



Indore World Summit

Study Guide



AGENDA

**Deliberation on the economic imparities between global north and
global south**

Letter from the Executive Board

Greetings Delegates,

I welcome you all to the simulation of “Economic and Social Council” Committee at IWS, 2022. I am certain that attending IWS is an opportunity for all of us to come together, debate global issues and experience the art of diplomacy. You can improve your academic skills and form strong friendships with like minded peers, both locally and internationally. I sincerely hope that the sessions will provide you with an interesting look at the complex issues and that you will leave the conference with a more critical eye for the unique problems and solutions that are being faced by our modern-day world. I expect each of you to respect the platform you are becoming a part of.

This study guide will provide you a brief of the agenda to be discussed in the simulation. Kindly keep in mind that the guide is not meant to be used as substantial proof in the committee for any form of argument. The purpose of the guide is to provide a fundamental understanding of the agenda, related fundamental documents, and a few intricacies of the committee. This guide is not exhaustive and therefore, Delegates are requested to further research on the agenda. I am looking forward to seeing what the distinguished members of the meeting can bring to the table both in terms of ideas in meeting and the creativity in crafting the right solutions.

Furthermore, I am looking forward to fiery arguments and logical explanations to every point put forth. I wish you all the best. In case of any query or help, feel free to contact me.

Best Regards

Executive board
ECOSOC

Introduction To The Committee

What is ECOSOC? Its Functions and Foundation

ECOSOC is the UN's largest and most intricate subsidiary body. Economic and Social Council comes under the major organs of the United Nations. It is majorly concerned with the socio-economic and cultural activities administered by the UN. The council was established by the UN charter of 1945, which was further amended in the years 1965 and 1974 to increase the number of its members from 18 to 54. The membership of ECOSOC has based on geographical representation; 13 seats to Western Europe and other areas, 10 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 11 to Asia, 6 to Eastern Europe, and 14 to Africa. ECOSOC's presidency changes annually and the members are elected for a 3-year term basis by the General Assembly. Out of 5 permanent members of the Security Council, 4 members are continuously reelected because of their funding aid given to ECOSOC for its budget.

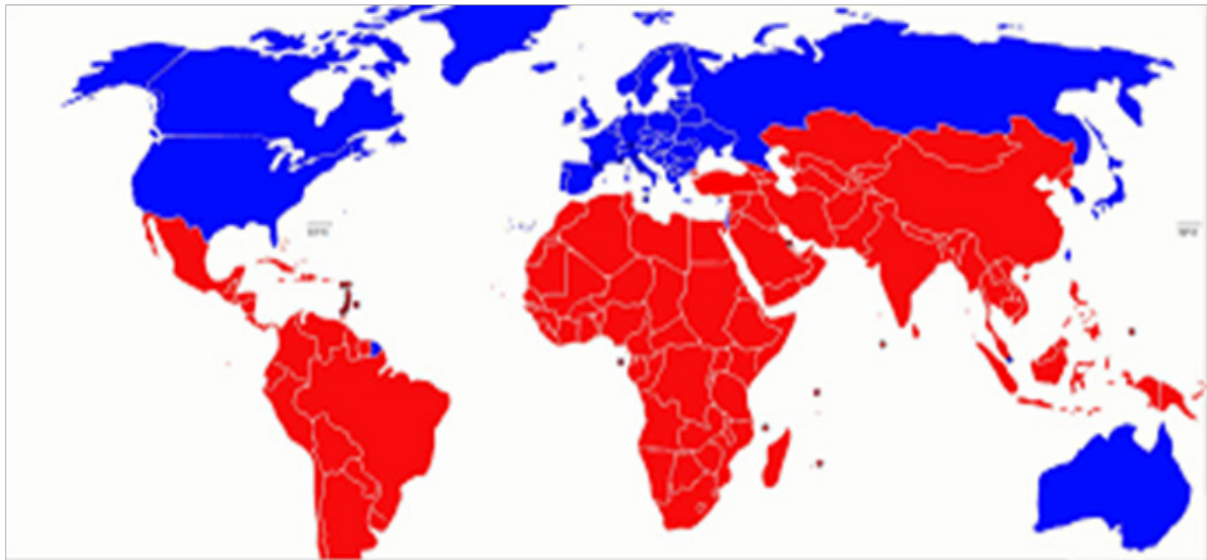
ECOSOC conducts many programs like carrying out various studies, hosting conventions, and coordinating various activities of the UN committees. This council was designed as the UN's main ground for holding discussions on socio-economic issues on an international platform.

Mostly, ECOSOC's work is to function on topics such as human rights, narcotics, population, statistics, social development, women empowerment, etc. The council also governs the regional commissions situated on all the continents.

The UN charter allows ECOSOC to grant consultative status to all NGOs. Starting from the mid-1990s, several measures were brought up to boost the participation of such NGOs, and by the early 21st century, more than 2,500 NGOs had been given consultative status. At the ECOSOC World Summit in 2005, it was emphasized that the council should hold annual ministerial reviews, which are formulated to monitor progress on development goals, and a biennial Development Cooperation Forum.

The large size of the Assembly and the diversity of the issues discussed contributed to the emergence of voting blocs on a regional basis in the 1960s. During the Cold War, the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe formed one bloc, and another bloc comprised the United States and its Western allies. The admission of new countries to the Southern Hemisphere in the 1960s and 1970s and the post-Cold War tensions after 1989 contributed to the formation of blocs based on "North-South"

economic issues. This issue is a quarrel between the more powerful, industrialized countries of the Northern Hemisphere and the underdeveloped, less industrialized developing countries of the Southern Hemisphere. This is known as the global North-South Divide. The main concern of this entire situation is the economic development which is more in the global north, as compared to the global south.



Introduction To the Agenda

The world is fragmented into two parts, in terms of its economic status. This division is extremely sensitive and has witnessed a lot of heated discussions for over decades. We are talking about the global North-South Divide. Let us take a look at how did the divide occur and what exactly it is.

Tracing the Roots; how did the world split up in halves?

History

The division of countries into the North-South Divide started during the Cold War era. During this time, countries were categorized according to their inclination towards either the Russian East or the American West. Countries in the East like the Soviet Union and China came to be called Second World countries. In the west, the United States and its allies were known as First World countries. But the poorer countries

were left out during this division of the First World and Second World countries. The poor countries were eventually called Third World countries. This class categorization later on collapsed as the Second World countries joined the First World countries. Therefore, the new criteria established to classify the countries now came to be known as the North-South Divide; where First World countries were known as the North while Third World countries comprised the South.

What is Global North?

