

# DS MUNdamentals 2023



Tomorrow's News, Today

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## Today

Finding ourselves at the precipice of ideation and action, day three of DSMUN was an ode to how diplomacy culminates to thought and action. As some resolutions were ruthlessly scrapped and a few ominously (unanimously) passed, hinting at an indulgence in false idealism. The IMF revolutionising their monetary system however, broke the fourth wall by introducing an unprecedented degree of pragmatism in our simulation of the UN. Refreshed from their motions of entertainment, delegates settled into the auditorium for the chairperson's address. There, before the awards, or the lack of it, broke our eutopic equity, Mr. Ovais Sarmad spoke on climate change and how his most constructive conversations took place informally in the 20 minutes before committee truly began, even in the most diplomatic of circumstances.

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### Cabinet of Mikhail Gorbachev: Gorbachev's Divide

Chernobyl, is a calamity which has left us with a profound scar which will forever warn us of the toll of nuclear accidents. The accident destroyed Chernobyl reactor number 4, killing 31 operators in an instant and releasing radioactive material which led to further deaths. The explosion was so powerful that it managed to shift the 1000 Ton metal reactor support plate which allowed for the expulsion of radioactive material into the surrounding environment. The accident was an outcome of a design flaw coupled with human error. Over the course of the meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev's cabinet, delegates began by blaming the director of the powerplant for the incident, then a delegate urged others to move past the blame game and reminded the world about the immediate need of humanitarian aid. The disaster was catastrophic, sending shockwaves across the Soviet leadership and the world. Sinan Hasani, the President of Yugoslavia, had proposed every individual to come together and to collaborate for the safety and security of not just the citizens of the USSR but the citizens of the world. Following the catastrophe, the Soviet administration faced a number of challenges, resulting in a delayed response to the crisis. The cabinet decided

to prioritise the protection of civilians in imminent danger and ordered the evacuation and decontamination of the 'exclusion zone'. A plethora of solutions were discussed such as rendering psychological support and medical aid, using sand and tungsten, and providing protective clothing and supplies.

The magnitude of the Radioactive emissions was not instantly clear, leading to a delay in notifying both domestic and international communities. During the proceedings, James Addison Baker III (US Secretary of State) pointed out the lack of Soviet transparency regarding the crisis. During the Cold War, the USSR maintained its superpower reputation, and confessing to such a calamity would definitely harm its worldwide image and geopolitical influence, this accounts for its lack of transparency. The government's dedication to contain the crisis was proven by actions like the employment of the brave "liquidators" who risked their lives to contain the disaster. However, the government's inability to provide appropriate information and resources for these brave individuals highlighted the difficulties it faced in allocating resources amid the pandemonium.

As the crisis developed the majority of the delegates turned against Yuri Maslyukov, James Addison Baker III, and Kenneth Baker because it was revealed that they had provided 10 million USD to the government of Afghanistan for the purpose of preventing the terrorist group from planting bombs in the Leningrad Power Plant. Yuri Maslyukov promptly stated that the funding was only used for humanitarian aid. The three delegates apologised for their actions.

The delegates protested and demanded the impeachment of the President of the USSR. The delegates stood their ground and were successful. As the voting procedures began, three candidates stood for the post. After a fierce competition, Nikolai Ryhkov won the Presidency of the USSR due to his experience and political stance. In conclusion, the Soviet Union's response to the Chernobyl tragedy exemplifies the complexities of crisis management in a politically charged atmosphere. While some the immediate responses may be regarded insufficient in retrospect, understanding the restrictions and motives underlying their judgements is critical when trying to gain a realistic picture of events.

**Written by:**  
Niharika Singh  
Nenker Monyo



### United nations Population Fund: Countries set laws and policies to help women worldwide

The committee of UNFPA has held some very eventful and enlightening sessions within the past two days. With all the delegates coming ways of helping victims of any kind of sexual violence and voicing the problems their countries are facing, whilst requesting for funds and assistance from the other countries.

With all the countries facing their own challenges in regards to sexual violence, there were times where the sessions became quite heated between the delegates. On first day of DSMUN different countries stood together to have deep discussions among themselves which included personal thoughts, opinions and feelings on sexual assault, abortion, intimate partner violence and public health. On the second day of the committee, the sessions started to slow down a little but soon each country continued to come up with

what they could each do to help victims, by suggesting policies, spreading awareness and educating women in both rural and urban areas. However, on the third and last day of the committee each block presented their working papers, which saw countries propose global solutions for sexual violence. It was delightful to see the progress this committee has made since the first day of the conference. It is clear that the hard work of each delegate present has not gone in vain and the world is slowly but surely heading towards a better future.

The policy brief put forward by the bloc formed by Canada, Iran, Russia and South Africa was passed with only one amendment which removed certain clauses proposed by Turkey and Finland. As the last committee session concludes, we are delighted with what

the committee has done. From the inspiring speeches to the chaotic unmoderated caucuses that were held, this committee has seen the bad and the good and the delegates are commended for the hard work.

**Written by:**  
Anvishita Yadav  
Lisa Lahlriatpuui

Kyodo News  
@KyodoNews

**BREAKING: Various Countries educate women in repelling sexual assault.**  
[#education](#) [#Breakingnews](#)

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Lok Sabha: Draft resolution proposed by BJP passed

New Delhi : The 3rd and last sitting of the Monsoon session of the Lok Sabha adjourned on Saturday, 19th August. It saw a brief discussion on draft resolutions proposed by the opposition and ex-government to fix issues plaguing the country, specially religious riots and unequal representation of various sects. The solutions proposed by the opposition sought to prevent the crises that took place in the country over the past 2 days like the Gyanvapi Masjid Demolition case, nullification of the 42nd Amendment, declaration of the country as a non-secular state by the ruling party, passing of a no confidence motion in the parliament, from happening again.

