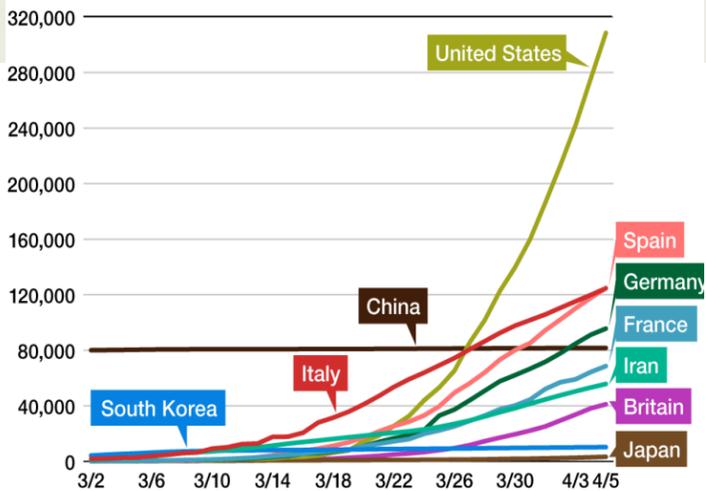


# THE WORLD TODAY

**YOUR DAILY DOSE OF COVID, CRIMINAL CASES, ENTERTAINMENT, SPORTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.**

Infections by Country



Created by Nippon.com based on data from the Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare. Dates are for MHLW announcements. nippon.com

**CORONA VIRUS**

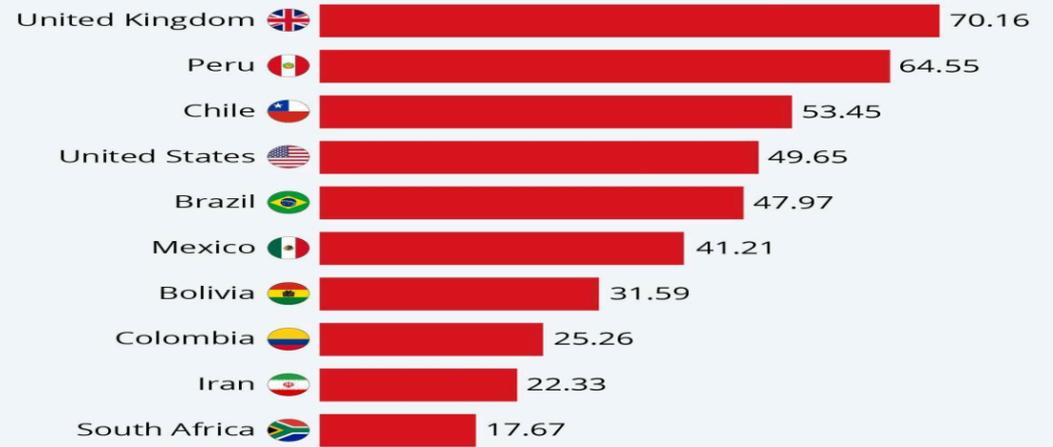
## STAY HOME. STAY SAFE.

RIYA CHOUHAN

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected international relations and caused diplomatic tensions, as well as resulted in a United Nations Security Council resolution demanding a global ceasefire. Some scholars have argued that the pandemic necessitates a significant rethinking of existing approaches to international relations, with a greater focus on issues such as health diplomacy, the politics of crisis, and border politics. Others have argued that the pandemic is unlikely to lead to significant changes in the international system. Diplomatic relations have been affected due to tensions around trade and transport of medicines, diagnostic tests and hospital equipment for coronavirus disease 2019. Leaders of some countries have accused other countries for not containing the disease effectively and resulting in the uncontrolled spread of the virus. Developing nations in Latin America and Africa cannot find enough materials for testing for coronavirus disease, partly because the United States and countries in Europe are outspending the resources.