The North of the Divide comprises economically developed countries and accounts for over 90% of all manufacturing industries in the world. Although the northern countries account for only 25% of the total global population, they regulate around 80% of the total income earned worldwide. All the members of the G8 as well as 4 permanent members of the UN Security Council come from the northern half of the world. Most of the population in the northern countries has enough basic needs and access to education and healthcare facilities. Countries comprising the North include The United States, Canada, all countries in Western Europe, Australia, and New Zealand as well as the developed countries in Asia such as Japan and South Korea.

The North is characterized by a high level of lifestyle, a higher security level of lives and property, and a higher literacy rate, along with the presence of infrastructural facilities. The North can influence the trend of international socio-economic and political orders, and holds high production capacities and availability of industries.

What is Global South?

The South is comprised of countries with developing economies which were initially referred to as Third World countries during the Cold War. Countries in the South are associated with problems like low GDP and high population. Although the South consists of 75% of the global population, it has only one-fifth share of the globally earned income. The South also lacks basic amenities. Very few of the entire population have the access to basic needs such as food and shelter. The economies of most countries in the South are dependent on imports from the North. The countries making up the South are mainly drawn from Africa, South America, and Asia. The only Asian countries not from the South are Japan and South Korea.

The South in general has had common colonial and neo-colonial experiences, and there is also a lack of control over the major socio-economic issues.

Global North and South Compared

In this sub-section of the paper, a comparative analysis of development between the north and south countries will be examined using selected themes thus: levels of productivity, population growth and dependency burdens, agricultural production, exports and international relations.

Levels of Productivity

There are low levels of living and deprivations in human development in the Global South countries. In addition to this Global South countries are characterized by low levels of labor productivity throughout the Global South countries levels of labor productivity (output per worker) are extremely low compared with those in the Global North, (Todaro and Smith, 2006) argue that the concept of production function systematically relating outputs to different combinations of factor inputs for a given technology is often used in the way in which societies go about providing for their material needs. But the technical engineering concept of a production function must be supplemented by a broader conceptualization that includes among its other inputs managerial competence, access to information, worker motivation and institutional flexibility and all these are almost lacking in the Global South countries. (Strauss and Thomas, 1988) argue that the workers low productivity may be due largely to physical lethargy and the inability, both physical and emotional to withstand the daily pressures of competitive work. Low productivity leads to low income, which can leads to low capacity forward, and to low productivity, argues (Dasgupta and Ray, 1987)

Population Growth and Dependency Burdens

The population of the world in the year 2004 was just over 6.4 billion people, of this number more than fivesixths live in the Global South and less than one-sixth in the Global North. Still both birth and death rates are strikingly different between the Global North and Global South. In Global North birth rates are low while in the Global South birth rates are high. For Global North birth rates are on the order of 15-20 per 1,000 populations where as in the Global South they range from 30-40 per 1,000 populations.

From the above table, it can be seen that all the countries that have highest birth rates ranging from 50-20 all belong to Global South where as the countries with lowest

Table 1: Birth rates throughout the world, 2002

Crude Birth rate	Countries
50	Nigeria, Mali, Somalia, Afghanistan, Angola.
45	Malawi, Liberia, Chad, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Congo (Dem. Rep.), Uganda, Burkina Faso, Gambia.
40	Burundi, Guinea, Senegal, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Mozambique, Zambia, Benin Rep., Niger, Yemen.
35	Central Africa Republic, Laos, Pakistan, Gabon, Switzerland, Namibia, Kenya, Togo, Sudan.
30	Honduras, Paraguay, Bolivia, Botswana, Jordan, Haiti, Nepal, Iraq, Bangladesh, Syria, Paraguay, Zimbabwe.
25	Egypt, India, Cameroon, Libya, Cambodia, Myanmar, Philippine, El Salvador, South Africa, Venezuela.
20	Algeria, Costa Rica, Mexico, Vietnam, Peru, Colombia, Lebanon, Malaysia, Kuwait, Indonesia, Panama, Sri Lanka, Argentina, Jamaica, Brazil, Iran.
15	United State, Australia, Ireland, South Korea, China, Thailand, Chile.
10	Canada, Cuba, Switzerland, Austria, Germany, Japan, Russia, Singapore.

Source: World Bank. World Development Indicators, 2004 (Washington, D.C. world Bank, 2004), tab 2.1.
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"Yearly number of live births per 1,000 populations.

birth rate 15-10 all belong to Global South. The yearly number of deaths per 1,000 in the Global South is also higher than that found in the Global North. The high birth rate in the global south has far reaching consequences. Children under age 15 make up almost 40% of the total population in the Global South as opposed to less than 20% of the total population in the Global North. Thus in the Global South, the active labour force has to support proportionally almost twice as many children as it does in the Global North. By contrast, the proportion of the people over the age of 65 is much greater in the Global North. Both older people and children are often referred to as an economic dependence.

Dependency burden: This refers to the sense that they are non productive members of society and therefore must be supported. The overall dependency burdens (i.e. both young and old) represents only about one-third of the populations of Global North about almost 45% of the population of the Global South. (Dasgupta and Ray, 1987) **Agricultural production:** The Global South is characterized with a very high rate of people working in rural areas and according to (Todaro, 2006) over 65% are rurally based, compared to less than 27% in the Global North. Similarly 58 % of the labor force is engaged in agriculture, compared to only 50% in Global North. Agriculture contributes about 14% of the GNI of Global South Nations but only 3% of the

GNI of Global North. Todaro further argued that people in the Global South countries concentrate on agricultural production because since their incomes are low their first priorities are food, clothing, and shelter and also due to the primitive nature of technologies, poor organization and limited physical and human capital inputs.

Exports

Many economies of the Global South are still geared towards the production of primary products which form their main efforts to other nations. In 2000 the share of Global South exports in total world trade stood at around 25 % (Uroh, 1988).

International Relations

The Global South is dependent on and vulnerable to the Global North. There is an unequal strength between the Global North and the Global South. The Global North being stronger than the Global South, the unequal strength between the two is manifested not only in the dominant power of the Global North to control the pattern of international trade and agreement regulating it but also in their ability often to dictate the terms whereby technology, foreign aid, and private capital are transferred to Global South. This has acted as a factor in contributing to the persistence of low levels of living, rising unemployment, and growing income inequality in the Global South compared to the Global North.

Sustainable Development

Is a pattern of resource use that aims to meet human needs while preserving the environment so that these needs can be met not only in the present, but also for future generations. The term was used by the Brundtland Commission which coined what has become the most often-quoted definition of sustainable development as development that “meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.” Indigenous peoples have argued, through various international forums such as the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the Convention on Biological Diversity, that there are *four* pillars of sustainable development, the fourth being cultural. *The Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity* (UNESCO, 2001) further elaborates the concept by stating that “...cultural diversity is as necessary for humankind as biodiversity is for nature”; it becomes “one of the roots of development understood not simply in terms of economic growth, but also as a means to achieve a more satisfactory intellectual, emotional, moral and spiritual existence”. In this vision, cultural diversity is the fourth policy area of sustainable

development.

