



ILLUMUNATE

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theguardian



ALJAZEERA



REUTERS



'Ready to hold a new referendum in Crimea' says Russia

Intense discussions in the DISEC finally bear the sweet flower of success, but every flower comes with its own set of thorns, learn more as Bhavya D Narula reports for The Guardian.

The Russian delegate during the DISEC session said that Russia would be willing to hold another referendum in the Crimean region, after several members question the legitimacy of the previous one held in March 2014.

The delegate of Russia did not comment on whether the previous referendum was legal or not but seeing that a common consensus could not be achieved in the committee on its legality, the delegate agreed to pull back the troops present in the region except the Black Sea fleet and hold a new one which would be monitored by an independent organization like the UN. Questioned by the reporter on who would vote in this referendum, the Russian delegate answered that only the Crimean people, (not the whole of Ukraine) will vote as it concerns only them.

The referendum gave the Ukrainian people the option to choose whether or not they would like to stay as a part of Ukraine and maintain their autonomous status or become independent of Ukraine and join Russia. The international community deemed the referendum illegal and the Ukrainian government as it violated Article 73 of the Ukrainian constitution, moreover, those who wanted to vote against joining the Russian Federation didn't vote as they were scared of the presence of Russian militants outside their doors.

There was alarmingly large support for this referendum. Ukraine, United States of America and some of its allies did not agree to the conditions of the referendum as it still does not comply with Article 73 of the Ukrainian constitution Article 73, which says "for any changes to be made in Ukraine's territory all of Ukraine has to vote". While the delegate of Russia rebutted "How can the people who are oppressed, (the Ukrainian) vote on whether or not the people who are being oppressed (the Crimean) should secede or not?"

The committee seems to come close to a conclusion but some minor hiccups prevent the end of this bloody conflict. The animosity and constant disagreement between the United States and Russia makes you think if we are headed into another Cold War, but a better question would be; did the Cold War actually end?



They count their blessings, so why can't we?

Sneha Khandelwal from Al Jazeera English reflects upon the troubles of the lives of Iraqi children.

We, in our homes, wake up to the sound of the alarm or our mother's voice. We whine about going to school and taking examinations. We cry about misunderstandings between friends, too much homework, and morning P.T. We look at the above mentioned things as curses rather than boons.

But what about those children who are victims of terrorist activities taking place in Iraq or Syria? They have no alarm clocks to wake up to. Their sleep cycle is determined by the sounds of bombs and gunshots and screams. They wish to go to school but they don't have the means. They crave knowledge and they're deprived of it. When they cry, they cry for the loss of lives around them. They cry for their dead parents. They cry out of fear and desperation and loneliness. They cry for the joke that's become of humanity. Unlike us, they search desperately for the smallest of boons in their otherwise terrifying lives.

Imagine waking up to rough hands lifting you up, a gag being stuffed into your mouth, and a gun pointing directly at your forehead. Imagine not waking up at all. Every Iraqi child sleeps with that fear in his head. The fear of being abducted and then killed. He sleeps with the fear of never waking up again.

What we don't realize is that our life is like a feast on a golden platter. We must relish it and appreciate it, instead of cribbing and whining about small, trivial issues. Everyone sympathizes with those little boys and girls, most even show their anger and frustration with the ISIS. Along with that what we all should see that those little boys and girls give us so much inspiration- to be brave and live each day like it's our last.

General Assembly Deliberates on Global Oil Supply and its Impact

Dhriti Mehta of Reuters reports upon the slippery situation regarding oil sanctions to USA imposed by Russia.

With the news of the crisis, the tension between Ukraine and Russia saw a manifold increase, when it was reported that the drone bombing of a state owned oil refinery in Ukraine was allegedly an action of Russia. The Ukrainian defence minister condemned this act as a “heinous breach of national integrity” and called upon the international community to act against Russia.

Russia denied all suspicions and speculations by calling the accusation “baseless”, but the allegations from Ukraine, nations of the EU and US kept pouring in. While United States suggested the committee to impose more economic sanctions on Russia, Russia declared that it would no longer be supplying oil to the countries of EU. This decision was received with a lot of trepidation by the committee and the focus of the crisis shifted from analysis of the cause of the drone attack to the various trade bans and sanctions on imports and exports, specifically of oil supplies from Russia.

