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# DS MUNdamentals 2022

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The Newsletter of Tommorrow, Today  
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The Doon School  
Model United Nations

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# ALJAZEERA

UNHRC

The Yemen Civil War, one of the worst humanitarian crises that the world continues to face, needs to be discussed immediately and solutions pertaining to alarming issues such as gender-based violence, terrorism, lack of infrastructure and healthcare and the simple lack of basic needs like food and water need to be devised at the earliest. Many countries such as Australia, Cuba, China and the US have already tried to solve this issue with the assistance of humanitarian aid. This has been done not only through direct voluntary aid but also via cooperation and agreements with other countries such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (CCRP).

In the opening speeches, most countries talked about the crises covering fundamental issues such as high toll of deaths, lack of basic necessities such as food and water, and the blockades imposed through acts of terrorism. These issues were supported by frightening numbers which only served to prove the implications and impact of the war. After the opening speeches, plenty of time was taken to settle on a

motion following the plethora of topics suggested by participating countries including Cuba, Russia, Ukraine, Saudi Arabia and the United States. The moderated caucus deliberating on the impact of terrorism and how it can be combatted saw fourteen countries voice their opinions. There was one unanimous agreement - terrorism does exist and it is indeed one of the key issues. However, the disagreement in the committee was to do with the question of who the real terrorists were. The majority of countries recognized the AQAP or Al-Qaeda and ISIS as the primary terrorist groups, however, France strongly voiced their disagreement over this and claimed that Houthis, a Saudi Arabia-backed group were the actual terrorists stirring up issues in Yemen. The solutions provided to combat terrorism were of two types: the first was the 'fight fire with fire' thought process, deliberated upon by Pakistan and Russia who believed in counter-terrorism and using the military. The other solution was peaceful and diplomatic negotiations, which were focused on by India, whose foreign policy revolves around non-violence.

The next topic that was taken on was gender-based violence. A common issue in the Middle East, this particular problem is acute in Yemen and its implications are recognized by all countries. Issues recognized under the umbrella of gender discrimination included cultural norms, lack of access to healthcare and education and problems pertaining to female representation in all fields. Several countries, including Saudi Arabia and Afghanistan recognised these as 'issues' and the unanimous agreement included solutions adhering to increasing education and awareness amongst the youth.

Additionally, increased representation of women in various fields was also deemed a beneficial approach to solving issues on the topic of gender discrimination. However, one point raised by India was that given the current situation, it was not feasible to establish education and healthcare infrastructure. Cuba agreed with India and reiterated the fact that before anything may be done, the humanitarian crisis in Yemen should be resolved to an extent, after which cooperation could be deemed as the way forward.



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## The Good and Bad and Ugly; UNSC deliberates on the Taliban vs State Conflict

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Day one of the UNSC was a massive war, albeit with words. The conversation was on the recently taken place conflict of State vs Taliban in Afghanistan though it devolved into whether the Taliban could be recognised as a political entity and who was to blame for the instability that led to the resurgence of the Taliban and the subsequent ISIS vs Taliban conflict.

Addressing the controversies concerning women's rights, freedom of Speech, welfare of the populace and the bloodshed taking place day to day, many countries spoke against the Taliban, while some countries like China and Saudi Arabia stood by Afghanistan and asked for diplomatic relations to be tentatively opened, placing more faith in the Taliban. "Afghan negotiations and peace reconciliations will be forthcoming," promised Japan.

The house was divided, proving that the scales were far from balanced. "The Taliban has brutally established a terrorist hegemony." said an outraged Israel when the motion of recognising the Taliban as a political entity was put forward. Iraq started the assault by quoting the Quran, "Allah does not charge the soul beyond capacity," and indeed those souls will get what they deserve. Iraq called them a ruthless and bloodthirsty

terrorist organisation, and ISIS was also outed, being called the enemies of Iraq. Israel countered by saying that similar atrocities had been committed by the hands of the Iraqi government. South Africa asked for collaboration, but towards a full scale invasion. "The big five do not contribute enough to the UN peacekeepers, and everyone needs to participate." While this was factually wrong, this also failed to garner support and was questioned for raising security concerns rather than lowering them. The USA centered by saying it would go against ISIS as well as the Taliban. "Prevention of international terrorism is the key concern."

Heavy fighting took place between Pakistan, Israel, and the UAE. Debates about foreign policy, and opening diplomatic relations versus opening ties were hot topics during the caucus. Many countries were open to negotiation, while also not wanting to recognising the Taliban as a political entity.

