



The Diplomatic Balance: Health, Harmony, Humanity



The papers were stained with ink as The OASIS Inter-house MUN 2025 commenced. Less a conference, more a battleground of wit, will, and well-worn blazers. From the moment the opening gavel struck, the atmosphere shifted: debates sparked instantly, alliances formed and fell apart within minutes, and the committees came alive with energy and ambition. For the first time, two crises brewed within the International Press Corps, a Joint Crisis turned all tables (where diplomacy was a ticking bomb and resolution a distant dream). The press, reborn with photojournalists and caricaturists, didn't sleep—they documented, illustrated, and dissected each moment with ink-stained fingers and blurry eyes. This Gazette is their journal: an amalgamation of raw proceedings and crafted chaos, of truth shaped through headlines and fiction birthed in metaphor. It does not simply report—it remembers.

A Simple Yet Spectacular Journey



Opening Ceremony
(9th May)

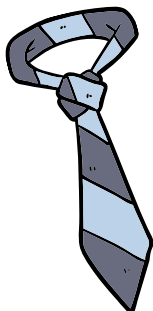
Committee Sessions
Begin (9th May)

JOINT CRISIS
COMMITTEE (9th May)

Closing Ceremony
(10th May)

Press Conference
(10th May)

Committee Sessions
Continue (9th-10th May)



In this Gazette:

Setting the Stage
(Statement of Scope)
Page 3

The Daily Dispatch
(Formal Reports)
Page 5

Point of View
(Opinion Editorials)
Page 12

Ink and Insight
(News Features)
Page 15

Lens and Lines
(Photojournalism and
Caricatures)
Page 18

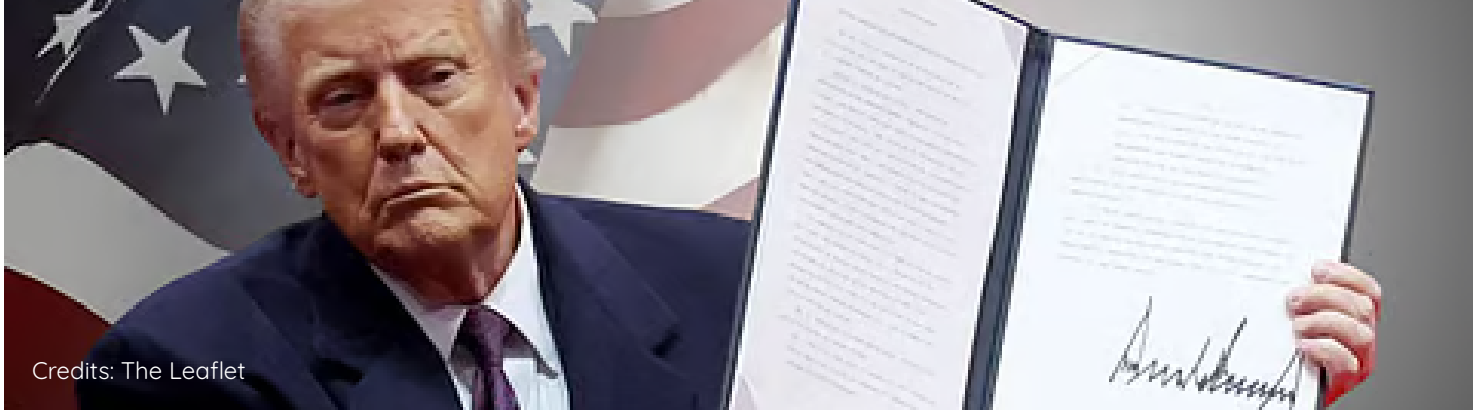
The Final Frame
(Results)
Page 24

The Executive Board
Page 26

Gallery of Moments
(Picture Gallery)
Page 27

Setting the Stage

Tariffs, Troops, and Trust: What Trump's Worldview Means for Myanmar | The Irrawaddy



Donald Trump's return to the world stage in 2025 has raised concerns about the impact of his "America First" foreign policy on Southeast Asia. For Myanmar, already suffering from simultaneous political and humanitarian crises, the effects of his policies continue to hurt the nation.

Trump's tariffs against rivals like China were intended to disrupt their trade, but they also disrupted regional economies. Myanmar's garment and agriculture industries, employing millions, suddenly had spikes in demand with disrupted supply chains, leaving marginalised communities in even worse conditions and exacerbating their poverty and uncertainty.