“Let Russia cook in its own oil, eat in its own oil and even drown in its own oil.”, the US delegation commented to which the delegation of Russia replied with the statement, “At the end of the day, you are the ones not getting oil and we are the ones who can bathe in it.” Though Saudi Arabia came to the rescue of the European Union countries and Ukraine, and offered to supply oil to the countries, the Russian delegate countered this by informing the committee about the global significance it has in terms of supplying oil and how a country like Saudi Arabia will never be able to match up to the quantity of oil that Russia supplies to the European nations.

The committee in this crisis seems to have drifted from the real issue at hand, and that is finding solutions to the attack on Ukraine and finding the culprit of this action. The course of this argument will be interesting to follow as it will discern the economic impact of the crisis in the current situation.





U.S PRESIDENT

“The CIA and FBI Would Closely Monitor Suspects and Immigration Protocol”

Madhav Singhal of the Al Jazeera interviews the US President regarding the ongoing crisis with the ISIS.

Q.) About 150 Americans have joined the ISIS. How do you plan to prevent your own citizens from joining the organization?

A.) I am aware and apologetic of the fact that my own American citizens are not only joining the ISIS but also propagating their ideals. The American Senate has acknowledged this problem and aims to tackle it by making the process of issuing visas stricter. The CIA and FBI will closely monitor suspects and immigrants from the Middle East so as to prevent any inside attack happening in the future. As the President of America, I also implore the American citizens to not be gullible towards the ideology of the ISIS. No religion supports human atrocities and the killing of humans.

Q.) To what extent do you plan to take military action? Are you willing to let this turn into a war?

A.) Our main priority is the safety of the international community and we will not compromise it. Currently, we are carrying out airstrikes in specific targeted areas. We are providing support to the Kurdish forces and are extending military support to the Iraqi army. Once the AMUF is sanctioned, we will become more aggressive in our actions. I promise the people of America that I will not let this conflict turn into a war. We will defeat them before it turns into one.

Q.) What is the scenario regarding the AMUF? Why is it taking time to be passed?

A.) The AMUF, as you would know, is necessary to launch an offense against the Islamic State. There are also a few regulations of the UN, which are restricting us. However, I have written to them and expect a green signal soon. I have obtained bipartisan support and as we speak, work is going on.

Q.) You have promised us that you will defeat them 'soon'. However, you have not defined a period for the implementation of these measures.

A.) I admit, a conflict like this will take some time to be solved, but I promise this will be over soon. For now, we do not have a defined period as such. All I ask for is the support of the American people and our allies and urge them to believe in us.

Q.) Finally, we are grateful that the Senate has extended immense 'Humanitarian Aid' in the form of evacuation schemes and refugee camps. Is there any particular reason for doing so and how can you assure us that this does not have an ulterior motive?

A.) The United States of America has always believed in the principles of humanity and will do anything to uphold them. This is the only reason. We are also mending our mistakes and repenting for, as you people say, being the reason for various instances of tension and problems in the Middle East. I assure you there is nothing 'fishy' about this. Have faith in us. God bless you all, and God bless America.

Cooperation Is The Key to End Nigerian Crises

Prakhar G. Kumar of 'The Guardian' reports on the political, economic and social crisis taking place in Nigeria.

Nigeria seems to have become a hot-bed of crises. These crises have been a major factor in destabilizing the people of Nigeria. There have been clashes in the name of religion, political and social upheavals resulting in economic uncertainties. These crises, if left unresolved, shall certainly lead to a dark future of the country.

Poverty, lack of education, scarcity of means, unhygienic living and dearth of medical facilities has aggravated the problems afflicting the country. Displacement of people and failure in stabilizing people has made Nigeria a deteriorating country. As per the accounts –in 2013, 25% of the total population has been displaced and is not getting enough food and protection. Food shortage has been a large problem in Nigeria and due to this 2.4 million people are under food insecurity. Contaminated water is also a problem for the Nigerian people.

'We must find a way to act together, to share information, to synchronize our strategies, to pool our resources in order to rid the entire Nigerian country of terrorism' says Mr. Mahama. Insecurity is a major problem in Nigeria. The government is not taking appropriate steps to free Nigeria from terrorism. Boko Haram has seized control of a swathe of north-east Nigeria and killed thousands in a six-year insurgency.