### COVID-19 Deaths Per 100,000 Inhabitants: A Comparison

COVID-19 deaths per 100,000 of the population in the 10 worst affected countries\*



\* As of August 09, 2020 at 03:00 AM EDT  
Source: Johns Hopkins University



## COVID STATISTICS

RIYA CHOUHAN

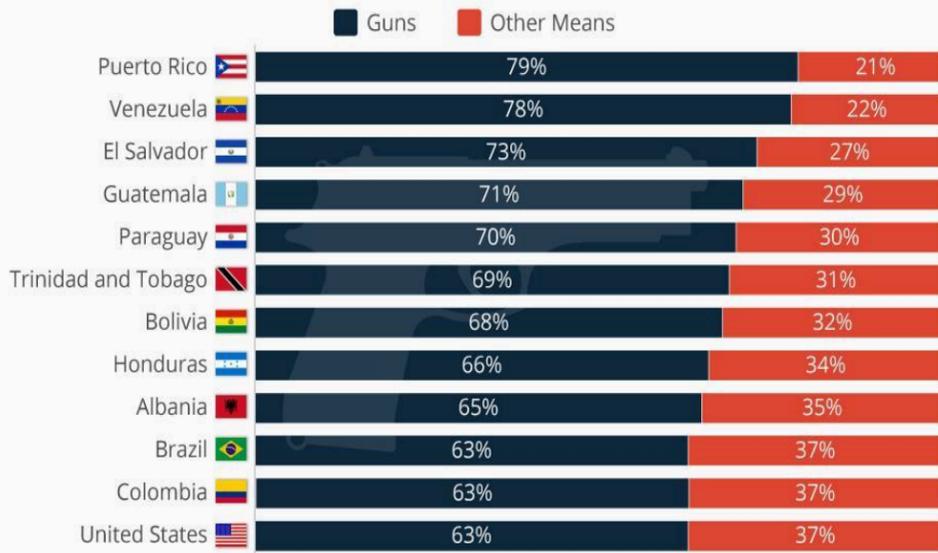


## CRIMINAL CASES ALL OVER THE WORLD

VIBHUTI MALHOTRA

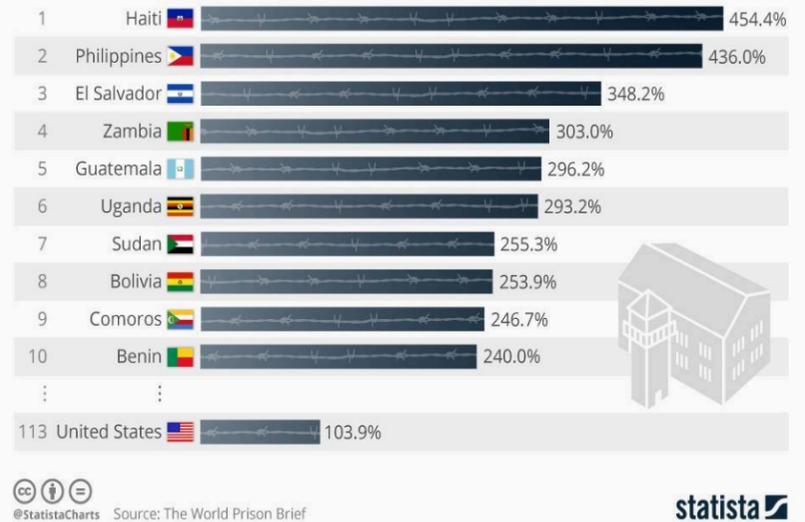
### Where Lethal Violence is Fueled By Firearms