It has been clearly identified that information, integration, and participation are key building blocks to help countries achieve development that recognizes these interdependent pillars. It emphasizes that in sustainable development everyone is a user and provider of information. It stresses the need to change from old sector-centered ways of doing business to new approaches that involve cross-sectoral co-ordination and the integration of environmental and social concerns into all development processes. Furthermore, evidence emphasizes that broad public participation in decision making is a fundamental prerequisite for achieving sustainable development. Sustainable development is an eclectic concept, as a wide array of views fall under its umbrella. The concept has included notions of weak sustainability, strong sustainability and deep ecology. Different conceptions also reveal a strong tension between ecocentrism and anthropocentrism. Many definitions and images (Visualizing Sustainability) of sustainable development coexist.

Broadly defined, the sustainable development mantra enjoins current generations to take a systems approach to growth and development and to manage natural, produced, and social capital for the welfare of their own and future generations. During the last ten years, different organizations have tried to measure and monitor the proximity to what they consider sustainability by implementing what has been called sustainability metrics and indices. (www.wikipedia.sustainabledevelopment.com) Sustainable development is said to set limits on the developing world. While current first world countries polluted significantly during their development, the same countries encourage third world countries to reduce pollution, which sometimes impedes growth. Some consider that the implementation of sustainable development would mean a reversion to pre-modern lifestyles. In 1987 the United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development (the Brundtland Commission), in its report *Our Common Future* suggested that sustainable development was needed to meet human needs while not increasing environmental problems. In 1961 almost all countries in the world had the capacity to meet their own demand but by 2005 the situation had changed and many countries were able to meet their needs only by importing resources from other nations. (www.wikipedia.sustainabledevelopment.com) A move toward more sustainable living emerged, based on increasing public awareness and adoption of recycling, and renewable energies.

The development of renewable sources of energy in the 1970s and 80's, primarily

in wind turbines and photovoltaics and increased use of hydroelectricity, presented more sustainable alternatives to fossil fuel and nuclear energy generation.

Sustainability

The word sustainability is derived from the Latin *sustinere* (*tenere*, to hold; *sus*, up). Dictionaries provide more than ten meanings for *sustain*, the main ones being to “maintain”, “support”, or “endure”. However, since the 1980s *sustainability* has been used more in the sense of human sustainability on planet Earth and this has resulted in the most widely quoted definition of sustainability and sustainable development, that of the Brundtland Commission of the United Nations on March 20, 1987: “sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”



The UN definition is not universally accepted and has undergone various interpretations. What sustainability is, what its goals should be, and how these goals are to be achieved is all open to interpretation. For many environmentalists the idea of sustainable development is an oxymoron as development seems to entail environmental degradation. Ecological economist Herman Daly has asked, “what use is a sawmill without a forest?” From this perspective, the economy is a subsystem of human society, which is itself a subsystem of the biosphere, and a gain in one sector is a loss from another. This can be illustrated as three concentric circles. (www.wikipedia.com/sustainability) A universally-accepted definition of sustainability is elusive because it is expected to achieve many things. On the one hand it needs to be factual and scientific, a clear statement of a specific “destination”. The simple definition “sustainability is improving the quality of human life while living within the carrying capacity of supporting eco-systems” though vague, conveys the idea of sustainability having

quantifiable limits. But sustainability is also a call to action, a task in progress or “journey” and therefore a political process, so some definitions set out common goals and values. The Earth Charter speaks of “a sustainable global society founded on respect for nature, universal human rights, economic justice, and a culture of peace.” (www.wikipedia sustainability.com)

In early human history the environmental impacts of small bands of hunter-gatherers would have been relatively small, even though the use of fire and the desire for specific foods may have altered the natural composition of plant and animal communities. The Neolithic Revolution 2,500 to 10,000 years ago marked the emergence of agriculture and settled communities. Societies outgrowing their local food supply or depleting critical resources either moved on or faced collapse. In contrast, stable communities of shifting cultivators and horticulturists existed in New Guinea and South America, and large agrarian communities in China, India, Polynesia and elsewhere have farmed in the same localities for centuries. (www.wikipedia sustainability.com)

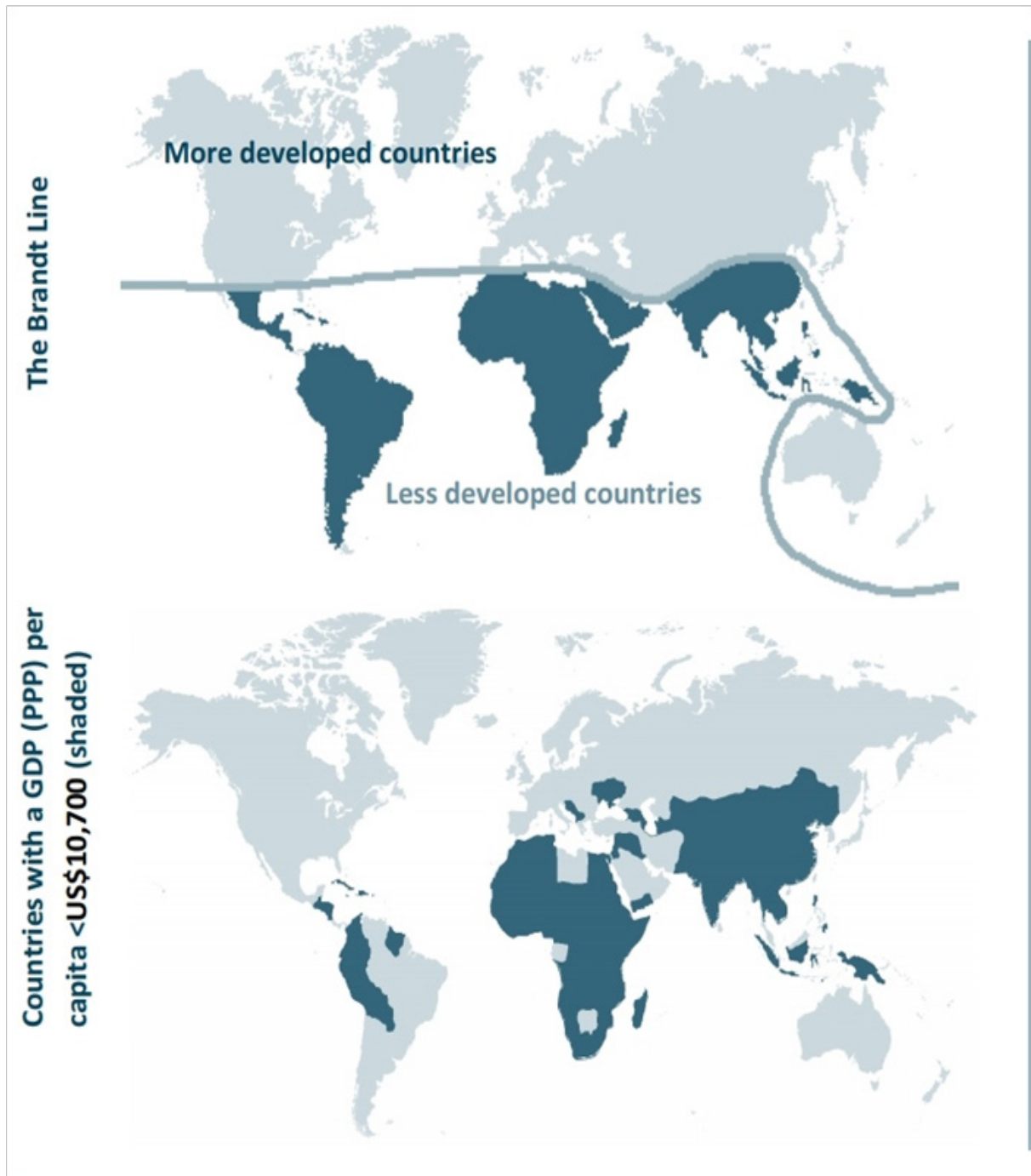
Technological advances over several millennia gave humans increasing control over the environment. But it was the Western industrial revolution of the 17th to 19th centuries that tapped into the vast growth potential of the energy in fossil fuels to power sophisticated machinery technology. These conditions led to a human population explosion and unprecedented industrial, technological and scientific growth that has continued to this day. From 1650 to 1850 the global population doubled from around 500 million to 1 billion people. By the 20th century, the industrial revolution had resulted in an exponential increase in the human consumption of resources and an increase in health, wealth and population. Ecology as a new scientific discipline was gaining general acceptance and ideas now part and parcel to sustainability were being explored including the recognition of the interconnectedness of living systems, the importance of global natural cycles, the passage of energy through tropic levels of living systems. (www.wikipedia sustainability.com)