The biggest development to emerge was the proposal for a Federation Board by the opposing party. Rahul Gandhi stated during this proposal that "It is to be made to provide such a body that just pertains to problems faced

in society". The Federation Board is to comprise Political Leaders from opposition and ruling parties, Prime Minister and President of the country, Civil society members, Social workers and academic scholars to better understand and help the people. The opposition critiqued the proposal stating that there will be no equitable representation within the Lok Sabha.

After this, ministers from the ex-government came forward to present their draft resolution which sparked a heated debate on the definition of words like secularism, socialist and judicial review.

Solutions proposed by the BJP had multiple factual inaccuracies and it came to light that the BJP did not know the correct meaning of a Judicial Review. To conclude the session, voting for a draft resolution took place via chits and by delegates stating either I or Nay.

The draft resolution proposed by the Bharatiya Janata Party was passed.

Written by: Nishika Agrawal Ishi Asthana



# The New York Times

## Emergency Response Cabinet: Making America "Great" Again 101

As the last session of the Cabinet commences, we are left contemplating the destiny that awaits the countless innocent civilians of New York City. Amid a relentless backdrop of mass fatalities and forced migration, an aura of uncertainty persists, enveloping any prospects of a hopeful tomorrow.

After the endless bickering about the "Dust in New York City", compatibility had undoubtedly found its way in and all the problems at hand were dealt with. The realisation of the need for immediate action finally seemed to dawn on cabinet members, but just as quickly, so did their own agendas.

Despite having seemingly come to a consensus, the delegates strayed away from the path at every given opportunity. They continued to get so caught up in their own positions that they forgot about the effect of their every word and action. Their egos and the basic rights of our citizens could not fit in the same room. This is why as our rights and safety were ignored, Hamza Addams had to enter the room to open

their eyes. In this hour of horror, Hamza was truly a blessing. He was one of the 650 escaped prisoners, guilty of a double homicide, which made the committee begin to understand the severity of the situation. The committee still only found the bombing of Afghanistan the only productive measure, disregarding all the civilians that had perished.

Over the cabinet sessions, we witnessed the burning of America's monuments, riots by our own citizens due to the distrust instilled by the lack of action, the assassination of "good fellow" Donald Rumsfeld, as Paul. H O'Neil says, and the attempt to overthrow his replacement, Paul Wolfowitz, by Kathleen Sawyer, who herself was incapable of handling her current jurisdiction, as is demonstrated by the NYC Prison Break. But what shook even the thickest-skinned reporters, was the attempt to assassinate Andrew H. Card, and steal his money to feed America's corruption. The fact that this was all organised by an unidentified member of the Cabinet will stain the pages of history for decades to come. There is an old

saying that goes, "Your freedom ends, where my nose begins". A person cannot use their rights to destroy the rights of others. However, these restrictions should not be used as an excuse by governments to suppress the voices of those that seek their aid.

Written by: Paridhi Saboo Kashika Jain



# The Economist

## International Monetary Fund: Resolutions and Implementations

The third day started rather silently with both blocs proposing their own draft resolutions. The Delegate of Russia paired up with the Delegate of USA, Germany and Netherlands, who proposed financial stability and banking security. Russia talked about economic stability while they themselves have devastated their economy as a result of their ongoing war with Ukraine. The other bloc presented a draft resolution as well, however, both the voting policies failed, resulting in the failure of the committee.

The sessions of all three days were full of a series of crises, (dramatic) walkings out, heated debates and a lot of clashes between viewpoints. From the delegate of South Korea's (manipulating) friendly convincing in both the blocs to the delegate of Switzerland showing its (superiority) importance as a country over the delegate of India.

The crises impressively boosted the number of alliances but the unequal participation of

the delegates was ongoing, irrespective of the unlimited opportunities to participate. The delegate of Canada was deafeningly silent about its biggest ally the US in all decisions in the committee.

In summary, the conclusion of the banking crisis conference underscored the vital importance of collaboration, innovation, and proactive strategies for effectively navigating the intricate landscape of financial instability. Through engaging discussions, sharing invaluable perspectives, and forming meaningful connections, it became clear that addressing banking crises requires a comprehensive approach involving updates to regulations, improvements in risk management, and advancements in technology. The collective determination exhibited throughout the event provides proof of the industry's commitment to safeguarding financial systems and cultivating resilience during challenging periods. Moving forward, the insights acquired and ideas exchanged in

this conference are positioned to shape the trajectory of banking, guiding institutions towards a more secure and prosperous future.

**Written by:**  
Anvishita Yadav  
Lisa Lalhriatpuii



# The Guardian

## United Nations Population Fund: Representatives once again give a new ray of hope

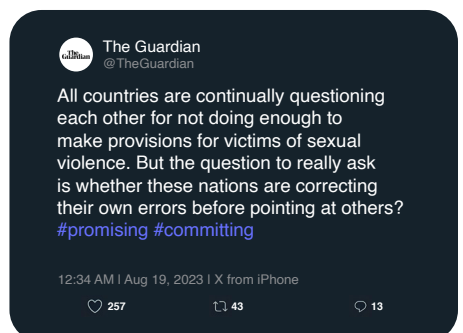
Over the past few days the United Nations Population Fund has been inundated with allegations and accusations, many of which turned out to be false. Sexual violence is an issue that not only concerns one city or one state but the entire world for it exists everywhere. However, the representatives failed to understand that criticising others' mistakes were not as important than correcting their own. The committee proceedings started with an emphasis by delegates on the policies and measures that have already been introduced to tackle sexual violence. But the rising cases of sexual violence and unwanted pregnancies worldwide clearly show that these solutions are simply not sufficient and therefore new ones have to be brought in. While some countries accepted the presence of a few ambiguities within their laws, others believe the main issue was the various religious, political beliefs, and

social customs that influence our response to sexual violence. While the right to abortion still hangs in the balance around the world, there is much discussion about the dilemma of whether it is morally justifiable as we try and understand the impacts abortion has on people around the world. However, the committee through its various debates made it clear that it should be the sole right of the victim to take the decision to have an abortion.