Share of violent deaths attributable to guns or other means in 2016\*



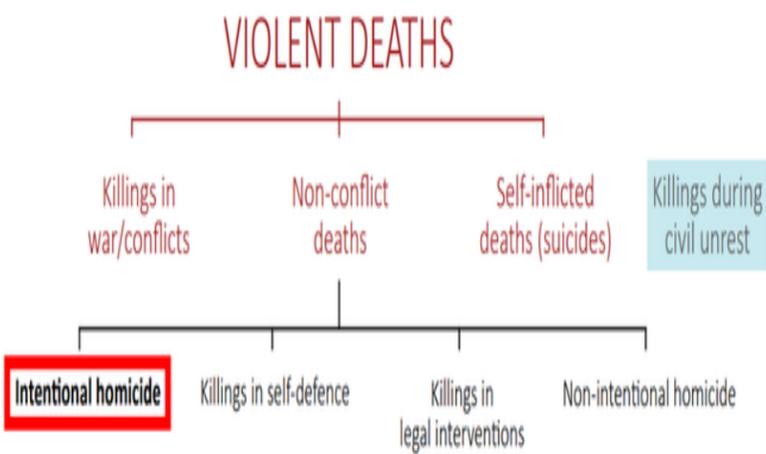
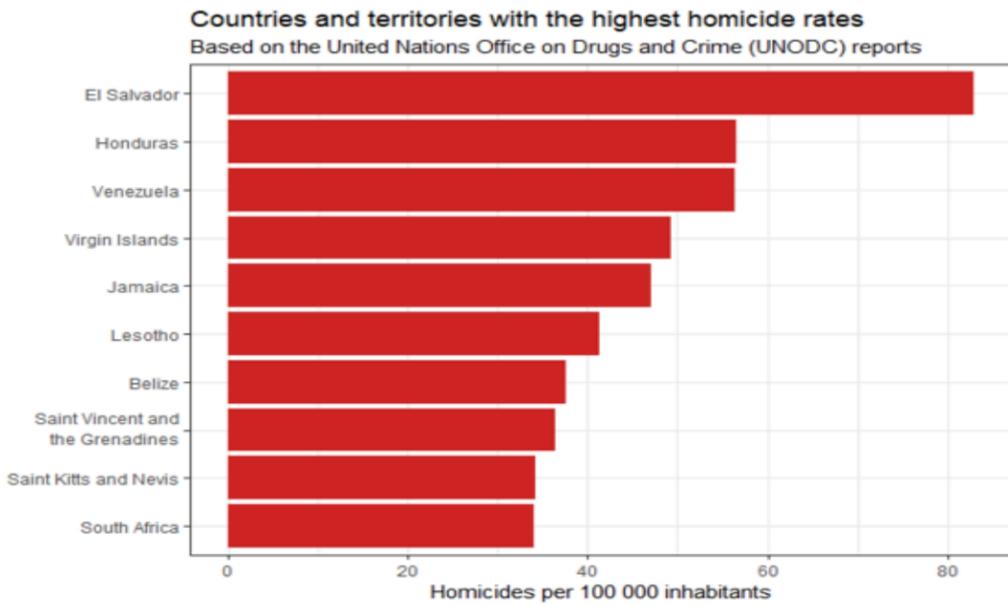
### The World's Most Overcrowded Prison Systems

Percentage of official prison capacity occupied worldwide in 2018



Crime happens every day, all over the world.

The existence of crime is a scary, often uncontrollable part of life. And it can seem like an even bigger part of life because we tend to be a society that demands all the details, anytime something tragic or shocking happens, no matter how—or perhaps because of how—far removed the situation may be from our personal experience of the world. Not only is it endlessly fascinating to probe the human condition, trying to figure out not just how, but *why* something happened, but perhaps in some ways learning all there is to know about a crime makes us feel like we're building a fortress of information that will help prevent anything of that sort from happening to *us* and it isn't just online media, which operate at fever pitch 24/7, that have deposited us in the current state of true-crime-junkie nirvana in which we find ourselves today. While the doings of daily life tend to be on the dull side and always have been, the media in general have *always* sensationalized anything ripe for the picking—and crime is *always* ripe for the picking. Whether it was the axe murders of Lizzie Borden's parents inspiring a morbid nursery rhyme or Jack the Ripper stalking prostitutes on the streets of White Chapel or the 2012 Delhi gang rape and murder case (Nirbhaya), some form of media has always been there to put a salacious spin on the scariest tales of the day. And while crime is often just so much more fodder for the 11 o'clock news mill, certain crimes have had lasting impact, whether by inspiring ever more copious means of absorbing information, prompting policy that we may take for granted today or, in some cases, by altering our perspectives, affecting the way we view the world altogether. Homicide, the killing of one human being by another. Homicide is a general term and may refer to a noncriminal act as well as the criminal act of murder. It is neither regarded by the applicable criminal code nor justifiable or excusable. Research suggests that intentional homicide demographics are affected by changes in trauma care, leading to changed lethality of violent assaults, so the intentional homicide rate may not necessarily indicate the overall level of societal violence. They may also be under-reported for political reasons.