Analyzing the Divide and Going In Depth

Theories and Reports Associated with the Divide

The Brandt Report

It is the report written by the Independent Commission for International Development-



tal Issues, which was first chaired by Willy Brandt in 1980. This report provided the world an understanding of drastic differences in the economic development for both the East and West of the world.

Thesis: - The Brandt Report suggests that there exists a deep difference in the standard of living between the countries along the North-South divide and that there should be a large exchange of resources from developed to developing countries. According

to this report, it is believed that the countries in the North are pretty much wealthy due to their successful trade in manufactured goods, whereas the southern countries face poverty due to their trade in intermediate goods, where the export incomes are low.

Brandt Line:- This line was developed in the 1980s and was a way of showing how the world was geographically split into relatively richer and poorer countries.

the Brandt line

Dependency Theory

Dependency theory is nothing but a reflection of the theories by various individuals, both from the Third World and the First World. It emerged in the 1950s and was advocated by Raul Prebisch. Dependency theory states that the poverty of the countries in the periphery is not because they are not integrated into the world system, but because of how they are integrated into the system.

Generally, poor nations of the South provide natural resources, cheap labor, and consumer markets for the developed and advanced countries. The theorists argue that First world nations may not consciously, but indeed maintain a state of dependency through various policies. The state of dependency, however, is multidirectional, which involves almost all the major aspects of human resource development, like education, political affairs, economics, banking, and finance.

What Are The Factors That Contributed To North-South Inequality?

The North-South divide has not emerged out of the blue, on the contrary, it has taken place through a gradual sequence of events across the globe and the factors behind the scenes have unfortunately widened the gap now.

Political leaders coming from the southern division have bluntly blamed the contemporary

The international economic order implanted in capitalism is the basic causal factor for the economic inequality between the global North and South. The speakers from the South, be it from the Non-Alignment Movement or the participants in big conventions, have raised fingers at the structure of the global economic system, which places the North above the South. Almost all the major organizations and corporations that are accountable for the world economy are primarily owned and controlled by the North. Other than this argument, some other factors caused the inequalities:

Slave Trade: The trade of human beings, especially the Atlantic Slave Trade, was one of the first emerging factors that caused an imbalance between the global North and South. There was deliberate transportation of men and women with working capacities from the southern region, particularly in Africa, which deprived these regions of human labor which is a key component of production. This trade, therefore, benefitted the North with sufficient manpower for their production, that too at the expense of the South. Unfortunately, millions of the slaves that had left their motherland never came back, and their labor has continued to provide productive strength to the North while leaving the South underdeveloped, in sorrow, and deprived.

Colonialism and Neo-colonialism: The North has continued to impose colonial and neo-colonial domination over the South for centuries, and this has promoted nothing else but the economic disparity between the North and the South. Colonialism and neo-colonialism were a way for the northern countries to accumulate global wealth beyond their borders and drained out the economy of southern states, the reason being a decrease in profit rate and an increase in business conflicts in the North. Disputes that emerged from advanced competition among big tradesmen in the North aroused a thirst for foreign investment in the South, leading directly to exploitation in the South. These practices have encouraged the transfer of wealth in form of capital from the South to the North and have strengthened the Northern economy and weakened the South's.



Globalization: Globalization talks about the universal processes that spawn multiple interconnections that surpass the states, which make up the present modern world. This interconnection has helped the economically developed states to exploit the southern economies. In this manner, the North has played a smart move when it comes to accumulating wealth in form of trading, production, and services like communication, transportation, and information, which has ultimately facilitated the integration of southern economies into the North. This process empowers the North and weakens the south and increases their dependency on the North.

Multinational Corporations: In recent decades, the growth of multinational corporations originating from the North raised concerns as it is known for its domination of production and sales of goods and services across the globe. And this has given economic leverage to the North. While on one hand, it has empowered northern states and the parent businesses of these corporations, on other hand, it has deprived the South of its products and their share of wealth, which further leads to inequality and disparity between the two divides.

International Organizations: The foundation of various international organizations was kept by the economically developed countries, and hence the remote control for shaping fundamental socio-economic and political policies and practices of the global system rests in their hands, which they use most in their favor. Domination of policies by powerful nations in these organizations has also forced the southern states to dependent on followership, instead of forming an association based on cooperation among states for mutual benefits. Generally, these organizations make policies that strengthen the grounds for the North and make the south vulnerable to exploitation.

Unfair Terms and Practices of Trade: Trade policies and practices existing within the global market are unfavorable to the southern states. Most of the southern economies are left vulnerable to international exploitation and unhealthy competition with the removal of barriers and tariffs for international trade that benefits the North. The southern states are being treated as dump yards for finished products produced by developed economies and the labor in the South is made available for the North very cheaply. The sole reason for this is the illegal activities and the policies formulated.