On the other hand, the issue of 'IPV' or Intimate Partner Violence also gained importance as it is a major contributor to the increase of sexual violence. The discussion highlighted the importance of encouraging healthy relationships in order to bring down the cases of violence. In the final session, delegates moved forward by introducing various solutions in all aspects be it economic,

social, or political. The new proposals, once again gave a new ray of hope to humanity as only we can tackle these awful crimes.

**Written by:**  
Chirag Bhargava  
Keshav Agarwal







## Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee

The SOCHUM Committee initially began with a lot of publicity surrounding the topic of “Duel nature in religion to the LGBTQI+ community”. However, from our perspective, the session did not live up to the excitement generated by the motion. Although delegates from Theocratic states in the Middle East contributed to the discussion by emphasising the credible role of religious emphasis in the LGBTQI+ community, the debate lacked substance.

The second day of the committee sessions featured a heated debate between Middle Eastern delegates and those from European and Western nations. The atmosphere was tense, with controversial discussions between Nigeria and the USA resulting in numerous allegations. The second crisis was raised by the chair as allegations concerning the funding provided by Russia to Uganda in light of its anti-LGBTQ laws. The World Bank suspended all financial ties with Russia due to recent comments made by the Russian delegate in

SOCHUM and the anti-LGBTQ law passed in Russia. Middle Eastern countries clarified their stance on their religious beliefs and the Sharia laws presence in the context of the LGBTQ+ community in their nation. European nations questioned Islamic ideologies on homosexuality, showing their influence in the debate.

On day 3, delegates provided resolutions, with the delegate from Germany suggesting free education and job opportunities, among other things. The Iranian, Pakistani, and other delegations followed suit. An unmoderated session was requested by the delegate of UAE for 20 minutes to draft regulations. During the ensuing session, the delegate of Iran tried to persuade the delegate of Japan and the delegate of Germany to leave the Western bloc and join the Middle Eastern Bloc.

The first draft resolution was set by the Western Bloc, followed by the Middle Eastern Bloc. The first amendment by UAE, which called

for the inclusion of religious text in the draft resolution, failed and resulted in an unfriendly amendment. However the first draft resolution failed, with only 15 votes, and the second draft resolution also failed, again with 15 votes. The Overall committee was pronounced “failed.”

**Written by:**  
Tanmay Agarwal  
Aarya Bikram Rana



## United Nations Security Council

Sitting in the final UNSC committee session today, there is a surplus of content to summarise in this article. During the three-day stint, all delegates have discussed the issues surrounding maritime security and territorial disputes which include ( but aren't limited to) the South China Sea dispute, the improvement of UNCLOS laws, the inhumane treatment of Yemenese refugees by Turkey and Turkey and Iran's blocking of the Strait of Hormuz with military forces. A crisis was also dealt with when a Chinese vessel infiltrated US waters with the US retaliating by cutting China's trade and the power struggle for the Arctic Circle's valuable resources.

The third day of the committee was witness to the Falkland Islands dispute between the

UK, Northern Ireland, and Argentina. A brief but bitter war was caused by this dispute back in 1982. In the present day, deep sea oil operations are now underway in Argentina's EEZ (Exclusive Economic Zone) between the UK and Northern Ireland. The UK contended that it has a right to use this region, but these facts do not appear to be in accordance with the geographical data.

Argentina's navy had been deployed as a means of driving the UK out, but the UK also dispatched two destroyers and an aircraft carrier in response, with the possibility of submarines in the area. An important observation to note was that while delegates debated with vigour, they still kept a sense of mutual respect for each other.

In response to the UK also dispatching naval forces, Argentina has threatened to declare all-out war. The UK could provide evidence that proves its governance over the region so that it can continue its operations. But in the event that they are unable to, they should be obligated to cease their mining immediately and extend an olive branch to Argentina.

**Written by:**  
Prarthna Bhojwani



**DIGITAL**  
**Associated Press  
 of Pakistan**  
 The Premier News Agency

### The Indo Pak Commission: The Unlikely Alliance

To resolve a complex situation in a region where tensions are at an all-time high, one requires a transparent understanding of the complexities of the situation. However, the sequence of events that unfolded over the past 3 days, was far from transparent. The shared motive being to resolve the political and military conflicts in Kashmir stemming from the untimely demise of the Indian prime minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri. Many were questioning the continuation of the Tashkent accords and tensions between India and Pakistan reached an all-time high, South Asia was divided between those who support India and those who supported Pakistan. Even international superpowers halted their hostilities and showed their support for their respective allies, with the U.S. supporting Pakistan and the U.S.S.R. allying itself with India.

Early into the first day a crisis emerged with new incriminating evidence implicating the CIA in the assassination of Lal Bahadur Shastri. This united most countries against the U.S. for orchestrating this entire fiasco for

perceived personal gain. Soon after, a letter from the former Indian P.M. was discovered, where he admitted to committing suicide. This led Pakistan to accuse the Indian National Congress of laying too much pressure on the late PM to sign the accords against his will which may have led to his suicide.