The UK said that the Taliban had systematically destroyed the lives of everyone since their start but if the current leaders could reform and agree to the UK's terms, they would recognise the Taliban. Norway spoke up for the first time, saying that

the Taliban has been granted certain validities, although their governance was not up to par for recognition.

Much like the UK, the French Republic said that after discussions with the EU, the Taliban could be recognised by them, provided that they work on rights, freedom of speech, education, hospitals, and welfare of the populace.

Saudi Arabia proposed a caucus for further deliberation on Taliban, and was seconded by Afghanistan and China. Ghana too called for more time to speak, and asked to deliberate on the restrictions and power of the Taliban again. The remnants of the previous government of Afghanistan called for opening of ties from other countries in order to establish friendships and support.

China went against the tide, and said that they have a closer relationship with the Taliban than any other country.

The day ended by Israel asking for the fact that the Taliban had to work with the world to be recognised .

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## The actual conflict-Violation Of Humanitarian Rights ?

The primary objective of DISEC at DSMUN 2022 was clear from the start: to tackle the issue of widespread illegal trading and distribution of Small Arms and Light Weaponry (SALW) that was growing rampantly across the globe, most notably in South America. On the first committee day, Delegates from around the globe engaged in fruitful and engaging debate as they all tried to work towards a unified solution to this ever-growing problem. After no points were initially put on the floor, the committee moved into a general speakers list with delegations stepping up and putting forward their views, with most countries making it very clear that the growing trade of

into an unmoderated caucus where delegates got into a rather heated and disorderly argument when it came to deciding the topic of dialogue that would take place later on in the committee. The delegation of Argentina discussed that diverting all the attention towards the Arms Trade Treaties would not be as effective as even after their advent, illegal arms trading in South America had only grown further. Thus, Argentina along with many other delegations then proposed to have a discussion that looked at the loopholes in the actions being taken against arms trading right now, rather than discuss any possible solutions just yet. After this, the committee decided to enter into a break and that was it for the first session of DISEC.

The second session kicked off with the committee entering a Moderated Caucus, with most delegates agreeing that the lack of border strengthening was a major weak spot in the battle against illicit arms trade, with countries like France proposing that the UN provide some incentive to strengthen borders. A common theme throughout the moderated caucus was that

more accountability was needed from large manufacturing nations. Argentina brought attention to the fact that many of the rules that countries ought to follow were simply guidelines and not laws with severe repercussions. The delegation of Peru, however, was rather fierce in putting its point across as it accused the United States of simply throwing targets in the sky that could not be achieved and pointed out China's lack of transparency when it came to its dealings with arms trading. Another common issue brought to the floor by many delegates was the poor infrastructure and management when it came to the stockpiling of arms. Following this discussion, the committee returned to the GSL, where the UK was asked for a POI by the Executive Board, regarding the fact that the UK had in the past, sold billions of dollars worth of weapons to countries known to be human rights abusers, and that those British weapons were used in various conflicts in the region. The delegate of the UK chose to reply via chits, as expected. Later in the GSL, Mexico mentioned how arms Manufacturing was a major employer in some countries, and how providing alternative job opportunities in the area could perhaps serve as an incentive to stop the mass production. After multiple moderated caucus motions were denied, the committee entered a discussion for ten minutes where chaos ensued once again, and surprisingly delegates of some countries declared that they were not prepared for some motions, and that they should be proposed in the next session. After the chaos finally settled down, the committee finally entered the last moderated caucus proposed by Argentina on the topic "Coordination and cooperation required between immigration and border police to tackle and prevent the illicit trade of SALW." Following this short moderated caucus, where several notable issues and solutions were pointed out, the chairman then suspended formal debate for the day thus concluding the first day of DISEC. We hope to see more of such collaborative thinking and discussion in the upcoming days as DISEC will continue working towards a safer future.

 The New York Times  
@nytimes

**BREAKING:** When asked about ways to destroy small arms and light weapons, Germany left the committee curious as to what plans they have in store. How exactly will this mysterious German project achieve its goal by 2030?  
[#secretproject](#) [#germansolutions](#)

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small arms was a major threat to national and world security and that if major preventive measures were not introduced, the issue would only escalate further, with many countries emphasising the disruptive impact of illicit arms on communities.