Military Threats: Military capacities of the northern countries have made the entire South a puppet in their hands. This has made exploitation and influence of the economies in the South easy and inequality a reality. For citing an example, the power of the United States military has helped it assume itself as omnipotent in the world system

and enabled it to implement the fundamentals of its foreign policy decision around the globe.

The Problem Statement

What Makes It Important For Us To Discuss This Agenda?

The growing differences between the Global North and the Global South are raising concerns worldwide. The question is, should the Right To Development be confined to the developed countries only? Or it is enjoyable for the developing countries too? The factors mentioned above are sufficient to widen the gaps between the halves of the world, which as a matter of fact, have dealt enough damage. But, at this accelerating pace, the developing countries will lag badly and won't be able to recover the losses.

With the conditions becoming severe, developing countries have drawn attention to the fact that the current state of the world economy is not favorable to the expansion of human rights. According to a report by the World Bank in 2021, the Foreign debts of developing countries rose to \$860 billion in 2020. In this state, the developing countries have demanded that their efforts to sustain the crisis should be supported by an increased flow of resources and also emphasized restructuring the international economic relations.

The fact that the Sustainable Development Goals for the 2030 Agenda are based on the principle of "leaving no one behind", is quite acquainted with us. While we are thinking to create a sustainable future, we can't ignore a crisis that is a major threat to these SDGs. The question to ponder is how can we achieve these goals when the North-South problem still exists on such a sensitive scale. The poorest of the countries are still deprived of basic human amenities like quality education, water and sanitation, food resources, energy, and so on. The concussions of the growing global divide will have deeper cracks in these countries' economies. The North-South Divide has reached the international podium already, but still lacks enough attention and concern for the global leaders to discuss upon. To stand up to the Sustainable Development Goals, this issue needs to be brought to a lesser intensity that can help the Southern globe recover, especially after the horrific impact of COVID-19.

Related Case Studies; digging into the events

Post-Cold War Period and the Emergence of North-South Dialogues:

The post-Cold War period witnessed the emergence of North-South economic conflicts. Though such confrontation is not new and has happened before in the international arena. But in recent years, it has attracted a lot of international attention because of its growing depth.

To understand the greater consequences of the present North-South conflict, some historical perspective is needed. During the early 1970s, developing countries in the United



Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) made alliances and came to be known as the Group of 77, with intentions to put forward their demands for a New International Economic Order (NIEO). This spark was the result of the neo-Marxist political economy theory of the 1960s, which argued that the international trading system was pushing developing countries on the verge of poverty, exploitation, and dependency. Along with other demands, the NIEO specifically called for a system of price support for developing countries' commodity exports, technology transfer, and re-deployment of some developed country industries to developing nations. But by the 1980s, the NIEO agenda at the United Nations started to falter due to the differences in the interests of the developing nations, along with the inability to clone OPEC's success with other commodities, and, most importantly, the discrediting of economic theories.

Three decades later, at Cancun, many leaders believed that the harsh rhetoric put up by major developing countries, such as Brazil and India, as well as smaller African and

Caribbean countries are strongly reminded of the 1970s UNCTAD experience. But gradually, the measures demanded by the South at the WTO started to differ from the NIEO. Instead of seeking price support for commodities and exports, developing countries at Cancun called for unilateral trade concessions and compensation by the rich countries.

It is believed that the failure of Cancun was because of the disagreements between the nations and hence the talks collapsed along a North-South divide. The G-21 opposed developed countries' agricultural subsidies. The Lesser Developed Countries (LDC) refused to lower their colossal agriculture and manufacturing tariffs, which worsened the frustration of The United States and others. As expected, the discussions ended with no success, and the conflict between developing nations of the Southern Hemisphere and the industrialized countries of the North entered a new phase.

U.S. policies and their relations with the other developed countries seemed to hamper the progress in the North-South dialogue. During the late 1970s, the growing conflicts between the United States and the Soviet Union, unfortunately, ruined the prospects for continuing North-South discussions, as the industrialized nations reallocated their resources to the Cold War, and paid no heed to development issues. The discussions over the North-South dialogue eventually lost their momentum in the UN by September 1980. Although there were attempts to carry on some dialogue on these issues, it couldn't bring any success as it never presented a workable solution.

The discussions of the North-South Dialogue in the 1970s can be translated in many ways. Some economists have opined that the proposals made by the South for significant changes in world economic policy were either fundamentally unworkable or designed to suit only certain portions of the Third World. While others argued that the proposals were necessarily extreme to put themselves in a firm position to have open negotiations with the North.

Thus, the North-South Dialogue can be seen as a political struggle between the world's deprived and the industrialized portions, or as you can say, 'haves' and 'have nots'. From this point, the discussions became a medium through which the South could muster and assert power within the United Nations and other international organizations to compete with the power of the North to direct the movement of world affairs.

COVID-19, the Vaccine Policies, and the widening gap between North and South:

After two years of battling COVID-19, what has appeared is a widening gap between North and South. All the developing countries which were already economically vulnerable faced the worst of the entire crisis, and that is because of the lack of resources and implementation of policies which usually is already a shield for the North. In some countries, the pandemic ruined the years of progress in the fields of healthcare, education, and the attempts to eradicate poverty.



According to a report by WHO, 'Of the 832 million vaccine doses administered, 82 percent have gone to high- or uppermiddle-income countries, while only 0.2 percent have been sent to their low-income counterparts. When we compare the ratio of vaccinated people in developed and developing countries, we find a tremendous gap. In developed countries, 1 in every 4 people has been vaccinated, as compared to 1 in 500 in poor countries. There was also a time when the rich nations were vaccinating their citizens at a rate of one person per second while, at the same time, seven African countries were yet to receive a single dose. The widening inequality caused by the policies runs against the proposed Sustainable Development Goals. Due to the profit concerns of big companies and developed nations, the right to health which is a universal human right is being hampered.

The North was expected to extend help towards underdeveloped countries by funding, availing sufficient vaccines at lower rates, and removing certain restrictions. But due to the pre-existing inequalities, and adding to the profit concerns of major econ-

omies, the underdeveloped nations suffered. This created a sense of mistrust among the South for the West.

Some of the Cases Where North-South Divide Exists Within the Nations

The Mason-Dixon Line (U.S.A)

Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon formed this line between 1763 and 1767 which is a line of demarcation that separates 4 states in the United States. This borderline caused a cultural divide in the nation and was also addressed informally as the boundary between the Northern Free States and the Southern slave states. This notion was also observed during the Civil war.

In the US, religion also divides the nation geographically as you may witness the presence of different communities specified to certain regions. For example, Protestants emerge to be dominant in Southern states, while Catholics in Eastern and Midwestern regions, and Atheists in the Northern parts.