The solutions to these problems are – stabilizing people and fighting against the crimes happening against women. Food programs should be planned by the government, protection should also be there for destabilized and poor people. Humanitarianism should be banned and there should be no political, social and religious upheavals. Crises should be solved in time and these crises should not last longer. These solutions should be applied on time so that this country becomes a crime free country. The government should work by making hospitals, schools and organize food programs for a better future of this country.

Common people and government should work co-operatively for a better future of Nigeria.





“People are ready to 'support' the ISIS...” says Foreign Minister

Aishwarya Soni, from Reuters, portrays the tyranny between the ISIS encouraging new recruits and the Cabinet combating it.

The people want a government. The people want to be led by a proper system, which is known, to the world as a democracy. The people want a full-fledged democracy to be established. And who 'is supposed to perform' the above task? - Obviously, the government of Iraq. But who 'is performing' the job? – The ISIS! This seems to be a very obvious reason for why people are ready to support the ISIS because they, and not the government, are providing the people with exactly what they want, rightly pointed out by the Foreign Minister.

The Foreign Minister's comment, on the Vice-President's statement about frankly launching air strikes on parts of Iraq which have been captured by the ISIS, was subtle. The disturbing issue, according to the President, was regarding the ISIS recruiting new members, especially the youth, which had increased from 4000 to 25,000 and still counting were not only from Iraq but from various nations as well. Providing the apparent solutions the Vice-President recommended, “blocking of the social media sites”. However, the President felt that cutting off ISIS's entire network and recruiting process is imperative. The World Leader Conference (WLC) consists of 60 members across the world with hardly 20 of them providing aid, which includes countries like USA, UK and France. The Foreign Minister seemed disturbed on some countries, which, despite being known for their strong armed forces, have not taken part in the anti-ISIS coalition. He adds on to his grievance that if such countries are not a part of the coalition, then it is obviously a defacing that needs to be addressed. With regard to this issue, the Foreign Minister requested the support of countries like India, China and Russia. Terminating the words of the “spineless” committee, the Vice-President urged the cabinet to take quick actions as opposed to moving around in circles, merely discussing solutions.



“Partition is the best way of bringing about peace in the Central African Union”: the Republic of Sudan.

A political report over a debate whether partition is valid for the Central African Republic to hold up to peace or not. Anubhuti Vinayak of the Reuters reports from African Union.

Sudan proposes complete partition of the Central African Republic so as to maintain peace in between the two communities. This statement was issued over the ongoing debate about the benefits of partition in CAR.

Sudan said “There should be a partition of Central African Republic so as to satisfy both communities because if they don't have a partition, Anti-balaka will be wiped out completely.” Sudan further says, “Its beneficial for both the religions as through a partition Ex-Seleka will be independent and Anti-balaka will be able to live in peace without any dominance.”

Seleka's head of delegation, General Mohamed Moussa Dhaffane demanded partition on behalf of entire Ex-Seleka due to communal differences with Anti-balaka. The Christians call Central African Republic the Central African Catholic Republic which is a very obvious way of showing that they don't want to have peace between each other but instead they want their separate areas with their particular communities.

The reaction to partition of Central African Republic was strongly turned down by Central African Republic, Botswana, Uganda and Seychelles. According to them it's an absolutely invalid idea to hold peace. Whereas, on the other hand Tanzania believed that Sudan has a wonderful idea to hold peace as it will give both the communities equal rights and indeed the independence they all have been longing for.

The solutions that CAR came up with was to have a new government set up and also conduct free and fair elections. Anti-balaka and Ex-Seleka indeed hope for the peace and freedom that they might get through the solutions of the world community.

“USA wants to be that one very helpful, indispensable super power”: Russia

In a recently conducted interview with Aditi Chand of Reuters, Russia talks about reasons behind the Crimean issue and USA's role in it.

Press: What are your views on Saudi Arabia's suggestion to boycott Russian oil imports and starve it financially?

Russia: Russia is not a country which really goes out of the picture. Even while the committee was discussing about this, there were about 25-30 countries who wanted oil from the Russian federation. What Russia believes is that it will always survive. It will always have a minimum base of 30 countries to export oil to and Saudi Arabia does not have the capacity to export enough oil to another fifty countries. The European Union will ultimately come back to Russia.

Press: If the European countries actually do decide to boycott Russian oil imports, what does Russia think would be the reason for it?

Russia: It would be the bad portrayal of Russia. USA wants to be that one very helpful, indispensable, super power and it always paints Russia into a corner as the big, bad guy. In this case we have been trying to help the Crimean people over the past 60 years, but again due to USA's misappropriations and Saudi Arabia's misquotations, Russia is portrayed as the country which is only looking out for its own interests.