Trump's conditional diplomacy, demonstrated by how he leveraged aid in Ukraine, set a dangerous precedent for the world and fragile democracies. In Myanmar, civil resistance and pro-democracy groups do not want conditional international support. If there is any sign that international support is conditional, it undermines their advocacy and gives dangerous signals to movements that want to prioritise peaceful transition.

Withdrawing from the World Health Organisation amid a global pandemic had immediate consequences. For Myanmar, there are consequences when it undermines a fragile health system, but particularly in ethnic regions affected by conflict. The loss of coordinated global assistance undermined existing efforts to roll out vaccines, monitor and prevent communicable disease outbreaks, and support humanitarian access.

The Irrawaddy encourages a renewed global commitment to multilateralism. The United States must re-involve itself and strengthen international institutions, such as the WHO, and provide humanitarian support free of political agendas. Trade and assistance must shape ethical development instead of harming emerging economies. Regional organisations, like ASEAN, will need to evolve to make certain Southeast Asia is not a spectator but a principled player in shaping global norms.

The future of Myanmar depends on every country being able to cooperate, rather than isolate.

Setting the Stage

Trump's 2025 Foreign Policy: Tariffs, Ukraine Tensions and WHO Withdrawal | Associated Press of Pakistan

ISLAMABAD, May 1 (APP): As former U.S. President Donald Trump returns to the world stage, officials and analysts in Islamabad are reconsidering the international ramifications of his previous foreign policy initiatives. Like many developing countries, Pakistan continues to grapple with the fallout from Trump's first term, characterised by tariffs, reforming international ties, and the most notable withdrawal of the United States from the World Health Organisation (WHO).

The recent cuts in supply chains and reductions in demand troubled global competition, particularly for Pakistan's textile and agricultural industries, which rely almost entirely on exports. What was also disturbing was the previous U.S. administration's approach to Ukraine, using aid as leverage for a political advantage, signaling precarious implications globally. For Pakistan, as a country nestled within a highly sensitive and often precarious regional situation, the notion that support for democracy could be a conditional or transactional position is troubling.

However, the most immediate impact was on the overall public health situation. Trump's attempt to pull out of the WHO at the height of the COVID-19 pandemic torpedoed critical global coordination. For Pakistan, which continues to manage health crises in rural and underserved areas, losing international health assistance and coordination across the globe became hugely consequential.

Now that global leadership is about to go through another shift, the Associated Press of Pakistan emphasises the importance of multilateral commitment to address the long-term costs of isolationism, trade protectionism and political conditionality. The international community must re-establish confidence in working together collectively, hoisting economic and health cooperation as a global equity and not as a tool in the hands of one government. Pakistan is making it clear that it is seeking stability, fairness and a return to principled diplomacy where there is partnership, not pressure.



Credits:
Shutterstock



Credits: Pew Research Center

United Nations Security Council

Question Rampage | The Irrawaddy



Credits: Leagle Samiksha

The committee swiftly started with the roll call, where most delegates voted Present. Following the roll call, the diplomats conducted the start of their opening speeches with the delegate of Timor-Leste (East Timor), followed by the delegate of the Swiss Confederation and the delegate of Myanmar. After the delegate of the United States of America's speech, the delegate of Myanmar asked a great question. The speeches that followed were filled with information and questions. The delegate of Myanmar continued with their rampage on questions, questioning the delegate of the United Kingdom.

With the conclusion of the opening speeches, a motion was raised by the delegates of Myanmar and China in which the delegate of Myanmar's motion to suspend the formal debate and move into an unmoderated caucus for 15 minutes was passed. During the unmoderated caucus, the delegates discussed a topic for a moderated caucus, which was mainly formed by the delegates of Bangladesh and the United Kingdom.

At the end of the unmoderated caucus, the delegate of Bangladesh proposed a motion on the topic 'Political Stability in Myanmar: After the Coup' for a total time of 15 minutes, with each speaker having 60 seconds. The order in which the delegates spoke started with Cambodia, followed by the French Republic, Canada, Myanmar, and more.

As the delegate of Myanmar's speech was said, a fire was lit in the committee. The delegates of Timor-Leste and the United Kingdom flipped through their questions as fast as lightning. The delegate of Myanmar got out, but not unscathed.

Before the end of the moderated caucus, the committee session subsided, leaving the remaining speeches to be finished in the second committee session.