Following confrontational POIs during the GSL towards Germany and China with China's preventive measures being questioned by El Salvador as a large majority of illegal arms on the market had originated from them, the committee moved

 The New York Times  
@nytimes

**BREAKING:** Peru - "Hey Hey USA! How many bombs did you drop today?" Bold of Peru to make such a hostile statement...  
[#goPeru](#) [#calloutUSA](#)

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Reviewing the application of IAEA nuclear safeguards in the Middle East in light of the Iran Nuclear Treaty

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The first day of IAEA started off with the delegates moving right onto the general speakers' list, where the delegate of France stood their ground and quickly moved onto the offensive, stating that they believed that the JCPOA agreement should be reinstated, while also mentioning that they had been putting their best foot forward to do the same. On the other hand, the delegate of Kuwait questioned whether nuclear safeguards were being followed and urged world leaders to come together for the future of the world's nuclear safety. While the United States was attacked left and right and centre with multiple accusations stating that the United States turned a blind eye towards Iran, the delegate of the United States felt otherwise and stated that they were ready to reinstate the original terms of the Joint Plan of Action. This statement drew multiple attacks, particularly from the delegates of Yemen, Saudi Arabia and Japan.

The delegate of Japan stood their ground against Iran, claiming that reinstating the JCPOA would be a mistake as the original plan of action was

"built on lies", further claiming that Iran has been hiding information from the IAEA. The delegate also mentioned that the opinions of Middle Eastern countries should be taken into account before reaching an agreement on the matter.

Majority of the delegates did not seem to have any confidence in Iran and while most countries felt that investigations against Iran should continue as they it was harboring extremely high uranium enrichment levels way, the delegate of Iran decided to stand his ground and claim that the uranium enrichment levels were significantly below the level needed to create a bomb. The delegate of Turkey then claimed that Iran was "fooling everyone" and stated that Iran should be made as an example for the rest of the world. Most delegates felt that Iran should be monitored and that reinstating the original agreement would be a mistake as it would only be a temporary measure and the duration of the agreement would not affect Iran's technical capability while strengthening Iran's nuclear ability later in the future.

After an intense moderated caucus, in which a clear path

was set for the rest of the committee, the delegates passed a motion and moved into an unmoderated caucus for the majority of the remaining time in the committee session. Yet, the intensity of the debate did not drop for a single second as the delegates of France, Lebanon and USA, took complete control of the unmoderated caucus, deciding the flow of events in the committee, after which the council returned to the general speakers list.

The delegates reiterated the need to distrust Iran, and made a few closing statements to end the day of vigorous and entertaining debate. The committee sessions set in stone, the direction of the committee for the following two days, providing a platform for intense and direct debate. As the day ends, we look forward to seeing the path this committee takes during the rest of the conference.

# The Washington Post

Of morals and vested interests

"Moral behaviour is the mean between two extremes - at one end is excess, at the other deficiency". This quote by Aristotle is what Hong Kong came to this MUN with, trying to get the easy way out. They were faced by questions from everywhere, accusations from one side and support from the other. The committee started by establishing the agenda and moving on to the general speaker's list.

After numerous clarifications and points, formal debate started with the GSL being established. In the first few minutes of the session itself, distinct sides and blocs could be noticed through the speeches of the delegates. While many countries like France, the United States and the UK condemned China, there were countries that were supporting it as well. This included countries like Russia, Saudi Arabia and Czech Republic. The GSL started with a bang with the delegate of the USA accusing China of passing this law as a manipulative strategy to get control over Hong Kong and its citizens and also blamed it for violating a number of human rights in the process. This view was seconded by many including the delegate of UK who went on to explain why the United Kingdom had a moral obligation and responsibility to help Hong Kong as it had been one of its colonies for around 150 years. The delegate of the UK also mentioned how it had promoted democracy in Hong

Kong and wanted to do so again to improve the quality of life of the people living in the nation.

During the course of the GSL there were accusations flying amok. The speeches continued to get even more enthralling later as delegates of countries with opposing views could be heard. Countries like Czech Republic were in support of China to the extent that they decided to surprisingly leave NATO due to comments made regarding China. Delegates of countries with similar views even went on to accuse the US of committing war crimes and violating human rights while not proposing to do anything regarding Hong Kong and its citizens.