Press: What are the benefits that Russia sees in the unification of Russia and Crimea for itself as well as for Crimea?

Russia: Russia's economy isn't great right now, Crimea's economy is much worse and so is Ukraine's. That is one major reason Crimeans would prefer joining Russia. For Russians, the truth is that Crimea has a big strategic importance which is the black sea fleet, which is only nominal in terms of Russia's military in Sevastopol city. Crimea is basically what connects the rest of the European Union to Russia. So we believe that Crimea should be a part of Russia.

Press: Why do you think Ukraine wants Crimea for itself and is not willing to give it to Russia?

Russia: Ukraine does not want Crimea. The reason its keeping hold of Crimea is because of the USA's hype about Russia annexing it. This is a self-determination process and not an annexation.

Press: What would you suggest as a solution which would be beneficial to Crimea, Russia as well as Ukraine?

Russia: Well, under the United Nations peace keeping forces, we can have a new referendum because Russia has faith in the will of the Crimean people. And if it is simple majority, then Crimea will unite with Russia and there will be no more sanctions imposed on Russia by the USA. So the Russian economy will come up again, and Russia will provide financial aid to Ukraine for the next five years.

Is Russia just hitting around in the dark, or does it say the truth? Will it really be willing to help Ukraine like it proposes to?



If Only the States Would Mind Their Own Business

The interventions and invasion by the United States in Iraq is a major cause of the current rise of the ISIS crisis. Yohen Thounaojam of the Guardian shares his views on the same.

Iraq has been the focus of the international community and has been featured highly in the media in recent times. As a radical Islamic State in Iraq and Syria; ISIS has dramatically increased in its power and has influenced people from all around the world to join them and have been successful in doing so. The political turmoil and drastically deteriorated security environment, which characterizes modern day Iraq, can be traced back to the United States invasion of that country and ISIS, which has recently emerged in Iraq and Syria.

But why did the United States invade and attack Iraq at the first place? There have been multiple debates all around the world. I feel that it was totally wrong on U.S.'s part to violate the country's sovereignty. On the other hand, being the strongest superpower country doesn't give them the right to attack and kill people of other countries, and it was not only just killing people but violating, raping and torturing children and women. To this day, there is a decisive debate about what the Bush administration's motives were, with the most likely explanation being a combination of all the reasons offered. However, the unofficial reasons why the US led the invasion of Iraq in 2003 are equally important. The main unofficial consideration was that removing Saddam Hussein would be a demonstration of US military might against a visible enemy.

Also, I strongly feel that, the fact that Iraq has the world's second largest reserves of oil can also not be overlooked. The invasion of Iraq in 2003 was the culmination of a long series of events and the product of many complex, different and yet interrelated factors. Also, the other factor is that the US claims the attack to be a counter attack embarked against terrorism in the wake of 9/11. It could be said that the United States led the invasion of Iraq in 2003 for reasons ranging from relatively small practical considerations stemming from 9/11 to destroying terrorist organizations in the country. Unwittingly, the desire to spread democracy in the Middle East led to the formation of ISIS from the insurgency against US occupation of Iraq and furthermore, the heavy weaponry abandoned by the fleeing Iraqi army has transformed ISIS to a pseudo super strong army.



Central African Republic Emphasizes Democratic Electoral Reforms

Prakhar G Kumar of The Guardian, reports from the African Union, discussing the need of electoral reforms in conflict areas.

Economic and political stability depends on a stabilized government. An election is one such method with which we can stabilize the government in Central African Republic. There are two things we need to know to elect a government. The eligibility criteria of elections should be based on Universal Adult Franchise and a sound understanding of the government system. There should be no bribery. With bribery the people will not be able for a capable government. If they do not choose a proper government, crises like poverty, discrimination and violence would be there. Elections happening in Central African Republic should be free and fair. Implementation of DDR and SSR policies will help the country in elections. We should elect a right and a proper government. Once a right government is elected, the government should work to remove the crises happening in Central African Republic.

They say 'Opinions are opinions whether they are good or bad.' Therefore in my judgment elections should be free and fair. They should also adjust a panel of experts made of the common people, to come to solutions for the crises at hand. Passing of any law and order in the society must be done through a debate amongst the governors. Security increase at the border will keep a check on ongoing crises. Common people and government should work together for a better and a bright future of the country. Elections should be conducted in Central African Republic, with an objective perspective. The government should also work for the people by removing crises by increasing security and organize food programs for poor people.