The Irrawaddy: "Since Canada called the Rohingya crisis a genocide and supports human rights, what real results have its sanctions, aid, or diplomacy had in helping Myanmar become more democratic or holding its leaders accountable?"

Delegate of Canada: "Canada has taken several steps diplomatically and economically to respond. Canada imposed targeted sanctions on key military leaders in Myanmar under its Special Economic Measures Act. Canada has provided humanitarian assistance to the Rohingya crisis since 2017, mostly through NGOs and international bodies like the UNHCR. And Canada has also supported civil society organizations, particularly after the 2021 coup."

United Nations Security Council

A Fruitful Debating Session | Xinhua News Agency

The first session of day two in the UNSC commenced with an unmoderated caucus, resulting in the formation of two blocs in an attempt to solve the ongoing crisis. The first bloc was colourfully named “They Don’t See Us”, consisting of nations like Great Britain and Canada. The other bloc was called “The MCCR”, which consisted mostly of Southeast Asian countries like China and Myanmar.

Following that, there was a roll call in which the committee elected a moderated caucus on the topic “Possibility of Armed Intervention in Myanmar”. The caucus consisted of countries defending their stance. The delegate of Myanmar pointed out that the Bangladesh government was criticising the military junta’s tyranny over Myanmar while Bangladesh’s own administration was in shambles, with its prime minister having fled the nation.

The committee then entered into a general speaker’s list. Delegates openly expressed their countries’ stance on Myanmar’s crisis. The highlight was the delegate of Indonesia expressing clarity over the fact that their concern with the exploitation of the Rohingya tribe was not religious, as may have appeared, since 87% of Indonesia’s population is Muslim. It was, in fact, purely humanitarian.

Next, a press conference was held by the International Press Corps. It consisted of each reporter asking any three delegates of their choice questions related to the agenda. A particularly well-thought-out question highlighted the hypocrisy displayed by the United States of America in supporting Israel’s operations in Gaza and supplying arms to Saudi Arabia but criticising the Junta’s rule in Myanmar.

The session concluded with an unmoderated caucus where the earlier formed blocs fruitfully solidified their draft resolutions. With that, we reached the end of an extremely informative and pleasurable session!



Credits: CNN



United Nations General Assembly

The Nexus of Illicit Threats: Combating Drugs, Crime, and Terrorism in a Globalized World | Associated Press of Pakistan

Syria recognises international terrorism; they mention that they have been terrorised by multilateral international help to stop this, and the UN can provide technical support for nations who are battling the problem of the misuse of cryptocurrency.

The delegate of Pakistan said that cryptocurrency helps fund terrorism, and they are trying to stop the funding. The delegate of Afghanistan proposes UN-led financial software training to educate people about how dangerous this could be.

A vote for a moderated corpus was done, and it was passed. The topic shifted to drug trafficking. The delegate of the USA said that Afghanistan has reduced the opium production by 95%, but it is still one of the top producers of it.

The delegate of Venezuela recognises the problem and will take measures to mitigate the problem.

India has the 2nd highest Muslim population, but that does not matter if the country is not taking care of these people properly.

The delegate of Russia says that India is giving zero rights to Muslims, for example, giving Muslims no seats in the Indian Parliament.

India is deploying Muslims, and then the delegate of India mentions that we are treating them equally, even though the only example that they had was SOFIYA QUERSHI, a woman in the Air Force leading the air force against Pakistan as a Muslim. The first committee session ends with an unmoderated caucus.



Credits: New York Times



Credits: Washington Post



United Nations General Assembly

Combating Chaos: The UN's Stand on Drug Trafficking, Crime, and Terrorism | Russia Today



Russia Today 
@rt

The Delegate of Pakistan says, "The People attacking Kashmir are not terrorists but freedom fighters."

[#Terrorwhitewash](#) [#Kashmirtruthmatters](#) [#Spinistan](#)

The United Nations General Assembly was summoned to convey the intertwined worldwide threats of drug trafficking, organised crime, and international terrorism. Delegates engaged in a thorough debate over international networks that undermine wealth, fuel corruption, and fund radical groups. The session was directed to encourage global cooperation and build up mechanisms to battle these determined threats to international peace and safety.

The fourth committee session convened with the delegate of Nigeria taking strong actions against drug trafficking, followed by a Point of Information from the delegate of Colombia: "Why is it so easy for drugs to be trafficked through your borders?"