The second day of the committee was no less enthralling than the first, with each controversial speech moving the committee forward in an engaging way. The session started off with a crisis in the form of Pakistani forces marching on Kashmir. In response, the Indian armed forces under the leadership of General Jayanto Nath Chaudhari marched on Pakistan against the orders of the Acting Prime Minister of India. Two distinct armed unions formed, the Pakistan-U.S block and the Indo-Soviet block. At this point, an audio tape from John Mohammed, the cook who prepared the late PM's last meal, was discovered. In it, he admitted to poisoning Lal Bahadur Shastri at the orders of a senior officer of the KGB with goal of ruining relations between India and the United States.

We soon learnt that this officer was in fact a doubleagent, working for the CIA. After a back-and-forth debate between countries justifying their questionable actions, it was decided that each block would propose 2 amendments to the Tashkin Accords. The day ended there, bringing an end to an exciting and intellectual session.

Tremendous progress was made in the final day which kicked off with the respective blocks presenting their proposals. Both the Indian and Pakistani blocks proposed insightful propositions and after a brief debate, it was concluded that to resolve the issues at hand a new edition of the Tashkent accords would be signed in Geneva, due to Switzerland's neutral stance. Therefore, with the passing of the Geneva declaration the committee managed to achieve its goal and without a doubt took a step in the right direction, managing to set an example for the U.S. and Soviet Union.

**Written by:**  
 Dinanjai P. Singh



新华社  
 XINHUA NEWS AGENCY

### The UNSC proposed a verdict to adjourn the committee successfully

Just as the final committee session started, the delegates were presented with yet another crisis. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland had begun deep-sea oil operations within Argentina's Exclusive Economic Zone and claimed to have rights on the area, though a geographical outlet pointed to the contrary. Argentina promptly threatened to declare war and also deployed its navy to push the UK out.

The People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Türkiye then presented a draft resolution which proposed a Sub-committee to avoid the invasion of maritime boundaries in order to acquire rights to build artificial islands within exclusive economic zones. China also gained full sovereignty of the South China sea under article 298 of the UNCLOS. They countered this new bill by refuting China's historical claims to the area, yet they failed to justify their

own historical claims.

The UK, Argentina and Ecuador demand stipulation of article 282, recognition of human rights violations faced by refugees, a discussion of human trafficking and other forms of exploitation, reducing smuggling and transport of illegal weaponry, through their draft resolution. The UK gained half sovereignty over Argentina's Exclusive Economic Zone so war was averted and the matter settled peacefully. This draft resolution passed with a majority of 21 votes, hence the committee was successful in resolving the crisis.

In the past three days, the delegates covered maritime disputes of great importance such as the South China sea dispute, the Arctic sea dispute and many others. A few resolutions were drafted with respect to maritime security and amendments were made to the UNCLOS,

whilst delegates managed to dissolve every crisis presented to the committee. In the course of time, inputs of all the delegations were embraced and all the suggestions of delegates were taken into consideration which led to a successful committee.

**Written by:**  
 Alankrita Rathore  
 Jahnvi Poddar

Xinhua News Agency  
 @XNA

**LIVE UPDATE:** The UK and Northern Ireland have been reported to have begun deep-sea oil operations within Argentina's Exclusive Economic Zone and claimed to have rights on the area, though a geographical outlet points to the contrary.  
[#crisis update](#)

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## Disarmament and International Security Committee: A Negotiable way out?

The DISEC committee proceedings over the past few days have been going back and forth from agenda to fierce debates that arise when deliberating upon the agendas. The complications regarding the production and usage of advanced weapons of mass destruction were addressed by various countries each taking a different stance. From the USA openly stating the benefits of weaponry and claiming itself to be the largest producer of said weapons, to other nations passionately advocating against weapons.

The possession of arms does cause threats but on the other hand it also ensures security and peace. The world in the past has witnessed the consequences of wars fought between nations who lack proper deterrence. Wars which have often led to mass destruction and loss of innocent lives.

Countries like Afghanistan and the USA believe that the exposure to weapons only strengthens the nation, the USA also claimed to believe that peace is nothing but a myth and urged nations to forget trying to achieve it. The committee was further divided into 3 blocs who aimed to find resolutions in context to the agenda.

The draft resolution presented by the delegation of Ukraine and its signatories was scrapped by the executive board due to the use of AI generated content which was later revised and re-formatted. The delegation of China proposed a path to peace which included the reduction of weaponry and the increase of medical facilities in nations, they also stated how advanced warfare equipment should only be used in order to protect one's nation and not to bring harm to others.

To conclude, the committee adjourned with the 2 blocs failing to pass their proposed solutions and 'supposedly' causing the Indo-Chinese alliance to be successful. To live in a world of peace, we have to build a world which can sustain it.

**Written by:**  
Pratyakchha Karna  
Vidisha Barman



# AP

United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime

As the committee found itself at a significant juncture after extensive deliberations, it was poised to combine its collective efforts into a resolution. Global stakeholders converged to address the urgent need to curb illicit drug production and promote sustainable development in affected regions. This pivotal session yielded key insights and commitments to tackle these intertwined challenges.

Recognizing the interplay between illicit drug production and underdevelopment, the international community advocated for a comprehensive approach. Strengthening border control emerged as a fundamental step in hindering the cross-border movement of drugs and precursor chemicals. Law enforcement collaboration and advanced technology would fortify these efforts.

Integral to the discussions was the concept of replacing illicit crop production with viable alternatives. The general consensus agreed

that encouraging farmers to transition to legal and sustainable crops would not only disrupt the drug trade cycle but also foster economic growth. By providing training, seeds, and market access, communities could cultivate crops such as medicinal herbs, organic vegetables, or cash crops, empowering them economically.

