmers will be forced to sell the crop of their companies at one or half price. Due to abolition of the mandi system, there will be no purchase of crops on MSP. Farmers' products have been going from one state to another in the past and the provisions of the new laws are only for the benefit of the corporations and not for the benefit of the farmers. In case of any dispute in the business with corporate, there will be a danger of farmers' entrust being ignored. Easing of regulation on food items will lead to processors', exporters' and traders' quading farm produce which will lead to black marketing. Entry of the two biggest corporate groups: Adani and reliance on food and agricultural retail market has increased the problem of the farmers. Hence, the farmers need to tackle these drawbacks and overcome these issues. The main question that arises here is that can we eliminate middlemen in agricultural marketing? No, we cannot. It is as simple as that. The middleman trader exercises the essential entrepreneurial functions of exploring and creating market exchange opportunities and bears the risk entailed in this task. It operates in two markets- helping customers access resources needed and the holders of resources to reach the users.

People say that the reason the farmers are not willing to deal with the middlemen so closely is that the ruling party has blamed the middlemen to be corrupt, inefficient and unfair. The farmers are now afraid to deal with them as they have also started believing that the middlemen are corrupt; resulting in disagreement between the farmers and the middlemen. middlemen always fulfil important marketing functions in the marketing system, and that the roles they take complement those of other market actors. The three main roles, in which middlemen actually follow different business logic and perform widely different functions, are highlighted. These roles include middleman as a trader, middleman as a distributor and middleman as a provider. The opposition states that the middlemen and the farmers actually have a very harmonious relationship; all these statements which are trying to tear that relationship apart are just some false rumours. The middlemen help the farmers when in need; provide loans. It has been seen that some Middlemen are corrupt but that doesn't mean that all other middlemen are also corrupt. The people have no right to renowned someone as corrupt unless they have a piece of conclusive evidence present with them. It has been recorded that only 6% of the farmers benefited from the MSP; when not legal.

The middlemen provide quick funds for seeds and fertilisers, and even for family emergencies, said the farmers. The agents also help grade, weigh, pack and sell harvests to buyers. It is said that the second bill will affect the farmers as in the starting the big companies may give the farmer a good amount for growing a pre-agreed crop but gradually, they will start looking for profit and will decrease the price. This will leave the farmers with no choice except for selling it at a lower price which will lead to their loss. Also, the private sector is gradually taking over the APMC. The MSP has increased by 45% for all crops under the ND government. Mr. Rajnath Singh states that APMC and MSP are here and will stay.



Interview with Narendra Modi

BY ABHILASHA SHOKEEN

Q. Firstly, I would like to ask what was the main reason for the application of these laws especially when they were not even discussed properly?

A. I hope you remember the formation of the telangana state, That was done using voice vote. When the opposition's MLA and MP's salary increases then also, voice vote is used. And today, when we are talking about our farmers' work and development, then everyone is against it. Earlier the farmers were completely trapped under the circumstances. They could only go to mandi's to sell their crops and also, the higher people could be fraud and corrupt. Today, the farmers have got the freedom to be able to sell their crops wherever they desire. They are like our food factories so can't we give them freedom and the money that their crops and hardwork are worthy of? From these bills, we are providing the farmers with this freedom.

Q. But what about the problems that they will face with the private contractors?

A. Those problems will never occur. These are just some tricks played by the opposition. There are many examples like that of Pepsi co. and the dal bill in Madhya Pradesh. These help the small landowners to come together and the big companies to form a contract with them. If the needs are not met, then also, the big companies step forward and provide them with the nutrients required.

Q. Now, I would like you to elaborate some of the benefits of these laws.

A. The disadvantages have only been used by the opposition to play tricks using a weapon. There are no disadvantages to this programme. The farmers can now have the freedom to sell the crops wherever they desire. The second bill will prevent frauds from happening with them. The third bill, the essential commodities bill. We have clearly mentioned in this bill that there will be no problem with the increase and decrease in the price. This also helps the farmers in selling the crops at the price they want.

Q. What can you guarantee about the fact that the farmers who are protesting against these bills will stop and understand? And what about the removal of APMC?

Ma'am, I would just like to ask you that if the people protesting are the farmers then why are we still getting to eat our food everyday? This is because those are the people of the opposition who have planned this. Those people might include farmers but not solely consist of farmers. Furthermore, we have clearly mentioned that the services of MSP and APMC are not going anywhere. These will stay the same till the end. The main thing is that now the farmers can become independent because of these laws.

Q. Alright, and now, lastly, i would like to ask when do you think the protest will end?

Ma'am, these are all only tricks by the opposition, which were there during demonitization also and CAA too. These protests last for a while but after that, the opposition also gets to know that the government is only doing everything for the good of the people which makes them quite. Thank you

CARICATURES



MADE BY SHIKHA



MADE BY SAMEEKSHA

UNITED NATIONS CORRESPONDENTS ASSOCIATION

PREVIEW

THE CRYPTO CIPHERED GENERATION

EDITORIAL TEAM

The Crypto-Ciphered Generation

feeling our minds and thoughts,
we moved to zero and naughts.
while you went down the analog's road,
digitally we transformed, something you can't decode.

unable to decipher, you try n tear,
although you don't really have to, my dear.
born in the middle of a world ripped in two,
you can't tear us down cause we're the ones coming for
you.

unlike y'all we rose from our feeling's grave,
to take away the ego that you so willfully crave.
we, a wall that stands in between,
slavery and freedom, grey and green.

reviled, graffitied and spit by all,
everyone's tryna decorate this wall.
then drops a forgotten legend, not much difference
between a wall and a bridge,
and if there's a will and soul, soon you'll too smidge.

cut and bled to climb the tip,
without us in the middle you'll be zip.
you forgot to love and blamed on our goals,
with all due respect, it's origin lies in our souls.

we are children of the moon,
part earth, part sun,
part daughter, part son.

we are a crypto ciphered generation.//

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