Post the press conference, controversies started to build up. The delegate of Pakistan recognised the issue at hand; there were several POIs raised by various delegates. The delegate of Iran questions, "How can Pakistan state that terrorists in Balochistan are funded by India when they say that terrorists in Jammu and Kashmir are freedom fighters?" The delegate of Afghanistan puts Pakistan in utter shock, asking, 'Was Osama Bin Laden a freedom fighter as well?

The delegate of Pakistan follows up, asking, "How can India be so sure that its forces have not injured any citizens of Pakistan?" A Point of Information was raised by the delegate of Russia: "Why is China supporting Pakistan by using a veto just to stop the DR against Kashmir and providing 70% of weapons just for free?"

An anonymous block was formed between the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Republic of India, agreeing on all the amendments and solutions proposed by the delegates of other countries. We view this agenda as a world crisis, and all the countries came together in unity to tackle all the problems faced by the troubled countries. The D.R. was highly focused on smaller countries and economic problems faced by them, and the D.R. passed with a 100% majority.

World Health Organisation

From Panic to Preparedness: A Digital Path to Health Security | The Hindu



The Hindu
@The Hindu Bureau

WHO's delayed pandemic response wasn't just a misstep—it was a global catastrophe. Reform isn't optional; it's essential. [#TrustInWHO](#)

12:00 PM · Jun 1, 2021



The Hindu
@The Hindu bureau

During COVID, countries found money for weapons—but not for vaccines or health workers. Health is not a second choice. [#HealthForAll](#)

12:00 PM · Jun 1, 2021

The global assembly was summoned to address the critical need for digital innovation in healthcare systems, especially in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Key delegations emphasised the necessity of adopting technology in global health governance to ensure resilience, equity, and preparedness.

Japan began the discussion by proposing full membership in digital health pools, the use of AI for outbreak prevention, blockchain for vaccine tracking, and telemedicine.

Switzerland shared its experience and stated that such things as digital contact tracing, vaccine stockpiling, and wastewater surveillance. It strongly supported COVAX and WHO while advocating for international pandemic equity, transparency, and universal data access.

Nigeria highlighted the challenges it faced during the pandemic, including limited vaccine access and underfunded health systems. In response, it invested in disease control and digital vaccine distribution.

India, speaking on behalf of the UN, stressed the importance of strict data protection measures and transparency in global data practices. It advocated for globally recognised standards like GDPR to prevent exploitation and ensure fairness.

The United States observed the strength of technologies such as AI and virtual reality in improving healthcare access and reducing the burden on medical infrastructure. It also calls for ethical and human rights considerations in deploying these technologies. They supported the WHO.

In conclusion, all nations said the an urgent need for international cooperation in building secure and interoperable digital health systems to prevent future pandemics and promote global well-being.

World Health Organisation

Chaos leading to a World-Changing Solutions | STAT News



only rich countries get to decide how global health works, its not fair— and its not worth it.
WHO needs to listen to every country.
#Equalvoices #STAT

8:26 PM · Sep 10, 2024 · 45.7M Views



India: "We support peace."
Pakistan: "We support peace, But only the way we want.."
Chair: "Delegates, let's try not to cause another war during the session."
USA: "Too late. I already gave weapons to both of them."

The fourth committee of the World Health Organisation commenced discussing the agenda on 9th May 2025. The agenda was "Reforming Global Health Governance post-COVID-19". The committee started with a short press conference. The delegates started to discuss their DR, showcasing their coordination with each other. After about 30 minutes, the DR presentation took place. The "Resilience Syndicate" was sponsored by the Swiss Confederation, the Republic of India, Japan, the UK and China.

The delegates discussed the need for strengthening international cooperation and providing equitable access to health care and medical resources post the pandemic. They discussed the need to "reform global health policies and build more resilient and equitable health systems to better prepare for future global health crises". They emphasised the role of financial equity and sustainability within global health systems. They expressed appreciation for the efforts of the Swiss Confederation in providing leadership and support. The delegates also showed their deep concerns about unequal access to digital health tools and the need to promote strong ethical digital health systems. After the presentation, the majority of delegates voted to approve the DR.

The Chair demanded that the delegates amend the DR due to a lot of mistakes. The STAT believes in the need to work together to improve post-pandemic health systems. It acknowledged the urgency of creating an internationally coordinated early warning and fast response system.

