RKK MUN CLUB

COM**MUN**ARD

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INSIGHTS

The New Election Commission Bill

The recently passed Election Commission bill explores the many details about the chief election commissioner's appointment, qualifications, search and selection committee, term of office, salary, resignation and removal, leave, and pension, among other things. The goal of the legislation is to give these important positions inside the election regulatory body a comprehensive and transparent framework. It covers all the important things, like eligibility requirements, appointment and selection procedures, length of service, pay scale, terms of resignation or removal, leave policies, and retirement benefits. The purpose of the bill is to improve the Election Commission's accountability, efficiency, and transparency by addressing these important components. The Parliament is putting up a formalized process for the first time to find qualified candidates for the CEC and EC posts. Nevertheless, this bill eliminates the CJI from the Anoop Baranwal case's established selection procedure. The appointment procedure is still biased in favour of the current administration even if the new Bill changes it from being solely an executive choice to a committee-based selection. Before establishing its selection process, the Supreme Court took into account the suggestions of numerous committees as well as the process for appointment to specific independent agencies, such as the CBI (where the CJI is engaged). Even if Parliament has the authority to enact laws on this matter, it could have been wise to keep the CJI on the selection committee to guarantee the highest level of independence.

The opposition is against the modified Election Commission bill because they believe it will lead to the nomination of a chief election commissioner who will comply. The prime minister and a cabinet minister from the Union are two of the three members of the selection committee, and their affiliation with the ruling administration is the source of worry. The opposition has referred to this modification as "one of the biggest blows to democracy" in the nine years that the Narendra Modi administration has been in power.

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Pari Salecha
XA

Is intervention of the Government and the Supreme Court sufficient to mitigate the damages caused by Air Pollution?

India's National Clean Air Programme was launched in 2019 to achieve a 20-30% reduction in air pollution by 2024. It encompasses a wide range of specific interventions including reduction of vehicular pollution, promotion of public transport, improvements in roads and bridges, tackling industrial emissions, notification of eight waste management rules, monitoring of ambient air quality, and prevention and control of paddy stubble burning. Air pollution plays a key role in the genesis of chronic diseases in adults and children. Health consequences include cancer, cardiovascular disease, respiratory diseases, diabetes mellitus, obesity, and reproductive, neurological, and immune system disorders. Children are especially vulnerable as they inhale more air per unit of body weight than adults and thus breathe in more air pollution. It affects their developing lungs and brain and they are less capable of metabolizing, detoxifying, and excreting air pollutants. Babies born to women who are exposed to air pollution during their pregnancy are also adversely affected. Actions taken by the Govt to cut toxic diesel emissions include a massive transition of public transport from diesel to CNG, phasing out of 15-year-old commercial vehicles, bypassing of non-destined trucks, pollution charges on each truck entry, and purchase of big diesel cars and SUVs, environment tax on diesel fuel sold in Delhi and Bharat Stage VI emissions standards for new vehicles. These efforts have reduced diesel fuel consumption by 46% between 2014 and 2022 in Delhi. Simultaneously, all thermal power plants have been closed and natural gas use in the legal industrial areas has grown substantially. All dirty fuels including coal have been banned in Delhi. Post 2020 has seen bus numbers increase to 7041 against the Supreme Court target of 10,111, expansion of natural gas in industries, and roll out of dust control measures. Despite this success, there are many actions yet to be undertaken. These include restraining the number of vehicles and better management of parking areas. There is no strategy to control the dirty fuels still used in industrial units in many areas. Burning of waste is another persistent problem. Despite the target of Swachh Bharat Sarvekshan to divert 80% of waste from landfills and therefore attain waste segregation, recycling, and remediation of waste by 2026, action falls short of the target. The use of solid fuels in households and open eateries also remains a huge challenge. After reviewing all these points, we can state that although the intervention of Govt and the Supreme Court has been very helpful in mitigating the damages caused by air pollution, there are many steps still regulated to be undertaken that will help the cause further.

Samaira Bohra
VI-A

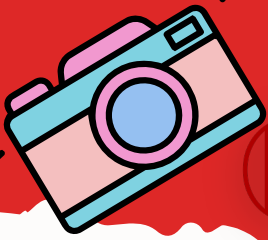# Seeing is no longer believing – The rise of Deep fakes

The proverb "seeing is believing" is under siege in an era where technological advancements rule, as the emergence of deep fakes calls into question the fundamental nature of visual reality. Recently, deep fakes, sophisticated synthetic media produced by AI algorithms have grown to be a concerning occurrence.

The dependence on visual evidence has historically been a major component of trust. But this basis is eroding as technology becomes more prevalent. Deep fakes are videos that have been altered or created using deep learning(DL) techniques to resemble real material.

Politics is one amongst the fields where deep fakes are being used widely. The capability to alter audio and videos of prominent personalities allows the spread of misleading stories and disinformation operations. Imagine a video showing a world leader acting inappropriately or making outrageous remarks. The ramifications of this might be extensive, affecting everything from elections to corporate harm. Deep fakes are dangerous for security and privacy alongside politics. With the adoption of this technology, scammers can craft convincing fakes, such as spreading misleading information to influence stock markets or impersonating someone in order to obtain financial advantage. As technology advances, the distinctions between fact and fiction grow increasingly hazy, making it harder for people and systems to tell fact from fiction. There is an urgency for improvements in detection and authentication systems to counteract the rise of deep fakes. In an effort to produce a digital fingerprint that can be used to confirm the legitimacy of media content, IT corporations and researchers are devoting resources to the development of systems that can detect minute discrepancies in audio and video recordings.