Sanctions or Sacrifices? Impact of the Crimean crisis on Russia's economy

While oil, gas, processed metals and military equipment should make Russia a very important exporting unit, the world throws the challenge of an economic breakdown. Al Jazeera talks about the economic aspect of the Ukrainian crisis on Russia. Dhriti Mehta reports.

A war isn't necessarily fought with guns, nor do we need swords. Welcome to essentially what is the economic war. Russia has been a key player in the export of war goods, oil and natural gas to the entire world therefore any sanction or ban on trade will not just affect the Russian economy, but the global economy as a whole. This is exactly what has happened. Since March 2014, owing to the Crimean crisis and Russia's involvement and alleged 'annexation', there have been many economic export and import sanctions that have been applied to Russia by countries of major trade importance, such as the United States, who have an estimate import of 4.3% and other European countries such as Italy, Netherlands who score high on export goods from Russia (5.5% and 10.7% respectively) who do not it seems, approve of Russia's enthusiasm in determining the fate of the Crimeans. But with such high statistics, it becomes absolutely clear that restricting trade would distinctively affect their economy, which it has proved to do so.

The trade restrictions on Russia were imposed in two stages, the first stage was directed towards individuals and leaders who were felt as a threat to the Crimean issue, and the second were the sectoral sanctions directed towards important industries.

The impact of these sanctions was shown in broadly two ways.

Firstly, in context to the economic conditions owing to global alienation, Russian international reserves declined by \$135 billion last year. This clearly indicates the considerable reduction of investments in Russian industries and foreign aid and therefore resulting in the stagnation of financial assistance. The already falling prices of oil have also considerably reduced the capacity of export which was already failing.



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Economy crumbles in Central African Republic...

Prakhar G. Kumar of 'The Guardian' reports on how right approach can reinforce normalcy in the Central African Republic.

Crises have become commonplace in the Central African Republic. The widespread sectarian violence, massive internal displacement and a mass exodus of population in Central African Republic migrating into neighboring countries have played havoc with the economy of the region. Religious, political and social upheavals have resulted in economic uncertainties and destabilized normalcy.

Political insecurity with a specific emphasis on the most recent wave of violence, its deep rooted political complexity and its drift into an ethno-religious confrontation between Muslim Seleka and Christian anti-Balaka militias. According to the report, this sectarian divide was often a mask for generalized violence and banditry. The violence has been deteriorating in recent months. International response, including UN Security Council Resolution 2149, which in April 2014 authorized the creation of the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the CAR (MINUSCA), which is scheduled to deploy up to 10,000 peacekeepers in the country from September 2014. The various forms of migration in CAR and how various migratory trends have been impacted by the conflict. This includes migration between rural and urban areas, labor migration linked to natural resource exploitation, trans-humans or seasonal migration of pastoralists, international migration and massive conflict-related displacement, which peaked at over a million people in January 2014.

The solution to this growing menace does not seem ready at hand. However, education can still prove to be a very effective panacea to this malady of CAR. Food, water, medical facilities and education, if provided in all earnest to all, will pave the way to the region's prosperity. Some capacity-building programs must be initiated to provide a permanent solution to the problem. Right opportunity to the youth, at the right time, will certainly herald a brighter future for the region. The world community must join hands together to combat this challenge in the right spirit. After all, we are the



THE SWORD OF DAMOCLES

Meghna Das looks around the waverly world of bane and bombs for The Reuters.

If we look around our world today, I do not think that anybody would disagree that the threats to our survival are so obvious and the solutions are equally so doable, and yet not much has been happening in the last few years.

After the end of the Cold War it had been still left with several wars heads as if the Cold War has not ended. Rather than try to start building a new security system that does not rely on nuclear weapons. It continues to have more reliance on nuclear weapons. It has even continued to see efforts to build nuclear weapons that could be used in certain situations. And there remains a lack of an agreement to ban testing for nuclear weapons. The concept of banning the production of nuclear material for weapon purposes has been stalling for the past years. The military policy of nuclear weapons in Russia and the US is still maintained. This is a grim picture indeed.