Sustainable development was framed as the linchpin in breaking this cycle. Recognizing the unique context of each region, tailored development approaches were emphasised, encompassing education, healthcare, and infrastructure. This, in turn, would alleviate poverty, weaken the grip of drug traffickers, and create more stable environments. The commitments made by the end of the session concerned border control and law enforcement, namely to enhance international cooperation in border control and intelligence sharing was agreed upon, bolstering the efforts to combat

drug trafficking networks. Secondly, there was to be crop replacement initiatives, pledging to establish initiatives providing farmers with alternative crop resources, technical know-how, and access to markets, promoting lawful and sustainable agriculture. Lastly, the creation of a sustainable development fund, aiming to finance development projects in drug-affected regions, promoting holistic growth and resilience.

In conclusion, this conference underscored the necessity of multi-dimensional strategies. By reinforcing border control, replacing illicit crops, and prioritising sustainable development, the international community stands united in disrupting the vicious cycle of drug production and fostering prosperous futures for affected areas.

**Written by:**  
Navya Chugh  
Rinzev Lhamu



# REUTERS

United Nations Office of drugs and crime

No man should grow up in a world where illicit drug production inflicts multifaceted harm on global sustainable development. This issue is growing prevalent in every corner of the globe, and it doesn't seem to stop. To help work towards a safer and brighter future for those living in these violent countries, the UNODC embarked once more on the quest of "Exploring ways to reduce illicit drug production and supporting sustainable development in drug-affected areas."

Vienna has processed a lot. From the battle between "protection of marginalised groups" and "strengthening border patrol," to the controversial crises exposing the true faces of the participating countries. The Russian Federation was quick to try to put itself into a position of power, stating, "leaders like Joe Biden who just sit in their chairs and point out mistakes blatantly should never be in power." However, in a discussion about the Russian-

Ukraine War, it was rather perplexing that the issue of enabling of new drug trafficking routes was quickly swept under the rug. Dissappointment was felt across the committee when it failed to deliberate on aspects of sustainable development. The UNODC has been marginally successful so far, but it is safe to say that illicit drug abuse is not going to go anytime soon in the world considering the topic's chequered past. The day came to an abrupt end with the segregation of two blocs.

The last committee session kicked off with a huge blow to the Bloc commanded by the Russian Federation and People's Republic of Bangladesh, as the resolutions proposed were "scrapped". The Federative Republic of Brazil, alongside the Republic of Colombia and Republic of Argentina put forth another resolution underscoring the global repercussions of the issue at hand, highlighting the need for comprehensive

strategies. The representatives stressed on cybersecurity vigilance, eco-friendly crop substitutions, and fostering alternative livelihoods. In addition to the proposal, they also encouraged collaboration among nations, the establishment of an international task force, and community-driven initiatives.

The resolution sought to combat drug-related challenges, emphasising sustainability, and urged continuous reporting to the UNODC for effective implementation. Following rounds of vehement discourse and amendments, the committee came to a consensus and the draft resolution — as any other fairytale would go — eventually passed.

**Written by:**  
Krishiv Jaiswal  
Veer Agarwal

# The Moscow Times

Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee

"No religion can stop someone from being sexually attracted to the same sex or from indulging in homosexual activity" said France as a multitude of other countries that are more accepting of the LGBTQI+ community agreed. The sessions yielded few results and the possibility of the delegates converging upon a resolution seemed abysmal from the beginning. The countries keened their focus towards the religious factors surrounding the acceptance of the LGBTQI+ community in several nations. This proved an insurmountable barrier for the committee as the delegation only began to converge during the penultimate committee session of SOCHUM.

On the first day, the committee hit the floor running in the form of a crisis with USA funding educational systems and social media to spread awareness for the LGBTQI+ community in other countries illegally. The delegates worked together and formed a solution to the crisis and were mainly discussing the role of religion as

a barrier to the acceptance of the LGBTQI+ community. At the end of the third committee session, the delegates had made very little progress towards finding the solution but had succeeded in building a rapport with one another.

On the second day of the committee, another crisis erupted with Russia funding Uganda to develop a nuclear arsenal and the World Bank suspending both of their funds. Unfortunately, the delegates failed to solve this crisis and instead took a U-turn and instead discussed the support they planned to provide the LGBTQI+ refugees with. Alongside this the delegates also formed two blocs, the Western Bloc comprising countries in support of the LGBTQ community, and the Eastern Bloc, which comprised of countries contradicting the prior.

There was then a 4v4 debate on the Russian crisis which ultimately revealed itself to be a bootless errand as delegates were unable to

compromise and arrive at a conclusion. In the final committee session, the delegates finally made two draft resolutions, but unfortunately both of them were declined, resulting in the committee being a failure overall.

**Written by:**  
Aditya BR  
Vedaang Katti





## Creatives

### Lok Sabha

खतम हुई तानाशाही, खतम हुई तानाशाही,  
मोदी सरकार का हुआ तरिस्कार, कांग्रेस का हुआ विकास,  
परन्तु अभी भी जंग का नारा हुआ था चढ़ा,  
सच और और जूथ का नहीं हटा पर्दा,  
बना दिया दोनों ने अपना प्रस्ताव,  
अंत में बीजेपी का बच गया सतभाव

- Maanat H. Bhadani

### Power, Ego and other Delights

*A world where the power is vested in the wrong hands,  
tossed and turned by the fuel of their ambition.  
A world where power holds a much greater importance,  
so great that we forget the innocent civilians that we exercise it on.  
A world where the ego of national leaders is valued more than the sufferance of the nation itself,  
This is the story of how we make America "great" again.*