This shows the presence of a divide prevailing in the USA.



The Divide in the UK

The north-south divide in the U.K and England, in particular, is caused because of economic and health-related disparities. The northern portion enjoys great facilities, while a significant rise in unemployment, poverty, poorer health outcomes and not to mention the degradation in educational attainment has been observed in the southern region. And even the reports issued by the Government fail to impose hard action

against the issue. The industrial decline stands as the most convincing explanation for the north-south divide. During the Industrial Revolution, many northern cities underwent a process of intense industrialization, as raw materials such as coal and iron ore could be found in these areas. This led to comparatively high wealth in the Northern region.

The Economic Divide in Italy

During the Italian unification in 1861, the gap between the north and south was deepened with tensions that were ignited by the political activities of the north. With decades passing by, the southern economy worsened greatly, leading to rising poverty and organized crime, which ultimately caused a north-south divide running along the cultural, social, and commercial disparities. The southern land was redistributed several times which resulted in lower income and reduced production as farmers were left with tiny pieces of land. This caused millions of Italians to immigrate to other countries with no other option except to flee from harsh conditions. The northern region has farmlands that have more fertile soil and no scarcity of resources, and this beats Southern Italy's agricultural industry. These factors along with the poor management and policies widened the divide.

North-South Divide In Taiwan

Taiwan faces a similar situation where the nation is internally broken up into two parts. This divide is the outcome of the Taiwanese government's (Kuomintang, a.k.a KMT) bias toward northern Taiwan. The government has made overinvestments in the northern region over a long period, and this has caused big economic instability in the country. With a government that focuses only on certain regions, the overlooked have developed a feeling of alienation. The inequalities exist in all the major aspects crucial for overall development, like educational and medical access, economic status, etc.

All the major industries and workplaces are concentrated in the northern parts of the country. This happened due to more capital investments. And this is why, to get better jobs, one has to move to the north. Even for the medical facilities and pursuing higher education, people have better options only in the north, another reason for the citizens to move to the north.

The northern region covers up just 20% of entire Taiwan. But the population keeps

on increasing because of the factors mentioned above, and that ultimately leads to a price rise as the requirement for land and accommodation is more, while availability is less. Overpopulation in northern Taiwan also causes many subordinate problems too. This entire chaos hits Taiwan badly, and curbs the overall economic development as the southern portion remains deprived of the resources as well as the facilities which they rightfully deserve.

Relevant International Action to Be Taken

The North-South Divide poses a serious threat to the world. The gaps are ever widening, and in such a situation, strong emphasis on the issue is expected. The council has to set a ground where the discussions can be held to help contract this trend. The developed nations should consider making amendments to their foreign policies that hamper the economies of the South. The dominance of the North over various institutions and countries is a direct threat to global cooperation. Thus, there should be a joint attempt to formulate new policies that help only the industrialized countries but also the developing nations.

North's Stand on the Agenda

All the countries that constitute the global north play a big role in driving the discussions in the committee. While they may face countless allegations, it is their responsibility to give direction to the concerned topic with suggestions to erase the divide or at least lessen it. The north will have to bring the entire subject to a middle ground that can suit both halves of the world in an economic aspect.

South's Stand on the Agenda

The basic job of the global south is to put up uncountable allegations on the north for the widening of the divide and also keep the demands on the front to battle the current economic crisis faced by them. It is the responsibility of the southern bloc to highlight the problems and the sufferings of the people affected by the divide and discuss bringing relief to this issue. The heat in the committee can be brought up only if the south successfully manages to establish strong debates against the agenda.

Possible Solutions

Cooperation is the key. Cooperation is the first thing needed to work on the contraction of the divide. Further, it is suggested to remove certain trade barriers and unfair policies to save some of the southern economies from being crippled. Reasonable relief from debts for certain countries is also a suggestive measure that can bring a little change. Regulating export prices is also a method that can help the southern economies.

Suggested Topics to Ponder Upon

- South-South Cooperation and its contribution to boosting developing economies:
- Countries can discuss the collaborations by the developing countries that have helped to support themselves for economic growth. The South-South cooperation is a way the developing countries can come up to help themselves for combating the economic problems caused by the divide. If brought good suggestions, this topic can add value to the discussions in the committee.
- Suggestive Measures and Developmental Programs that can be initiated by the North to uplift the Southern economy:
- Countries can focus on future strategies and programs to benefit underdeveloped and developing nations. This is a crucial thing to be discussed as this could bring out numerous suggestions and answers to all the major issues revolving around the agenda. The North plays a major role in either upgrading or degrading the economy of the globe as a whole. So, this topic holds great importance.
- Discussing the role of organizations like the World Bank and WTO in widening gaps:
- South can level allegations on the West regarding their influence in these bodies which has caused further imparities.
- Multinational Companies and Their Exploitation Towards the South: The South can preferably criticize the MNCs for their exploitation and how it affects their economy. Whereas the North can suggest measures by which MNCs or the nations themselves can try to help the South with economic aid. This is a debatable topic.

- Focusing on Unfair Trade Practices and Steps to Prevent Them: Over a while, the world has witnessed different trade policies that have made positive as well as negative impacts on the countries. While many such policies seem unfair and not fully liberalized for the developing nations to enjoy, this matter becomes important to discuss as it has direct connections to the global divide.
- Impact of Globalization on Developing Economies: It is debatable whether globalization helped developing nations or not. But more or less, it occurred in most countries and now the thing to discuss is that could it help to shrink the divide, or would it be a major hurdle in the way to do it?
- Amendments in Labor Laws that can prevent exploitation: Exploitation is a crucial element in North-South inequality. The delegates can discuss not only the condition of many countries because of the exploitation by foreign companies and governments while playing the labor laws, but can also discuss the amendments that can help to raise the economic conditions.

What Would The Future Look Like, With and Without The Divide?

The North-South Divide can lead us to two possible scenarios; one will be a world combating the continuous problems the issue poses, and the other where the world would be restructuring itself and building a sustainable environment. Let us have a direct comparison between the possible outcomes.

If the economic divide would continue to exist, or worse, widen further, the world will fail to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. If not assisted, the poorer nations' economies will gradually cripple and they will fail to provide the resources, education, facilities, etc to their citizens. The exploitation by the MNCs will push these nations down the margin. The North would flourish undoubtedly, but only to a certain extent. This is because, one way or another, the world is interdependent. If the North can dominate, the reason is the exploitation of the South, and if the South is completely drained out, it will somehow affect the developed countries too. More importantly, the very objective of the international organizations, and even the UN, would stand questionable. While the inequalities will surface to a greater extent, humanity and global cooperation will sink deep.