Joint Crisis Committee

Cyber Attack or Bio-Attack? | CNN

الكفار لا يستطيعون الكلام. قادتهم الآن عميان وبكم. صوتنا هو الوحيد المتيقن. لقد حان الوقت. الفيروس جاهز. انتشر في مقديشو أولاً. دع الهواء يحمله إلى بلومفونتين ونيروبي وأبوجا وأديس أبابا. أفريقيا ستزحف ما لم يركع أحد. قل لهم: لا خلافة، لا علاج. هذه الأرض إما أن تولد إمبراطورية أو تُبدهم جميعاً. فلْيُخبروا الأموات بأكاذيبهم، أما نحن فنُخبر الأحياء الذين سيقومون."



"The infidels cannot speak, leaders mute, only one voice left. It is time—release the virus in Mogadishu first. If someone kneels, tell them: no caliphate, no cure, let the dead hide." — THE CRISIS HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED!

A joint crisis was announced at the beginning of the session, leaving the delegates in a state of confusion. Chaos filled the atmosphere as the delegates tried to gather clues.

Up first was the delegate of Nigeria, who believed that the two terrorist groups—Boko Haram and Al-Shabaab—were trying to spread caliphate rule and a cyber virus. The delegate believed it was an attack targeting East African countries.

Next up were the delegates of South Africa, Somalia, and Ethiopia. These delegates believed that it was a direct attack on global security and called for the establishment of an "Emergency Task Force" to prepare for the worst. Ethiopia, being directly at risk, launched a new mission to ensure the safety of civilians.

The delegate of Kenya presented some important points, stating that the incident violates international law. Kenya would not remain silent and urged other nations to take a stand against the bio-weapons being developed by Al-Shabaab and Boko Haram.

The delegates of the USA and UK shared similar views with the Council. The delegate of the USA affirmed that the nation would provide full support, as they had experienced similar crises in the past.

In conclusion, the majority of nations believe that the incident is either a cyber attack or a bio-attack by Boko Haram and Al-Shabaab. The nations aim to provide humanitarian aid.



United Nations Security Council

Op-Ed

Confronting Armed Insurgency and Military Rule in Myanmar: Pathways to Peace and Regional Cooperation | Xinhua News Agency



The ongoing crisis in Myanmar is appalling. The Xinhua News Agency strongly abhors the persecution of the Myanmar citizens. The Myanmar administration is far from ideal. More than 5,350 civilians have been killed since the military took over the administration of Myanmar. No less than 27,000 citizens have been arrested, with 2.6 million citizens being displaced internally.

The citizens have been experiencing a period of absolute tyranny and fear. Extrajudicial killings and extreme torture have been reported in prisons. The Junta has been using artillery, arson and missiles against ethnic village communities, particularly the Rohingyas. The Rohingyas are an ethnic Muslim minority hailing from Myanmar's Rakhine State. Though the Rohingyas have traditionally been exploited by Myanmar, the torture has increased tenfold since the military coup. They are now subject to intense human trafficking, sexual exploitation and loss of the shred of dignity they possessed earlier.

Millions of innocents are suffering undeservedly, and justice is unheard of – this is what has become of a once-prosperous nation. Xinhua believes that the change should not be in the military administrative structure but rather in the approach of the military administration. This being said, Xinhua in no way supports the persecution of citizens.

Xinhua suggests that the political leaders make reforms to bring peace to the nation. The indiscriminate executions must be stopped. The Junta must aim to minimise arrests and torture. Xinhua strongly condemns the racist persecution of tribes such as the Rohingya. They must be granted citizenship and basic human rights equivalent to each citizen in the nation. Peace must be made with the people by winning their cooperation through schemes that yield substantial benefits to all citizens. To conclude, Xinhua advises the Myanmar government to win its citizens' support, not through fear and violence, but through peace, love and compassion!

United Nations General Assembly

Op-Ed

Afghanistan to the World: Fight Crime with Cooperation, Not Condemnation | Associated Press of Pakistan

At the United Nations General Assembly, global leaders were debating a dangerous convergence: drug trafficking, organised crime, terrorism, and the rise of cybercrime fuelled by cryptocurrency. For many, these are policy issues. For Afghanistan, these are daily realities. However, there is more to this picture than meets the eye: Afghanistan is a victim of a global system that takes advantage of its volatility. Smugglers and warlords prosper due to a lack of coordination, foreign demand, and financial loopholes rather than just Afghan weakness.