- Paridhi Saboo

### The Beginning is Self Awareness

*The cryptic message left behind  
Is but a mere farce.  
Looking at the flowers is now gallows hiding behind the bars  
Those voices are but of nature ,  
All the screams now surround the very stature.  
The engrossed looks at the welfare.  
The welfare of the bleeding  
While the souls are crying,  
In this war of warfare  
The brutalities are now shown  
All the hypocrisy is a crocodile amidst the fishes in the pond.*

- Sahnvi Jain

## Unstately Statements

“The rules that Islam makes are more ‘ethical’”  
- **Delegate of Afghanistan (DISEC)**

“India should work upon the principles stated by the father of their nation and not focus on its economical benefits”  
- **Delegate of Ukraine (DISEC)**

“The NATO is to be blamed for everything!”  
- **Delegate of Russia (DISEC)**

“I was quoting Rabindranath Tagore, not singing the National Anthem”  
- **Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury (Lok Sabha)**

“Peace is impossible”  
- **Delegate of U.S.A (DISEC)**

## The Haiku Corner

### Quandary

*Encapsulating essence of the committee proceedings  
In Vienna's halls,  
Deceit divides, relations strain,  
Tensions ignite*

### Enigma

*Capturing the crux of the first crisis  
Dark web's chilling trade,  
Cryptos fuel illicit deals,  
Mystery unfolds*

### Title

*Views on the second crisis' developments  
Serenova's web  
from East to West in the night,  
Dark secrets take flight*

### Solidarity

*Unravelling the third crisis alongside the draft resolution  
Hypocrisy bared  
Nations clash, unity sought  
Hope in voices shared.*

## ***Suited up and ready to rest***

- Yash Adalti  
***Editor-in-Chief***

Wearing a grey suit and a red tie for the first and last time as the Editor-in-Chief of the DSMUNDamentals has been a pleasure. I've suffered through multiple sleepless nights and hours spent making sure that doesn't show. The Mundamentals aren't a calling that I'd expected myself to answer yet here I am anyway, and here is my ode to forthcoming masters of the mantle. It is not with light eyelids that I write this, but with light feet, as I can imagine myself prancing with joy at the sight of the light at the end of the tunnel. Oh wait, it's just the guards flashlight checking on me because I fell asleep in the open. Ah well. There is no rest for the weary, and that saying holds true for everyone who chooses to bear the responsibility of playing host to others, but especially so for the members of the Mundamentals. I am immensely grateful to my entire team, Omar, Dhruvraj, Avighna, Dinanjai, Amair, Rafay, Ayaan, Abhimanyu, Zubin, Yuvan, Anshul, and my king Oliver, the one true GOAT (none of what we have made would be here without him).

## ***A letter of thanks***

- Yuvan Kamdar  
***Editor-in-Chief***

Dear Delegates, Faculty Advisors, and Readers,

As I sit down at the end of this incredibly successful and long-awaited event, I am pleased to say that I am more than proud to assert that we, as the editorial board of the MUNDamentals, proved to function exceptionally well. With this final issue, we bring to a close our journey through the dynamic world of Model United Nations at The Doon School. It has been an honor to serve as the Editor-in-Chief, and I am overwhelmed with gratitude for the unceasing support from all our proficient writers and editors. From the very first issue, we embarked on a mission to encapsulate the essence of MUN, not merely as an academic exercise, but as a forum for impactful discourse, camaraderie, and ofcourse, entertainment. Our aim was to provide a platform that not only documented the highlights of the conference but also captured the spirit that defines MUN at The Doon School. This time, we wished to move away from simple pieces about the events taking place in each committee and pushed delegates to embody all forms of journalism. From photojournalism, memes, political cartoons and unstately statements to poems, doodles and witty reports on out of committee events, this year I believe we truly broke the limitations of what a school newsletter can be, and I hope that you, our beloved readers were able to feel that.

It is with mixed emotions that I bid adieu to this role and this platform. As we part ways, I encourage all of you to carry forward the essence of journalism and to never limit yourself to any one medium of expression.

May the pages of MUNDamentals continue to inspire future delegates and generations, reminding them of the transformative power of informed discourse.

## *The Auditors of Your Lies*

- Anshul Khakhar  
*Chief of Production*

Embroidered with plush banquet halls, the suited DoscOs, and diplomatic tonality, our school has hummed a very different tune these last few days, transporting each of us into a utopia. A utopia where problems and stances are clear, and moderators are fair. This structured paradigm in our otherwise chaotic and implicit society has been an irreplaceable experience that fills me with an optimism emblematic of the foundational purpose of the UN, to persuade a world entrenched in an arms race with hope for an equitable and peaceful future.

As I strolled into various committees, experiencing mobs in some and subtle persuasions in others, the degree of personal involvement in a simulation where only one odd delegate wins but 30 to 50 others spend three days incessantly debating and substantiating fantastical policies and arguments reminds me of our previous school doctor's statement: "humans are suckers for stories". It is this circumstance that forces me to accept that more than the reality of one's actions, it is their perception that drives us.

When I read the various sections of the Mundamentals; the utopian and dystopian Path-Aheads, the quirky cartoons, the implicit doodles, and the subtly subjective reports, I am brought unparalleled joy knowing that we have been able to capture the emotional roller-coaster that delegates are subjected to by our cruel and controversy-thirsty executive board.

Whilst sleep is a luxury that eludes most DoscOs, I am honoured that I have been allowed to amount these lost hours to a paper that, as The Doon School Weekly famously states, has sketched our world exactly as it went.