And, if the globe can resolve this problem, or at least lessen the impact, the southern countries would be able to stand up and improve their economy. There will be improved facilities, infrastructure, and a better scope of development. The developing nations will be able to enjoy healthy competition with the North when the conditions will turn favorable and the international trade policies will be liberalized on both ends, and not just benefitting the dominating countries. The deprived countries will be able to uplift the Human Development Index. The world, though not fully, but at least partially would achieve the proposed SDGs. The cooperation between both halves of the globe will bear fruitful outcomes that can be beneficial for all.

The above arguments are just presented as hypotheses. Any of the two might become the future. It depends on which way the countries lead this issue. It is crucial how the world takes up this whole situation. The future is a fabric, woven of various possibilities.

Conclusion

The economic imparities between the Global North and Global South are growing and widening at an alarming rate. With the pandemic, this issue has brought serious concerns for underdeveloped and developing economies. Economic inequality is a major threat to the Sustainable Development Goals and also raises questions on global cooperation, peace, and humanity. But preventive measures taken up by the leading powers in the world, along with the cooperation of other developing nations, can help to contract this trend and may bring some relief to the falling economies.

Some economists have argued that international free trade and unhampered capital flows across countries could lead to a noticeable contraction in the North-South divide. In this case, more equal trade and the flow of capital would allow the possibility for developing countries to further develop economically. Similar programs and developmental schemes can contribute to bringing about positive economic changes, which too go hand in hand with globalization.

The initiative of Future North-South dialogues can also boost the process to achieve the desired goal. The onus now depends on the capabilities of the leaders of the North and their efforts to reduce the intensity of growing tensions by coming to a middle ground.

It has been observed throughout history that many have placed money and prosperity as their first priority. However that value preference has been challenged and this once popular maxim the belief that the world cannot forever increase its productive capacity has been replaced by the maxim of sustainability. Sustainability emphasizes the growth limits in the global ecology. Against this backdrop sustainable development which means learning how to live off the earth's interest without encroaching on its capital in order that the planet can continue to provide the means of life that makes the pursuit of other values such as political freedom and religious principles have remained high and well entrenched in the annals of the Global North against the opposite in the Global South.

Once again, the issues of population growth have adverse effect in the two polemics. Other factors like government policies, the legal system, access to capital and technology, the efficiency of industrial production inequity in the distribution of land, labor, resources are some of the characteristics of Global South against the conspicuous consumption pattern of the Global North. Against all these variables, the Global North while not taking anything for granted, particularly on the assumption that sustainability cannot be realised without dramatic changes in the socio-economic and political fabric of the world as we know it today.

The Global South painfully does not even know where this situation lies, not to even contemplate on any way forward as it were. Efforts in the Global South should be more pragmatic and optimistic in approach and concept. Efforts should be genuine with a total commitment and conviction of purpose and intent for while we recognize that there is a wide gap in development between the Global North and Global South economies, while the Global North economies are sustained; the Global South economies are yet to find their feet. Thus living conditions in Global North are far better off than the Global South while the North is wealthy, technologically advanced politically stable and aging as their societies tend toward zero population growth the opposite is found among Global South countries.

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- **Rules of Procedure**

Roll Call

A committee meeting begins with a roll call, without which quorum cannot be established. A debate cannot begin without a quorum being established. A delegate may change his/her roll call in the next session. For example, if Delegate answers the Present in the First session, he can answer Present and vote in the next session when the roll call occurs.

During the roll call, the country names are recalled out of alphabetical order, and delegates can answer either by saying Present or Present and voting. Following are the ways a roll call can be responded in -

- Present - Delegates can vote Yes, no, or abstain for a Draft Resolution when they answer the Roll Call with Present;
- Present and voting - An delegate is required to vote decisively, i.e., Yes/No only if they have answered the Roll Call with a Present and voting. A Delegate cannot abstain in this case.
- Abstention - The Delegate may abstain from voting if they are in doubt, or if their country supports some points but opposes others. Abstention can also be used if a delegate believes that the passage of the resolution will harm the world, even though it is unlikely to be highly specific. A delegate who responded with present and voting is not allowed to abstain during a substantive vote. An abstention counts as neither "yes" nor "no vote", and his or her vote is not included in the total vote tally.

Quorum

In order for the proceedings of a committee to proceed, quorum (also known as a minimum number of members) must be set which is one-third of the members of the committee must be present. Quorum will be assumed to be established unless a delegate's presence is specifically challenged and shown to be absent during the roll call. The Executive Board may suspend committee sessions if a quorum is not reached.

General Speakers List

After the agenda for the session has been established, a motion is raised to open the General Speaker's List or GSL. The GSL is where all types of debates take place throughout the conference, and the list remains open throughout the duration of the agenda's discussion. If a delegate wishes to speak in the GSL, he or she must notify the Executive Board by raising his or her placard when the Executive asks for Delegates desiring to speak in the GSL. Each country's name will be listed in the order in which it will deliver its speech. A GSL can have an individual speaker time of anywhere from 60-120 seconds. Following their GSL speech, a Delegate has the option of yielding his/her time to a specific Delegate, Information Points (questions) or to the Executive Board.

Speakers List will be followed for all debate on the Topic Area, except when superseded by procedural motions, amendments, or the introduction of a draft resolution. Speakers may speak generally on the Topic Area being considered and may address any draft resolution currently on the floor. Debate automatically closes when the Speakers List is exhausted.

Yield

A delegate granted the right to speak on a substantive issue may yield in one of three ways at the conclusion of his/her speech: to another delegate, to questions, or to the Director. Please note that only one yield is allowed. A delegate must declare any yield at the conclusion of his or her speech.

- **Yield to another delegate.** When a delegate has some time left to speak, and he/she doesn't wish to utilize it, that delegate may elect to yield the remaining speaking time to another delegate. This can only be done with the prior consent of another delegate (taken either verbally or through chits). The delegate who has been granted the other's time may use it to make a substantive speech, but cannot further yield it.
- **Yield to questions.** Questioners will be selected by the Executive Board. Follow-up questions will be allowed only at the discretion of the Director. The Director will have the right to call to order any delegate whose question is, in the opinion of the Director, rhetorical and leading and not designed to elicit information. Only the speaker's answers to questions will be deducted from the speaker's remaining time.

- Yield to the EB. Such a yield should be made if the delegate does not wish his/her speech to be subject to questions. The moderator will then move to the next speaker.

Motions

Motions are the formal term used for when one initiates an action. Motions cover a wide variety of things.

- Once the floor is open, the Chairs will ask for any points or motions. If you wish to bring one to the Floor, this is what you should do:
- Raise your placard in a way that the chair can read it
- Wait until the Chair recognizes you
- Stand up and after properly addressing the Chair("Thank you, honourable Chair" or something along these lines), state what motion you wish to propose
- Chairs will generally repeat the motions and may also ask for clarification. Chairs may do this if they do not understand and may also ask for or suggest modifications to the motion that they feel might benefit the debate.