It's been so obvious what exactly the nuclear states should do, we need to slash drastically the number of nuclear weapons that exist. Everybody agrees that we can easily live with 1,000 nuclear weapons and that will still be enough to destroy ourselves one hundred times over. We have to quickly get a comprehensive test ban treaty, and a treaty that will ban the production of nuclear material for weapon purposes. We also have to deal with the question of assurances of supply, the so-called 'proliferation of nuclear weapon technology.' This is a new phenomenon and if not arrested, if not checked, would lead us to overt weapon states.

We need to deal with the nuclear threats, which have always been the number one security issue we need to look further. The Security Council has not been doing that the most effective way and has in many ways been paralyzed on issues that have to do with arms control. These are steps that can be easily done if we can master the political will and change our mind set. To me it is important which concrete measures will be produced and how these measures will be implemented in the short run.

I hope we can move together and finally achieve this hope: that we do not have a Sword of Damocles hanging over our heads. A world that can be eliminated in a matter of minutes, all by the unauthorized use of nuclear weapons.



Sons of Mohammed

Madhav Singhal of the Al-Jazeera goes back to the roots of the Sunni-Shia conflict and shows the role it has played in the rise of ISIS.

The ISIS is the foremost threat to global peace and security today. A jihadist organization, it has created havoc in the Middle East by conducting mass religious genocide and usurping land belonging to Iraq and Syria. Nations like the USA are formulating strategies to contain its rapid expansion and eradicate it from its roots. They believe that a military onslaught is the solution to this problem. However, they fail to realize that war is not all about fighting on-ground with weapons: it is a conflict of ideologies. As earlier said, they aim to eradicate the ISIS from its roots, but unfortunately they fail to understand that plausibly, the roots of the organization run deeper and across numerous centuries.

The ancient religious conflict between the Shias and the Sunnis is the seed, which has germinated into the ISIS today. Sunnis and Shias both follow the teachings of the same Prophet and even pray in the same mosque, but they theologically differ over the idea of 'who should have succeeded Prophet Mohammed'. When he died in 632 AD, there were two candidates for succession. Abu Bakr, a companion of Mohammed and Ali ibn Abi Talib. Those who supported Abu Bakr came to be known as Sunnis while those who supported Ali formed the Shia sect. This sectarian divide was mainly restricted to the religious axis but in the last two centuries has turned into cause for a myriad of political disagreements. Iraq's Islamic Revolution led by Ayatollah Khomeini and the 2003 invasion of Iraq are two examples. Khomeini, a Shia, established his government on the basis of the Shia concept of "being guardians of the faith" in a whereas Saddam Hussain, a Sunni ruled over a Shia majority country. Hence, we can see how religious disparity has played a major role in initiating wars in history.

The Al-Qaeda in Iraq was the parent body of the ISIS. It defined its objective to be the "awakening of Sunnis" and functioned under the name of 'Islamic State in Iraq and Syria'. It achieved this objective by suppressing and exploiting the Shias who constituted majority in the region. When it defied the orders of the top commanders of the Al-Qaeda it was expelled from the brotherhood. Declaring itself to be sovereign, it formed the Islamic State with Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi as its caliph. The newly formed 'State' took control over the Anti-Assad movement in Syria (another Sunni-Shia conflict as Assad is a Shia whereas most the citizens are Sunnis). It advanced into Iraq and captured Mosul and Tikrit and as a result made US its enemy. Throughout its advancement, the State has committed various human atrocities against the Shia Muslims including beheading them, torturing them and enslaving them.

It is imperative to understand that the ISIS cannot be curbed until and unless their extremist ideology is destroyed and does not influence and attract people further. Since their whole ideology revolves around the Sunni-Shia conflict, the only solution is to resolve this ancient antagonism and end what started fifteen centuries ago. For this, the entire Islamic belief will have to undergo a change. Surely one thing is clear, if the Muslims want to be saved, they must save themselves.



“Case A: They want the demands to be fulfilled; Case B: They want to annex the country”, says Sudan

Sudan believes Boko Haram's threat to be either a deterrent or an annexation. Sameera Singh of Al Jazeera reports a crisis-stricken African Union.

As a crisis has commenced over the Central African Republic, citizens of the nation reside in highly dangerous zones. The concerned African nation of Sudan has introduced a concept of the action being a deterrent so as to fulfill their demands. A possibility of an annexation is also seen.