After a much needed thirty minute break the committee moved onto the motions for the moderated caucuses. Even though the committee wasn't able to come to a consensus (due to half of the delegates having 'technical issues') the motion with the most votes was passed. Proposed by the delegate of the United Kingdom, the moderated caucus on the Protection of Human Rights in Hong Kong began. The delegate of the United Kingdom talked about the violation of rights of the citizens in Hong Kong and how journalists couldn't speak freely without being jailed or given the death penalty. The delegate of USA seconded the delegate of UK which the delegate of Czech Republic

did not seem to particularly like. The delegate switched the agenda from helping the citizens of Hong Kong to the war crimes USA had committed which was rather astonishing. The delegate of Saudi Arabia stuck to its earlier views and reiterated the benefits of the National Security Law for Hong Kong and how the other delegates were mistaken. The same couldn't be said about the delegate of South Korea though who quickly changed the country's stance and went from commending the law to condemning the law within seconds.

The unmoderated caucus witnessed few controversial speeches with the usual voices of the delegates of the UK and the United States being heard. They managed to create a basic plan of action and the moderated caucuses topics. Though the delegates' attempts to have a calm and peaceful conversation was surely valiant but it just descended to a free for all battle for recognition.

All this while, Hong Kong just relaxed in the background, taking the advantages of being with China as well as taking the support of the countries condemning the National Security Law, ultimately taking the best of both worlds while not really speaking up much. A smart move for sure, due to which no matter which way the committee goes, Hong Kong would always be profitable.

# Chicago Tribune

The Good Fellas

The 1929 Atlantic City Press Conference kicked off with a General Speaker's List where delegates put forward their opinions on various topics pertinent to the particular timeframe. Frank Nitti highlighted the problems associated with alcohol and related it to the various syndicates' major businesses. Many delegates spoke of the Saint Valentine's massacre and its affect on their public image, concurring that controlling the public's fear of violence caused by the increasing mafia was the utmost priority in order to revive sales. There were also discussions on liquor shipments and smuggling routes wherein most delegates expressed their interest in reducing disputes and violence by forming a united front to combat anti-prohibition ideologies and police intervention that was being caused by gang violence. All delegates started the conference's general speaker's list with some compelling speeches, strong stances and innovative solutions. that highlighted most of the important issues faced by their gangs which also set the tone for the entire conference. The committee then voted to move into an unmoderated caucus which was full of heated debates and arguments on possible actions to avoid disputes between gangs. Most delegates agreed that the distribution of territory and a

“ Most delegates agreed that the distribution of territory and a mutual understanding between gangs was very important for this.

mutual understanding between gangs was very important for this. Charles Solomon pointed out that along with distribution of territory, the sources used for acquiring bootleg and smuggled alcohol also often led to disputes and rivalries. John Torrio took this chance to stress upon the quality of bootlegged alcohol and the importance of their consumers receiving good quality products.

The necessity of improving transportation was also extensively discussed with a number of delegates participating in the conversation. The committee session was a productive and meaningful one with delegates participating and staying in character throughout the course of their speeches. The committee moved to a moderated caucus after this where the topics that were discussed were similar to those in the unmoderated caucus like the efficiency of transportation and the quality of bootlegged alcohol after which a crisis video was presented to the

committee. The crisis involved the murder of a particularly high ranking mafia member who had strong political and social views. The intensity of the crisis led to a particularly chaotic unmoderated caucus discussing various aspects of this crisis, from controlling the media and the public's perspective of the mafia to launching an investigation into who the perpetrator was. It was thrilling to see the delegates struggle between following their ideologies and strong business motives with themes like alliances and trade. The committee finally ended with a primary speaker's list.

# THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

## Paying back aid?

The primary objective of The Economic and Social Council this session was to discuss credit gaps and issues with borrowing and loan repayment in developing countries around the world. During the General Speaker's List, Singapore proposed a plan to help heavily indebted countries to plan better loan planning and start repaying their due sums before taking on further debt. The United Kingdom recognized that the presence of debt traps which create great amounts of political and financial pressure and tension, as was witnessed in Sri Lanka and other developing economies around the world. On the other hand, the United States of America proposed to increase access to financial and fintech services to underdeveloped countries to bolster GDP size and growth.

Soon after this, the council held a twenty minute unmoderated caucus, which yielded two motion proposals. Spain proposed a moderated caucus on credit gaps between countries while the United States proposed a moderated caucus on the Sri Lankan Crisis. Both motions did not pass the majority vote, which led to the chair reminding delegates that the unmoderated caucus is meant for them to decide the topic of a moderated caucus that they could agree upon.