## HUMAN RIGHTS

ANUPRIYA S KUMAR

Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any other status. Human rights include the right to life and liberty, freedom from slavery and torture, freedom of opinion and expression, the right to work and education, and many more. Everyone is entitled to these rights, without discrimination. Human rights are basic rights that belong to all of us simply because we are human. They embody key values in our society such as fairness, dignity, equality and respect. They are an important means of protection for us all, especially those who may face abuse, neglect and isolation. Equality between men and women has been among the most fundamental guarantees of human rights and a fundamental principle of the United Nations Charter adopted by world leaders in 1945 is “equal rights of men and women”, and protecting and promoting women’s human rights is the responsibility of all States. Millions of women around the world continue to experience discrimination:

- Laws and policies prohibit women from equal access to land, property, and housing
- Economic and social discrimination results in fewer and poorer life choices for women, rendering them vulnerable to trafficking.
- Gender-based violence affects at least 30% of women globally.
- Women are denied their sexual and reproductive health rights.
- Women human rights defenders are ostracized by their communities and seen as a threat to religion, honor or culture.
- Women’s crucial role in peace and security is often overlooked, as are the particular risks they face in conflict situations.



Right through history, children have been abused and exploited. They suffer from hunger and homelessness, work in harmful conditions, high infant mortality, deficient health care and limited opportunities for basic education, a child need not live such a life. Childhood can and must be preserved. Children have the right to survive, develop, be protected and participate in decisions that impact their lives.

- The Right to Survival - to life, health, nutrition, name and nationality. The right to survival entails the right to a healthy life.
- The Right to Development - to education, care, leisure, recreation. Every child has the right to development that lets the child explore her/him full potential.
- The right to Protection - from exploitation, abuse, neglect  
Right to Protection entails that all children be nurtured and protected from harmful influences, abuse and exploitation in any form. It ranges from a child's right to be protected from, having to work, to face any kind of physical or mental abuse and to have a caring, secure family.
- The right to Participation - to expression, information, thought and religion. This is a right where the child is involved in the decisions take about her/his life and has the space to develop & express independent thought.

INTERNATIONAL  
**HUMAN RIGHTS DAY**  
10 DECEMBER



When the UDHR was released, it had a two-fold purpose: provide a guideline for the future and force the world to acknowledge that during WWII, human rights had been violated on a massive scale. With a standard for what is a human right, governments can be held accountable for their actions.

- Human rights give people access to education-  
Education is important for so many reasons and is crucial for societies where poverty is common. Organizations and governments concerned with human rights provide access to schooling, supplies, and more in order to halt the cycle of poverty.
- Human rights encourage equal work opportunities  
The right to work and make a living allows people to flourish in their society. Without acknowledging that the work environment can be biased or downright oppressive, people find themselves enduring abuse or insufficient opportunities. Examples of human rights exploitation around the world include-
  - 1) Recent events in France have emphasized the fraught relationship between the country and Islam. Ignited by a month of terror attacks, compelling President Emmanuel Macron to justify one of the country's founding principles - laïcité. Prior to these attacks, Macron made a speech on October 2nd calling Islam a religion "in crisis", which was criticized across the world. Since then, he has persistently repeated assurances to protect freedom of expression in France in response to allegations that the government is anti-Muslim following the unveiling of proposed laws that aim to tackle Islamist separatism.
  - 2) During the night of 19 November 2020, in front of a supermarket in Porto Alegre, Brazil, João Alberto Silveira Freitas was brutally killed by two men who were responsible for the store's security. João Alberto was a Black man. His story is not news for Brazil, where 75 percent of homicide victims are Black people, whereas persons of African descent represent around 51 percent of the country's population. some sectors of the public and even the police sheriff in charge of João's murder hesitated to acknowledge the fact that this murder was indeed the result of



institutional racism in Brazilian society.