African nations came face to face with a crisis where Boko Haram explicitly stated that they were aiming to establish an Islamic state in the Central African Republic. The world today is blinded by the potential threat posed to humanity by the ISIS through their brutal ways. An Islamic take over in Central Africa would only fuel the ongoing fire. The supporters of Ex-Seleka are striving for either an Islamic apocalypse or to add innocent commoners to their list of sin.

While strengthening border security could be a possible precaution, Sudan has been constantly urging a split of the CAR according to religious beliefs. The nation of Central African Republic itself, however, denies the need of a separation. This is proven when one sees the fact that if the second nation, after a split, is an Islamic State, an annexation is extremely likely.

Al Jazeera extends its concerns towards the citizens of the disturbed area. The commoners are homeless, hungry, sick and poor and a separation could prove deadly to many.



Canada puts its view forth

As Canada expresses its viewpoint on the brewing Nuclear Proliferation crisis, Meghna Das of Reuters reports from the Security Council.

Reuters: On what grounds have you paced forth to sign the NPT?

Canada: Canada has always believed in the policy of nuclear non- proliferation and disarmament. We want nuclear energy to be used for peaceful purposes and not destructive. Canada desired a peaceful and harmonious world and hence the NPT was signed.

Reuters: What has been your part of concern to eradicate nuclear proliferation in South East Asia ?

Canada: When India and Pakistan conducted their nuclear tests, we strictly condemned their reaction. In response, Canada had also cancelled \$9.8 million of non humanitarian aid to India and had affected Pakistan.

Reuters: Since you have been a neutral country, what have been your views on the prospects of India and Pakistan?

Canada: Canada wants healthy relationship with all the nations including India and Pakistan. But that will not be possible for the countries that practice proliferation.

Reuters: Has peace and harmony been a factor for you to sign the NPT?

Canada: Yes, definitely.

Reuters: What are your views regarding the disarmament in South East Asia?

Canada: Canada is against recent activities that have been taking place in South East Asia. It is strictly against nuclear proliferation.



“Never Say Die”, a message from the Air Force Commander to its people

On allegations being imposed upon the Air Force Commander(AFC) of Iraq, Aishwarya Soni from Reuters, in an interview with the Air Force Commander clears the ambiguity of whether the air strikes were of just purpose or not, and also providing a cue of stratagem(s) of combating ISIS.

Q.1 Sir, What is your vision on the US-led coalition air strikes?

AFC: Time and again the delegate has been questioned on the advantage of the strikes and I wish to retaliate that I stand strongly in support of the motion of the air strikes. They have been of a great strategic advantage and I believe that they will continue to be such in the future as well, if required.

Q.2 Sir, how well is the co-operation of the air forces with the ground forces?

AFC: As, in the past, I believe that the support of air force has been of grave importance. The surgical air strikes have paved way consistently for ground forces to move in, of which the biggest example is the recapture of Tikrit. It wouldn't have been possible without the air support. This, I believe, proves that the co-operation between the air and ground forces has been impeccable.

Q.3 Sir, what are your plans, in future, if any, for tackling the ISIS?

AFC: I believe that the ousting of this terrorist organization from the face of the Earth should be the priority of every nation on this planet. Also, the strategic plans which deal with this organization should be of such magnitude that this becomes a precedent for any other organization who even thinks of performing such a task, ever.

Q.4 Sir, how are you planning to protect and guard the citizens of your country?

AFC: As the Air Force Commander, I would say that the safety of the citizens is of utmost importance and even though some people believe that air strikes might be the only probable solution, we still have considered only surgical air strikes in order to protect the people and are currently in a process of coming up with apparent plans to protect the citizens.

Q.5 Sir, with all due respect, you are the Air Force Commander of a country which is amidst of a war. So, what is your message, if any, to your troops, to your people and to your country?

AFC: My message to the citizens, my troops and to my country is to stay strong and 'never say die'. As people of this nation, they should have faith in us, since we are doing every possible fixation to rid the country of this pest, ISIS.



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Reporters:

The Guardian-

Bhavya D Narula

Prakher G Kumar

Mantika Vohra

Mehal Patni

Yohan Thounaojam

Al Jazeera-

Dhriti Mehta

Sneha Khandelwal

Sameera Singh

Madhav Singhal

Radhika Jain

Gauri Sinha

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Rakshit Jalan

Arshiya Arora

Anubhuti Vinayak

Meghna Das

Aishwarya Soni

Aditi Chand