*This edition is brought to you by the 2:00am editorial team*



## Chief Guest, Mr. Ovais Sarmad's Interview

**Nest Society (Nest):** As you believe in the idea of “ borrowing the earth from your children “, how do you believe we should safeguard this world and what efforts should we be taking to do so in the present?

**Mr Sarmad:** That's a good question. I believe that we do not inherit the earth but borrow it from the next generation and all of us have a moral obligation to preserve it and have the understanding that we are passing it onto the next generation. In your case, given these initiatives are so huge, they cut across every global and political boundary so there is no singular solution to be found. So we all have to do everything as we have done, in our capacity. Every day we make hundreds of thousands of decisions and if we get aware of what those decisions mean for the environment and the world, we become part of a larger global movement that we are living through. And I believe we are headed in the right direction. The UN is one organisation which strives to bring all forces together and provide a solution for this issue.

**Nest:** Shifting to a problem closer to home, we talk about India's tiger population and its 6% annual increase. There's been a lot of debate across the country on whether or not we should cap the growth of tigers or work to further mitigate tiger-human conflict. The carrying capacity of tigers in India is estimated to be around 12-13,000 but people say we should cap it at maybe 3500 or 4000 due to human conflict.

**Mr Sarmad:** That's a very good question, tigers are very close to my heart. I've seen tigers in the wild and I've also them killed. Tigers are one of the most beautiful creatures in every aspect. They are elegant and the manifestation of what nature is. My simple answer is that you should not fiddle with nature for it is something that has been created with such delicate proportions. Nature can look after itself, we don't need to cap or utilise artificial measures. Leave things to nature, and we should check how we occupy space and destroy habitats and attempt to control nature. Nature has an amazing power of healing itself and that's what humans are not allowing it to do.

**Nest:** Sir, so you said that we should learn to live with nature. Do you prefer the ideology of Geoffrey Bawa, which is the ideology to live within nature or do you prefer the modern approach of longer-lasting buildings which cuts down 8% of global emissions?

**Mr. Sarmad:** That's a very thoughtful question. I say that there are no quick fixes to this issue. For both examples you stated, it's not one or the other, but both of them because one size does not fit all. If you apply this to a rural sub-Saharan area in Africa versus an urban city like Delhi or Mumbai. These are two completely different situations so you have to imagine what the needs are and involve the people who are implementing changes and be top-down when the decisions are being made. Because we're not just going to construct 50 floors of concrete jungle so the people all have to be a part of that process of change, they have to be one with the ecosystem.

**Nest:** As an aspiring Chartered accountant and commerce student as well as a naturalist in your college days, how did you connect those 2 very distinct fields for holistic global welfare.



**Mr Sarmad:** I would strongly recommend you follow your heart. Be mindful of what your heart is telling you to do. What you need to have is a good foundation to base it on, an education which you are passionate about, and in which you can excel. Have a good basis and build off of it. There's no area of education which is bigger or smaller, stronger or weaker, as long as you have that foundation, in my case: management, accounting. Be very pragmatic. You cannot be black and white, there are always shades of grey, and you have to walk the middle path which is more equitable and neutral in every aspect. I think every form of education has that value system.

**Nest:** Do you feel that the recent rise of investment in geoengineering technologies, like sun ray reflection or aerosol dispersal, is preferable to cutting carbon emissions in terms of securing the planet's future?

**Mr Sarmad:** There I would send a word of caution. Geoengineering is very dangerous; when you're addressing the issue of carbon emissions, geoengineering we don't know. It's just creating another problem to solve a problem, geoengineering we don't know. In the pandemic, when the vaccines came out, we didn't know what the vaccines would do, and we still don't. I'm sure we're all vaccinated, but we don't know what happened, but we took that measure, that was a life or death measure. Geoengineering is not that, there are many alternatives, the first being to stop using fossil fuels, instead of looking for ways to manipulate the environment after burning it. That investment going into geoengineering could be used better in cleaner forms of energy. I have seen many geoengineering technologies and I am very sceptical about it.

**Nest:** Having graduated around the time of the Chernobyl disaster, how far do you think we've come in terms of nuclear energy and its scope for being a renewable, safe, and clean energy source?

**Mr Sarmad:** Chernobyl was a major disaster, and that was all in the eyes of the people around the world, but since then there have been 2 or perhaps 3 more, maybe not as bad but equally bad. Nuclear energy is definitely part of the mix of energy resources in this world but there is a lot of scepticism about increasing it, because of nuclear waste. Nuclear waste can be very harmful, damaging; with one explosion being able to wipe out entire populations, they are very dangerous. Again I'm sceptical of that as we have a very good source of energy: the Sun, and if we can use it correctly we won't require any other sources of energy. Sun, wind, water; what is stopping it is commercial interests, mega industries: so, so, so powerful, and the lobbying ministers.

**Nest:** So would you say that the fossil fuel industries are actively stopping solar panels and the advent of renewable energy?

**Mr Sarmad:** Oh, absolutely. They're spending millions and millions of dollars to stop science and communicate the facts about the harmful effects. Not so long ago, the Shell company knew about the effects of climate change, what fossil fuels were doing, and there were reports around 50-60 years ago, but they withheld that information. It's not that solar energy is expensive, in fact, right now solar energy is cheaper than gas and everything.