- 3) The Saudi male guardianship system as a whole. This system permeates every aspect of a woman's life, affecting every woman of any social class. Here, a woman's key decisions regarding education, employment, or even how they dress is guarded by a male authority figure such as her father or husband. As Human Rights Watch points out, the male guardianship system is the most significant impediment to establishing gender equality in Saudi Arabia.

## PEACE & ECONOMIC COOPERATION



The IMF played its part in this multilateral response, promoting the global public good of economic stability. When the crisis hit, we were sent out as a first responder, and G-20 leaders boosted our resources substantially. And as the crisis unfolded, we scaled up our emergency financing dramatically, we injected an unprecedented amount of liquidity into the system, we made our lending more flexible, and we supported the international response to the crisis with our forecasts and policy advice.

We tried to play our part in calming the waters. And having earlier expressed confidence in us by increasing our resources, G-20 leaders meeting in Pittsburgh extended this confidence to our surveillance, asking us to help with their mutual assessment of policies. Our goal is now to adapt to the needs of the post-crisis world.

Of course, to be effective, we must be seen as legitimate. Here, too, the G-20 has moved the institution forward, pledging to shift quota shares toward dynamic emerging markets and developing countries by at least five percent from over-represented to under-represented countries. This boosts our legitimacy, and represents a significant down payment on our future effectiveness.

### Why should we talk about the risks to peace?

ANANYA GUPTA

The current slowdown is the deepest and broadest since the Great Depression. Not long ago, the global economy stood at the edge of the abyss. With the collapse of Lehman Brothers, uncertainty turned to outright panic, and economic activity started to collapse. People raised the spectre of another Great Depression, and these fears were not unfounded.

But today's world looks different. Fear has turned to hope. We seem to have turned the corner as the growth engine starts up again. Our latest projections suggest that global economic activity will expand by about 3 percent in 2010.

This was no mere accident. It was not just good luck. It came from the bold decisions taken by policymakers the world over, and—just as importantly—from an unprecedented degree of economic policy cooperation. In the face of crisis, countries came together to face common challenges with common solutions, focusing on the global common good. We saw this in fiscal policy, in monetary policy, and in financial sector policy.

This collaboration encompassed more countries than ever before in history—showing us that in our modern globalized world, responsibility for the economic policy agenda can no longer rest with a small club of countries. This crisis heralded the ascent of the G-20—a group that includes the dynamic emerging economies—as the leading vehicle of multilateral cooperation.

The challenge is to sustain this spirit of cooperation as we venture into the post-crisis world. In an atmosphere of great fear and uncertainty, cooperation was not so hard to achieve. But with optimism on the rise, and recovery on the horizon, countries may be tempted to go their own way, and to abandon the cooperative approach that served them so well during the crisis. I am happy to note that early signs are positive. Meeting a short while back in Pittsburgh, G-20 leaders stressed that the global collective interest must always infuse national policy decisions. Multilateralism, I hope, is here to stay.

## Over the past years...

The global financial crisis has been the subject of intense debate. But today, instead of dwelling on the economic risks, I would like to turn instead to another important topic—the relationship between economic stability and peace. It is my abiding belief that they are intimately entwined. If you lose one, you are likely to lose the other. Peace is a necessary precondition for trade, sustained economic growth, and prosperity. In turn, economic stability, and a rising prosperity that is broadly shared—both within and among countries—can foster peace. This is most likely to happen in an atmosphere of economic cooperation, of openness, of a multilateral approach to economic and political problems. Ultimately, peace and prosperity feed on each other. I believe history teaches us this lesson. We all remember how the Great Depression created fertile ground for a devastating war. More recently, in many parts of the world, economic instability provoked political upheaval, social unrest, and conflict.