The committee focused on the problems more than the solutions, and many involved foreign policies. Today, with the explosion of cryptocurrencies and dark web activity, organised crime has gone digital. Drug money is laundered through anonymous crypto wallets. Terrorist groups receive funding and coordination online, far from the reach of any one nation's law enforcement. Solutions raised by the delegates were

When the crisis was declared, the delegates stated the following solutions:

- Strengthen International Cooperation & Intelligence Sharing
- Promote Inclusive Political Solutions & Peacebuilding
- Build Stronger Law Enforcement & Judicial Systems
- Combat Cybercrime and Online Radicalisation
- Address Root Causes Through Development

Afghanistan does not deny its challenges. But we ask the global community to see beyond the headlines. Judge us by our actions, not by recognition or status. Many Afghans are working to replace opium crops with wheat, to educate children instead of arming them, and to build a nation based on dignity and peace.

This is not just about one nation. It's a global fight. The criminals crossing our borders are the same ones exploiting financial gaps in yours. Afghanistan stands ready to cooperate, to reform, and to contribute.

But we cannot do it alone.

The world must stop treating fragile states as problems to be managed—and start seeing them as partners in a common mission: defeating the networks that threaten peace, prosperity, and global security.



World Health Organisation

Op-Ed

Digital Health Isn't a Luxury—It's the Future of Global Wellness | The Hindu

The COVID-19 pandemic exposed the vulnerabilities of our global health infrastructure. Yet, amidst the chaos, a profound lesson emerged: technology, when harnessed responsibly, can be a lifeline.

India's reaction to the pandemic is a prime example of this possibility. In its Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM), India set out on a path to digitise healthcare to give each citizen a unique health ID. This makes it possible for individuals to create their health records, which allow them to access their medical history easily and securely.

The ABDM philosophy is based on inclusion. With an eye to the varied needs of its citizenry, India is creating offline modules so that even individuals in far-flung, digitally underserved locations will be able to benefit. This emphasis on not leaving anyone behind in the face of digital disparity highlights the country's faith that digital health solutions should be inclusive, meant for everyone, and not reserved for the privileged few.

Yet, the journey does not stop at the national border. The pandemic reinforced the necessity of a unified global approach. Japan's initiative on digital health codes, AI-based outbreak prevention, and blockchain for vaccine tracing stands out to promote the utilisation of technology to better global health governance. But for all these measures to be successful, they need to be backed by trust and transparency.



This is where global cooperation comes in. Although the World Health Organisation (WHO) has moved toward a global pandemic treaty, concerns over its enforceability and the lack of strong accountability mechanisms linger. Critics suggest that without provisions for independent monitoring and enforcement, the treaty can fall short of its potential.

To create a resilient global health system, it is essential to construct a digital health infrastructure that is secure, inclusive, and agile. This encompasses investment in telehealth infrastructure, data privacy, and interoperability of health information systems. Further, the encouragement of public-private partnerships can promote the acceleration of innovation and enable the rollout of digital health solutions to underserved populations.

The moment is now. By accepting digital health as an integral part of international health governance, we can increase our shared ability to anticipate and react to potential future health crises. Let us pledge a future where technology acts as a bridge to universal healthcare.

Valley of the last goodbye

Vanshika Panwar (Pajhwok Afghan News)

In the emerald of the forest,
in the ivory snow of the mountains,
someone is screaming and shedding tears of pains
A place of solitude, a place of enchanted beauty,
But there is something that makes me feel gloomy
I'm talking about the Pahalgam attack
As the questions are kept on stack

Where the abode of snow lies,
To look at the serene beauty;
suggested someone who can be called wise
The place so heavenly,
yet people are moving away from it cautiously
I'm talking about the Pahalgam attack
Is our heart made of black?

It breaks my heart into pieces,
As the place now seizes
The place known to be "heaven on earth",
Now makes someone questions their worth
I'm talking about the Pahalgam attack
There is nothing more to be unpack

Heart sinks deep inside
to imagine the pain of the innocent lives,
I'm talking about the Pahalgam attack
Which made the spine of the whole country crack

A mother lost her son,
As the dirty deeds were done
A daughter lost her father,
As they were dead bodies gather
I'm talking about the Pahalgam attack
Where the light was kept in back

The grievance, the pain, the heartbreak,
As there were not left steps to take
The cries of innocent screams through nation
Till they reached to the central station
I'm talking about the Pahalgam attack

Are we keeping out quiet?
As the snakes have now started the bite
I'm talking about the Pahalgam attack
I'm talking about the Pahalgam attack



It was morning at Pahalgam, we were on the Amarnath Yatra, and the sun was rising high. Karan woke up with puffy eyes as his father was waking him up early in the morning. He helped his father with packing as they were moving forward with laughter filling the air. But suddenly something changed.