**Nest:** What inspired you to join the IOM, and how did it influence your work in later projects such as the UNFCCC?

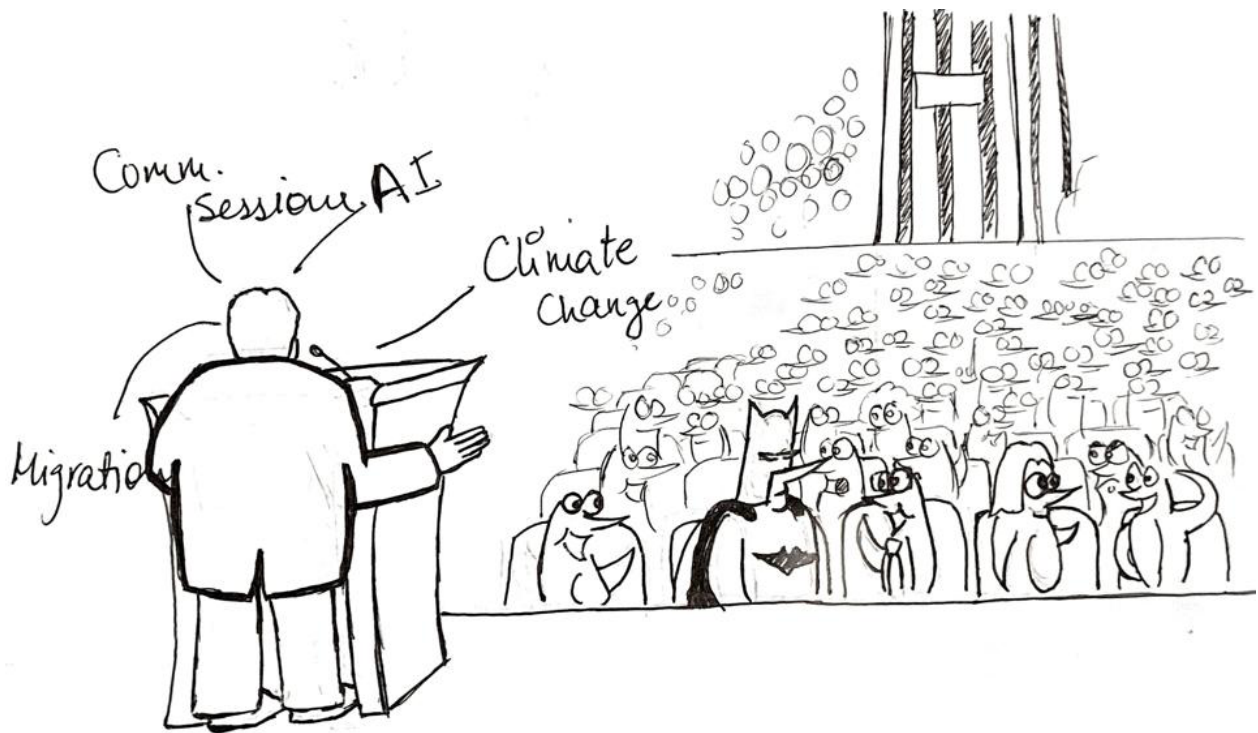
**Mr Sarmad:** Well, it was more of a coincidence that I stumbled upon an opportunity at the IOM in 1989, and I wasn't looking to work for the UN but the opportunity came and that was something I was sharing at the closing ceremony to just follow your heart because you cannot plan your life. You must go wherever life takes you because many things will happen that are completely outside your sphere of control, so you'll have to really manage and use your ability. In my case, I ended up in IOM, which is a migration organisation. That is very close in the sense that I dealt with many real-life people, people away from their lives and on the move, who had many issues. When you move away from your usual place of habitation, your home, the choice anyone makes to move away is a big choice. There are many aspects of that as you go through your journey. Around 4-5% of the World's population is in some sort of international migratory form. If you were to talk about internal migration, the number would be a lot more. So it was the humanitarian aspect of it that attracted me, and I helped them. In that context also, I came to see the impact of climate change when hundreds of thousands of people were forced to move from many parts of the world due to their climate changing. Now it is hundreds of thousands of people, but in the future, it will be millions; entire borders will change, and countries will disappear. The bottom line is, we exist in the environment, and we have to be truthful to the environment, the ecological factors that govern our lives.

**Nest:** Yes, especially when we look at the matter through the lens of the fact that the Swedish convention in the 1800s was the first time climate change was first recognised as a potential crisis and since then, we have done little to nothing in face of this crisis, as a result, we may have found ourselves at a point of no return. If we look at five years ago, especially in India, I don't think anyone really thought of electric cars as a viable option for transport.

**Mr Sarmad:** We are now at the tipping point. It's happening, moreover in cities like Mumbai and Delhi, in fact, you see electric cars everywhere now, so change is definitely possible. It is merely about the speed and reach of this change. There's this person, Johan Rockstrom, based in Germany, who has done amazing research in this field, and he has given many presentations on managing boundaries between humanity and nature. He discusses the extent to which desertification, biodiversity loss, climate change, habitat loss and global warming infringe upon those boundaries and as such how far we can push. Some we have already crossed them and others, we tiptoe on the edge. It's really powerful how he conveys this.

**Nest:** There's definitely been a lot to talk about recently with the unstagging prevalence of pressing issues like global warming, deforestation and other important issues regarding climate change. What do you feel is the role of the UN in this war against climate change and by extension not only the UN but all policymakers? Are they living up to it?

**Mr Sarmad:** It is fundamental to first understand both regional and international policies battling against climate change as effective or otherwise in terms of the impact it bears on all 195 member nations. Also, to what extent these policies allow organisations, both private and public, to commit certain actions is another primary benchmark to evaluate these policies. I believe the UN has made a very positive impact in terms of the formation of various policies majorly because of the significant influence it has on nations across the globe. Here, I would like to take the example of the Paris Agreement, which has been approved by 193 nations echoing the influence the UN has and reflecting the resounding success it has had. Despite that, I do not think it is seen in the form of many headlines and front-page articles because the UN is not incentivized to bring about change for the sake of publicity in any form whatsoever.



# DS MUNdamentals

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