## SPORTS NEWS

### NANDINI DUGAR

IN BADMINTON, FORMER JAPANESE WORLD CHAMPION NOZOMI OKUHARA CLINCHED THE DENMARK OPEN TITLE BEATING THREE-TIME WORLD. (1)

SPORTS MINISTER KIREN RIJJU CHAIRED THE FIRST GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING OF THE KHELO INDIA SCHEME ON 4TH JULY. THE ANNUAL COMPETITIONS LIKE THE KHELO INDIA YOUTH GAMES AND UNIVERSITY GAMES, ARE BEING ORGANIZED AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL UNDER THE KHELO INDIA SCHEME. THIS HAS HELPED TO IDENTIFY SPORTING TALENT FROM ALL STATES. (2)

FIFA HAS ANNOUNCED THAT THE MATCH SCHEDULE FOR WORLD CUP 2022 WILL BE HELD FROM 21 NOVEMBER TO 18 DECEMBER 2022 AT THE AL BAYT STADIUM, QATAR. FOUR MATCHES WILL BE CONDUCTED PER DAY. (3)

YOUNG INDIAN PADDLER MANAV THAKKAR BECAME WORLD NO.1 IN THE LATEST INTERNATIONAL TABLE TENNIS FEDERATION (ITTF) RANKINGS IN THE UNDER-21 MEN'S SINGLES CATEGORY. WITH THIS, THAKKAR BECAME THE FOURTH INDIAN TO ACHIEVE THE FEAT AFTER HARMEET DESAI, G SATHIYAN AND SOUMYAJIT GHOSH. (4)

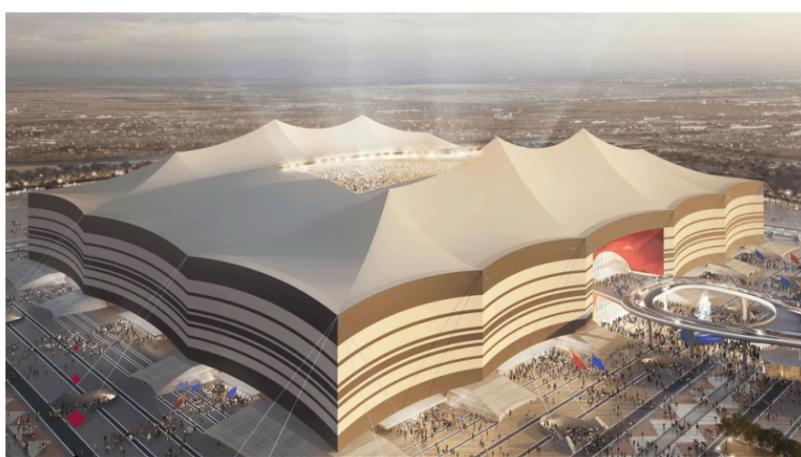
NEW ZEALAND'S LEO CARTER BECAME THE 7TH CRICKETER IN THE WORLD TO SCORE SIX SIXES IN AN OVER. HE ACHIEVED THIS FEAT DURING HIS TEAM'S CANTERBURY KINGS' VICTORY AGAINST NORTHERN KNIGHT AT NEW ZEALAND'S TWENTY20 TOURNAMENT SUPER SMASH. HE SMASHED LEFT-ARM SPINNER ANTON DEVCICH. GARY SOBERS OF THE WEST INDIES, RAVI SHASTRI AND YUVRAJ SINGH OF INDIA, HERSCHELLE GIBBS OF SOUTH AFRICA, ROSS WHITELEY OF ENGLAND AND HAZRATULLAH ZAZAI OF AFGHANISTAN HAVE SCORED SIX SIXES IN AN OVER.



Nozomi Okuhara (1)



(2)



BAYLT STADIUM QATAR (3)



MANAV THAKKAR (4)