The chair then decided to pass the motion for a moderated caucus on the Sri Lankan

Crisis. Singapore declared that it would be willing to provide Sri Lanka with any help that it required, along with the help of the IMF and other funding organisations. Japan promised to give food, medicine and aid to Sri Lanka throughout the crisis, with their only concern being that this may place Sri Lanka in long term debt. Brazil asked Japan how they planned to help Sri Lanka without putting them in more debt in response to which Japan requested bigger economies and organisations like the United States and the World Bank to "gift" money to Sri Lanka without expecting anything in return.

The World bank recognized that the Sri Lankan crisis had created a food crisis and inflation of above seventeen percent. They also recognized that Sri Lanka's gold reserves were low and that they were constantly defaulting on debt. The World Bank then suggested selling foreign currency convertible bonds as collateral, which could be later converted into equity. After which, The council had another GSL, in which The World Bank stated that trade tariffs and duties should be lowered to combat inflation

and price rises. The bank also implored developing countries to keep focusing on meritocratic industries like education that have benefits over the long term.

After two more failed motions, the council moved into another unmoderated caucus, which was more conclusive than the one before, as a motion by Sweden focusing on debt accumulation in developing countries was passed with votes from the majority of the delegates.

During the caucus, Singapore proposed the formation of a debt solution organisation to help smaller countries with loans and loan planning. Singapore also asked the WTO and IMF to go for sustainable methods that reduce costs of electricity and help reduce loans taken from other countries. Japan also threatened China, accusing it of debt trap diplomacy, wherein it was targeting South Asian countries like Sri Lanka. Japan also threatened intervention from the IMF and the US if China did not stop the predatory manoeuvre.



The Wall Street Journal  
@WSJ

Japan has threatened China with intervention from the IMF and the US if they do not stop their "debt trap diplomacy." Will China issue another 'final warning' to the council or will they cede to diplomatic pressure?

[#followtofindout](#) [#chinafinalwarning](#)  
[#debttrapdiplomacy](#) [#srilanka](#)

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# Republic World

## The Kashmir Files

The Lok Sabha's first committee session today gave way to many fierce speeches presenting views on the relocation of Kashmiri pandits back in 1990. Beginning with a general speaker's list, delegates emphasised and recognized the severity of the exodus. All their cases were centred around how the compelled migration had negatively affected the Kashmir Valley, its population and the nation at large.

All cases put forward in the session by members of the National Democratic Alliance (NDA) were metaphoric towards Muslim communalists like the JKLF for the mass genocide of Kashmiri pandits. On the other hand, the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) explicitly rebuked the revokement of Article 370 that had continued to grant Jammu & Kashmir special rights and they further analysed the ill-effects of its removal from the Constitution of India. The UPA also suggested that being the majority population of the valley, the Muslims had also suffered a great loss during and in the aftermath of the incident. They also stated that they would settle the displaced Kashmiri pandits back to the Valley from their current accomadation at refuge homes across the country with the intent of restoring the Kashmiri pandits back to their homeland. Most delegates stressed on the point

that communal hatred was the essential and most important cause for this widespread unrest and the pandits' community was the only community that had suffered the blow. They claimed that communal parties favouring Muslims were solely responsible for compelling the pandits to leave their homeland. However, delegates of Sharad Pawar and Mohammad Lone Akbar who amongst several others disagreed by stating that the Muslim community had also been severely affected as everyone else residing in the valley and were being 'falsely preached'.

The second committee session kicked off with an unmoderated caucus lasting twenty minutes which was followed by a moderated caucus on the topic: 'The 1987 elections that led to the unrest in the Kashmir Valley' which was proposed by the NDA.

During the moderated caucus, the NDA made an attempt to portray the Muslim United Front, MUF, as a peaceful organisation and stressed on the unfairness of the elections conducted by the Indian National Congress. They managed to center all their cases on displaying how the election of 1987 was a key reason for the wide unrest in the Valley which primarily led to the exodus. On the contrary, the UPA to defend their stance, tried to prove the intentional

fallacies of the opposition, the MUF in the elections, stating that if the MUF had won the election, they would have brewed extreme polarisation between the Hindu and Muslim communities, detaching Jammu & Kashmir from the Republic of India. The UPA conceded that the Indian National Congress had indeed rigged the election, but at the same time they justified these actions by trying to show its relevance to influence the elections for the Kashmiri pandits' 'greater good'.

The end to the first of many such committee sessions guarantees a great session with intense debating tomorrow that all of us are eagerly looking forward to.