In conclusion, within a world where deep fakes can persuasively change visual and aural evidence, the expression "seeing is believing" no longer has identical meaning. The reverberations of this emergence must be explored as technology develops, and solutions that can protect information integrity must be worked towards. In the face of digital manipulation, the rise of deep fakes prompts us to reevaluate visual truth, stressing the significance of uncertainty and technical resolutions.

Piya Salecha
XB

COMMUNICAM

G-20 Summit hosted by Mayo College, Ajmer, 2024.

Team:

Trainer: Ms. Jyoti Ratan Singh.
Participants: Dhruvi Mehta VIII, Bhavya Bhati VIII, Bhavi Mehta VIII, Priyal Jain IX, Unnati Shekhawat IX

Mayo Model G20 Summit hosted by Mayo College, Ajmer was the simulation of the G20 Summit hosted by India last year. It was a drastic shift from the regular MUNs. This summit provided us with an opportunity to engage in discussions, debates, and negotiations on the most pressing global challenges. It was an honor to have Mr. Amitabh Kant as the keynote speaker who had previously served as India's G20 Sherpa during its presidency. He provided us with insights on the role played by the G20 in shaping policies. We learned about the challenges world leaders face in shaping global policies. During the 3 days we engaged in dynamic negotiation and together crafted resolutions. Overall, it was an amazing platform to learn and collaborate.

Bhavi Mehta VIII

The experience at the G20 summit, Mayo College Ajmer was very enriching. The summit was based on the idea of collaboration not competition. Words cannot express the heap of knowledge gained over there. We engaged in addressing pressing global issues and collaborated with different delegates who had diverse perspectives. At last, we learned many things like the importance of understanding and cooperation with others, and gained knowledge about current global issues. Overall it was an interesting and amazing platform to learn. The best part about the summit was the heated debate.

Dhruvi Mehta VIII

MU20 Residential Program hosted by Pathways World School, Gurgaon Model UN, 2024.

Team:

Trainer – Ms. Jyoti Ratan Singh.

Participants– Aehaid Kaur Bajwa IX, Ananya Saran IX, Diva Tater IX, Kashvi Jain VIII, Aarohi Bhattacherjee IX, Bhavya Bhati VIII, Himshika Purohit VIII, Charvvi Jaiin VIII, Yagnya Tak VII, Tanusha Singh VII, Saanvi Agarwal VI, Mehak Bafna VI, Rakshita VI, Pulak Jain VI.

Achievements:

i. IC Works:
 a. Aarohi Bhattacherjee IX.
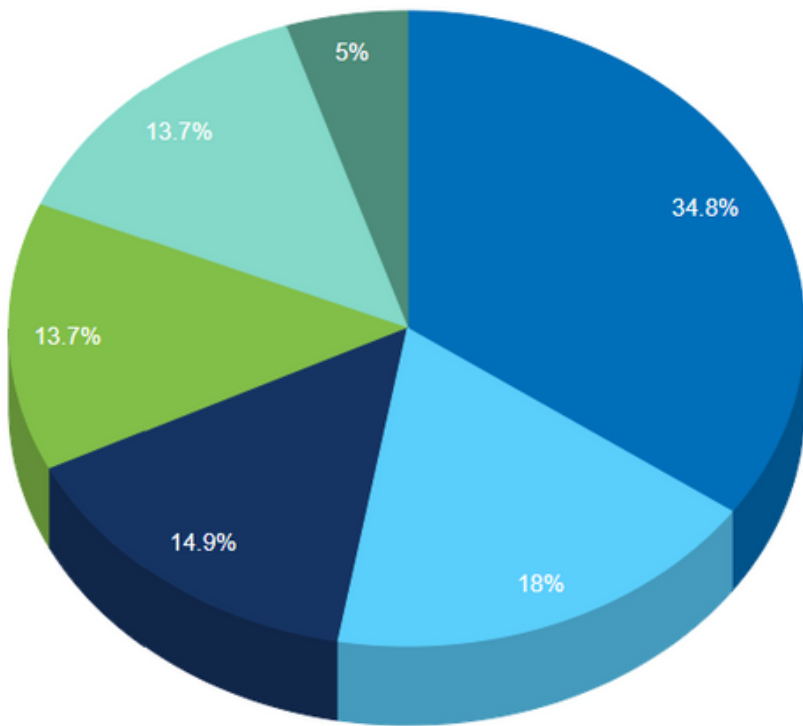 b. Ananya Saran IX.
ii. UNDP:
 a. Bhavya Bhati VIII.

"You cannot create experience you must undergo it" I went to attend the MU20 Residential Programme wherein I was allotted the category of Impact Challenge. It was a great learning experience, being a first-timer, I met people from different walks of life, schools, age groups, and parts of India. In the Impact Challenge, I got to see and learn how different stakeholders work with each other and understood how global issues are addressed at the UN. The host school was cordial and made our stay comfortable. There were a lot of activities such as Power drill, Kite flying, Opening and Closing ceremonies, etc. Overall, it was a fun and a great learning lesson for me.

SAANVI AGARWAL VIA

COMMUNIQUEST

Monthly Poll

What according to you is the biggest obstacle the voters will face in the upcoming Lok Sabha Elections of 2024 for choosing the leadership for the country?

- 34.8% — Corruption
- 18% — Unemployment
- 14.9% — Inflation
- 13.7% — Environmental Degradation
- 13.7% — Woman Safety
- 5% — Food security

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