Every motion is subject to seconds, if not otherwise stated. To pass a motion at least one other nation has to second the motion brought forward. A nation cannot second its own motion. If there are no seconds, the motion automatically fails.

If a motion has a second, the Chair will ask for objections. If no objections are raised, the motion will pass without discussion or a procedural vote. In case of objections, a procedural vote will be held. The vote on a motion requires a simple majority, if not otherwise stated.

While voting upon motions, there are no abstentions. If a vote is required, everyone must vote either "Yes" or "No". If there is a draw on any vote, the vote will be retaken once. In case there are multiple motions on the Floor, the vote will be casted by their Order of Precedence. If one motion passes, the others will not be voted upon anymore. However, they may be reintroduced once the Floor is open again.

During a moderated caucus, there will be no speakers' list. The moderator will call upon speakers in the order in which they signal their desire to speak. If you want to bring in a motion for a moderated caucus, you will have to specify the duration, a speakers' time, a moderator, and the purpose of the caucus. This motion is subject to seconds and objections but is not debatable.

In an unmoderated caucus, proceedings are not bound by the Rules of Procedure. Delegates may move around the room freely and converse with other delegates. This is also the time to create blocks, develop ideas, and formulate working papers, draft resolutions, and amendments. Remember that you are required to stay in your room unless given permission to leave by a Chair.

During the course of debate, the following **points** are in order:

Point of Personal Privilege: Whenever a delegate experiences personal discomfort which impairs his or her ability to participate in the proceedings, he or she may rise to a Point of Personal Privilege to request that the discomfort be corrected. While a Point of Personal Privilege in extreme case may interrupt a speaker, delegates should use this power with the utmost discretion.

Point of Order: During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may rise to a Point of Order to indicate an instance of improper parliamentary procedure. The Point of Order will be immediately decided by the Director in accordance with these rules of procedure. The Director may rule out of order those points that are improper. A representative rising to a Point of Order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion. A Point of Order may only interrupt a speaker if the speech is not following proper parliamentary procedure.

Point of Parliamentary Enquiry: When the floor is open, a delegate may rise to a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry to ask the EB a question regarding the rules of procedure. A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry may never interrupt a speaker. Delegates with substantive questions should not rise to this Point, but should rather approach the committee staff during caucus or send a note to the dais.

Point of information: After a delegate gives a speech, and if the delegate yields their time to Points of Information, one Point of Information (a question) can be raised by delegates from the floor. The speaker will be allotted the remainder of his or her speaking time to address Points of Information. Points of Information are directed to the speaker and allow other delegations to ask questions in relation to speeches and resolutions.

Right to Reply: A delegate whose personal or national integrity has been impugned by another delegate may submit a Right of Reply only in writing to the committee staff. The Director will grant the Right of Reply and his or her discretion and a delegate granted a Right of Reply will not address the committee except at the request of the Director.

Draft Resolution

Once a draft resolution has been approved as stipulated above and has been copied and distributed, a delegate(s) may motion to introduce the draft resolution. The Director, time permitting, shall read the operative clauses of the draft resolution. A procedural vote is then taken to determine whether the resolution shall be introduced. Should the motion received the simple majority required to pass, the draft resolution will be considered introduced and on the floor. The Director, at his or her discretion, may answer any clarificatory points on the draft resolution. Any substantive points will be ruled out of order during this period, and the Director may end this clarificatory question-answer period' for any reason, including time constraints. More than one draft resolution may be on the floor at any one time, but at most one draft resolution may be passed per Topic Area. A draft resolution will remain on the floor until debate on that specific draft resolution is postponed or closed or a draft resolution on that Topic Area has been passed. Debate on draft resolutions proceeds according to the general Speakers List for that topic area and delegates may then refer to the draft resolution by its designated number. No delegate may refer to a draft resolution until it is formally introduced.

Amendments

All amendments need to be written and submitted to the executive board. The format for this is authors, signatories and the clause with mentioning the add, delete and replace. There are two forms of amendment, which can be raised by raising a motion for

amendment and approval of the chair:

- Friendly Amendments: Amendment, which is agreed upon by all the author's does not require any kind of voting
- Unfriendly Amendments: Amendments that are introduced by any other need not be voted upon by the council and are directly incorporated in the resolution. You need a simple majority in order to introduce a normal amendment.

BODY of Draft Resolution

The draft resolution is written in the format of a long sentence, with the following rules:

- Draft resolution consists of clauses with the first word of each clause underlined.
- The next section, consisting of Preambulatory Clauses, describes the problem being addressed, recalls past actions taken, explains the purpose of the draft resolution, and offers support for the operative clauses that follow. Each clause in the preamble begins with an underlined word and ends with a comma.
- Operative Clauses are numbered and state the action to be taken by the body. These clauses are all with the present tense active verbs and are generally stronger words than those used in the Preamble. Each operative clause is followed by a semi-colon except the last, which ends with a period.

SAMPLE POSITION PAPER

Committee : UNDP

Country : Chad

Topic : Women in Development

Chad is concerned with gender equality issues and quite glad with the attention tChad is concerned about gender equality concerns and is pleased that people are paying attention to this subject. We promote human rights and believe that all humans, including men and women, are created equal. We see that violence and gender discrimination would be a violation of human rights. We also think that women, like men, should be allowed a larger role in practically every facet of life.

This crisis has been resolved in practically every country, and we now need to create a safer and more secure environment.

improved environment for women and their activities As many as 70% to 80% of women are responsible for their home. However, they are in an unpleasant condition due to a lack of education, financial management, and even awareness of their rights. Which led to bigger problems such as unpaid overtime work, low education owing to forced young marriage, and other culturally based constraints that make people unhappy.

Our country may have joined and ratified human rights accords that acknowledged the Gender equality is a concept. And our government enthusiastically passed the domestic violence statute, which is yet another step toward recognising this issue. Nonetheless, we think that there is a problem in law enforcement, which is why Chad will participate in UNDP programmes regarding gender equality, women empowerment, and advocating our position to our own people.

The government of Chad presented various remedies to this problem.

1. Creating an environment in which women are accepted and treated equally. in which case

As an example, UNDP should engage in social and cultural activities to create a “model community.” to different villages Education is one of the projects. The majority of the time, young girls are stolen away from school and compelled to work or marry owing to financial difficulties Developing an option may be night school or another flexible-in-time and free school.

2. A basic financial education. Women should seek out services or products that are effective. capable of handling them We would aid them in obtaining credit and a better and safer loan. And they should be functioning as entrepreneurs in their town or group. Which in this case In this situation, they create a new, independent employment.