# THE HINDU

## Cabinet Fights Over Partition

To begin committee proceedings, Viceroy Mountbatten's chosen ones echoed the mixed sentiments of a partitioned Indian Union in their opening addresses, with sovereignty and liberalism being discussed at large and the "federal structure" being taken as a thumb rule.

The first session of the Viceroy's Cabinet found Mohammad Ali Jinnah, the President of the All-India Muslim League, advocating for the unification of Muslims under the flag of one state, Pakistan, which he proclaimed would also host members of other religions and would act as a "secular neighbour to the Indian subcontinent." For him, Pakistan would act as a free ground for development after partition where princely states like Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Bengal would be given their fair share of rights to speech and recognition.

Though members of the All-India Muslim League and special confidantes of Muhammad Ali Jinnah were keen on supporting him in his proposition, the Cabinet found that the members of the Indian National Congress found it

outrageous to maintain silence on the creation of a Muslim dominated Pakistan.

Members of the Cabinet sought out to talk about the loose confederation of states that should be formed in the vested interests of members, creating a free dominion for each Union. We also saw General Lockhart releasing a statement of personal interest stating, "The Sun should not set on the British Empire in India" when members of the Indian National Congress and All-India Muslim League proposed the transfer of power to the Union, let aside the debate on the creation of religious dominions. We also saw the President of the All-Indian Muslim League talking about how the Muslims of the Indian Union will be marginalized in a united dominion, and the military powers and strengths of the nation and provinces will have to be utilized for registering calm over the communal riots that have already fallen over the princely states of Bengal and neighbouring areas. When diplomats tried to seek out their vested interests in an attempt to buy princely states' support, Mir Osman Ali Khan

proposed his inevitable support for autonomy, however, only for his own kingdom of Hyderabad, disposing the flow of the proceedings that were taking place in proportionate tandem with the sentiments of the religious and political backgrounds represented by the members of the cabinet.

The first committee session came to a preposterous end with the evolvment of a crisis wherein General Lockhart and General Bucher were blamed to have attempted to assassinate Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the voice of the partition movement for several thousands of Muslims.

What purpose would the Cabinet serve if the powerful leader of opposition would not be there to voice the opinions of a coveted partition, that also covers the interests of the Imperialistic British Empire. With an imperative crisis at hand, the Cabinet adjourned to tackle and process the information at hand, with better equipment of time and authoritative stance over the crisis.

# Twitter Roundup



The Hindu  
@the\_hindu

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel points out the need for a strong federal India, and declared that @INCIndia and the Muslim League can't co-operate as one. Is the Indian Union a potential threat to minority religious communities, that they have to sort to compartmentalise their alternatives in a utopian world ?

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The Hindu  
@the\_hindu

With a plethora of crisis falling onto the platter of the Viceroy's cabinet, they invested maximum discourse time on deliberating over security measures that will have to be placed over Jinnah but forego the French implantation over the regions of Junagadh, Jodhpur and Gwalior. Is a diplomat more important than the revenues that are generated by these three combined states for the Indian nation altogether?

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The Hindu  
@the\_hindu

Mahatma Gandhi finally breaks long silence over the Partition of India, after the failure of the Dickie Bird Plan. Gandhi condemns the division of the Indian Union, and then formation of Pakistan from India. ' Muslims and Hindus need to stay united ... the reason why we are called the Hindustan is because of our unity' said Gandhi as he addressed the Cabinet members during proceedings. Is mass support not enough to influence systematic cultivation of the necessary political sense of the judiciary?

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The Hindu  
@the\_hindu

Mir Osman Ali Khan is willing to create his own pseudo-democratic nation within Hyderabad and is trying to separate his citizens from the broader country of India/Pakistan, when he talks about wanting independence for his country, and giving them right to elections within his own kingdom. Are we trying to democratise potentially stable monarchies yet again, rather than delving into the key of retaining the authoritarian aspect of the state of India.

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The Hindu  
@the\_hindu

Muhammad Ali Jinnah's life under threat! General Roy Bucher and General Lockhart suspected to be involved in the attempt to assassination of Jinnah. @INCIndia and Abdur Ram Nishtar found secret letters that plan the assassination. Muslim League talk about high moral grounds. Gandhi on the other hand said that @INCIndia only delivers true letters and doesn't believe in fabricating letters for vested interests. Public of the Indian Union, how can we expect laws like equality and development when the Leaders we consider are focussing on self-vetted concerns.

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# DS MUNDamentals

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