Country: Republic of India

Committee: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Agenda items: 1. Quality Education Interruptions Due to Territorial Disputes in the Middle Eastern and Northern African (MENA) Region.
 2. Development of Nuclear Energy and Its Effects on Environmental Matters

School: Ankara Education Institutions Doktorlar College

Delegate: Ceren ÇOKKESER

 India, also referred as the Republic of India, is a country located in South Asia and is known for being the most populated country as well as having the seventh largest land area in the world. India has coast sites to Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea, the Bay of Bengal. Furthermore, it shares land borders with Pakistan to the west; Nepal, Bhutan and China to the north; and Myanmar and Bangladesh to the east. India has participated in quite a few UN peacekeeping missions and happened to be the fifth-largest troop contributor in 2020.The Republic of India is intent on becoming a member of the UN Security Council.

 Territorial disputes in India, particularly in regions like Jammu and Kashmir and the Northeast, have historically led to interruptions in quality education. These conflicts often result in security concerns, including restrictions, closures of educational institutions, and disruptions in academic schedules. The National Education Policy of India (NEP), which was initiated in 2020, places a strong emphasis on combining education with global development goals and promoting social and emotional development. It calls for significant structural changes, improvements in teacher training, updates to the curriculum and ensuring equal opportunities for all. However, despite government initiatives, limited budgetary resources challenges in ensuring access to education for a significant number of students. Additionally, while technology has the potential to support educators, issues such as limited internet access and a lack of available devices makes it difficult to widely use them. Efforts to address these issues often involve initiatives aimed at promoting peace, stability, and educational continuity in conflict-affected areas.

 India’s nuclear energy journey began in 1948 with the establishment of the Atomic Energy Commission. Today, it operates over 20 reactors using various technologies to address energy security and technological advancement. However, concerns persist as radioactive waste management, accident risks and the environmental impact of uranium mining. India is looking for solutions and has established regulatory bodies for safety oversight. Despite safety measures, incidents like Chernobyl and Fukushima emphasizes the need for continuous improvement. India aims to expand its nuclear capacity while carefully managing associated benefits and risks.

 India is committed to addressing these issues. Through cooperation transparency and adherence to international standards, India can lead the way through a secure, peaceful and sustainable future for itself and the world. The delegation of India believes that any solution can be reached if the problem itself is clearly detected. The transparency between the countries should build a consensus concerning the equality which starts with monitoring the list of the countries seeking for a solution. After all, we believe that we are in this together and the sooner we realize the misery, pain and the cycle it creates, the sooner the community we believe we are a part of can take action.

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