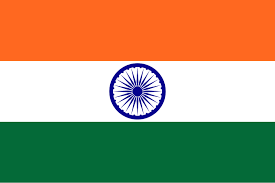
Comittee: SPECPOL 

Agenda Item: Decolonization in the 21st Century: Addressing the Challenges of

Non-Self-Governing-Territories

Country Name: India

India is a country that is located in South Asia. India is the 7th largest country in the world. India is made up of 28 states and eight union teritories, also known as “central administered territories”. Union territories of India are one of the first-order administrative units in the Republic of India anda re governed partly of India. The union territories of India are Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Delhi (which also called National Capital Territory), Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Lakshadweep and Puducherry. Each state has its own directly elected government under a chief minister, and the union government is represented by the president of India. The capital city of India is New Delh. New Delhi issituated in the north-central part of India on the west bank of the Yamuna River, adjacent to and just South of Old Delhi, the historic centre of Delhi, and within the Delhi national capital territory. Hindi is the language most commonly spoken as a mother tongue in India.

The topic “Decolonization in the 21st Century: Addressing he Challenges of Non-Self-Governing-Territories” concerns every country in SPECPOL and around the world. This refers to overcome the difficulties they face in the best way we can and to overcome this problem as quickly as possible with cooperation of each nation in SPECPOL. Non-Self-Governing-Teritories(NSGT), are territories whose people have not yet attained a full measure of self-government, are not declare their independence yet. India declared it’s independence on August 15, 1947 with the “1947 Indian Independence Act”. The 1947 Indian Independence Act was aimed at ending British rule over the Indian subcontinent. This act created two new independent states: India and Pakistan. Therefore it caused the largest forced migration ever experienced, not as a result of war or famine. Even if this independence movement divided the area into two nations as India and Pakistan, in the end, the people of the mainland won freedom and independence. After what happened, that day started to being called “Independence Day” and is now considered as a national holiday in India. Every year, on August 15, the Independence Day is celebrated throughout India with flag-raising ceremonies, drills, and the singng of the Indian national athem. We can understand from here that the day India got independence is a very important day for Indians.

As the Republic of India, we think that we should not be forgetting that the main objectives of the United Nations are maintenance of international peace and security, the promotion of the well-being of the world, and international cooperation to there ends. We are aware of the fact that the administering powers of non self governing territories have the primary obligation to promote well being of the inhabitants of these territories. We think thatone of the best solutions fort he problem would be international cooperation. By promoting cooperation between NSGTs, neighboring countries, and international bodies, we can create beter solutions together. Also, we can asist NSGTs in strengthening their infrastructure and scial systems, by offering them technical assistance of sundind to improve social services like education, healthcare, and so on. We are inviting all delegates to cooperate in order to provide the best life standarts for everyone.

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