A motorcycle parked near a checkpoint exploded; people were screaming, howling and shouting. Blood flowing, dead bodies lying, and guns firing. Karan couldn't believe his eyes. As he came to his senses, he ran with his father to the greenery of Jammu and Kashmir, which was soon covered in the rust colour of red.

There was a terrorist attack in Pahalgam, and before Karan could think of anything, soon a terrorist grabbed him. His father came forward to push him and told him to run and said, "Your mother needs you." Then suddenly Karan heard a shot. Karan stumbled through the dust, ears ringing, eyes searching. His father lay motionless behind the counter.

All Karan could do was run! Run! And run!

He ran so fast and so far till he saw military troops of India. His eyes were red, his hands were shivering and the only thing that came to his mind was WHY?

That evening, the valley was quiet again—but not with peace. It was the heavy, haunted silence of grief. And yet, as rescue teams arrived and candles flickered in homes, one truth stood unshaken.

WHISPERS OF SHATTERED INNOCENCE

Samara Phuntsog
(Associated Press of Pakistan)

Fatima Ali stood silently close to the Pakistani delegation in the International Press Conference auditorium, under the warm glow of the golden spotlights. A teacher from a little village in Pakistan, she had never spoken at an international occasion like this — but today, her tale was just as telling as any other diplomat's speech.



“My students ask me why we hear explosions. Why do their fathers never come home? Why do their mothers wait by the door with salt-stained cheeks?” she said, her voice calm but heavy. “I tell them it’s because our land is caught between politics and power, between fire and fury.”

Fatima’s words echoed what Pakistan has long maintained — that India’s interference in its internal affairs has left not just broken systems but broken families.

A hush fell over the press hall as Fatima stepped back, her words lingering like smoke. Cameras clicked, tears rolled, but no one moved.

Across the aisle, the Indian delegation sat frozen. He had a rebuttal prepared — full of policy and precision — but Fatima’s voice had cracked something inside him, something he hadn't thought about before.

Then, unexpectedly, the screen behind the podium lit up. A video began to play — flames rising from a village school, children screaming, dust choking the air. The moderator scrambled to stop it, but not before one frame held still: two girls clutching each other in front of a collapsed building, with smoke rising up and unlike the morale, which seemed to go so low that it reached the heated core of the earth.

Fatima turned, with tears of fury. “That”, she whispered, “is my classroom.” Gasps swept the room. No one reached for their microphones. No one spoke. And then there was silence...

FLAMES AND FURY

Agastya Bagga
(The Irrawaddy)

Shiba sat quietly on the ground outside her house, holding Laphin one last time as he drifted to eternal sleep. 'Mama...' he said, weakly, as he took a final breath. 'Shush,' she replied as tears flooded her eyes. She hugged Laphin one last time before he went to sleep, forever. Screams and shouts ensued as an open fire by the junta commenced. She sat there, on the ground, with her lifeless son, holding him by the arm so that she wouldn't lose him, not like the way she lost her husband. As she picked him up and ran to the shelter, the Junta acquired a target on her. A bullet pierced through her heart, and she fell to the ground. She took one last look at the world – the world that had been so cruel to her, the world that took both her husband and son away, and the world that was ignited in flames as she died.

Shiba awoke from her nightmare, drenched in sweat, as she recalled that appalling day. The day she lost her son. As she went out and breathed some fresh air, she realised that freedom doesn't arrive so easily. She had to take control and get it herself. She decided to be valiant and form her opposition to help her in the struggle for freedom.

As the march ensued, chaos erupted – a protest for Myanmar's freedom. Shiba is leading on, ahead of everyone, getting prepared for a purge. With every step she took, she came closer to the thread on which the reward lies. Every bullet shot, every item destroyed, reminded her of what this entire revolt was for – Laphin. As victory was celebrated and triumphed, every life lost was valued. But all rewards come with a price. As she ran, a bullet pierced through her heart for a second time, but this time, she wasn't as lucky.



Credits: AI

CAUGHT IN A FRAME



Photojournalist - Arav Takkar



Photojournalist - Tanuj Khatter



Photojournalist - Kiara Bhardwaj



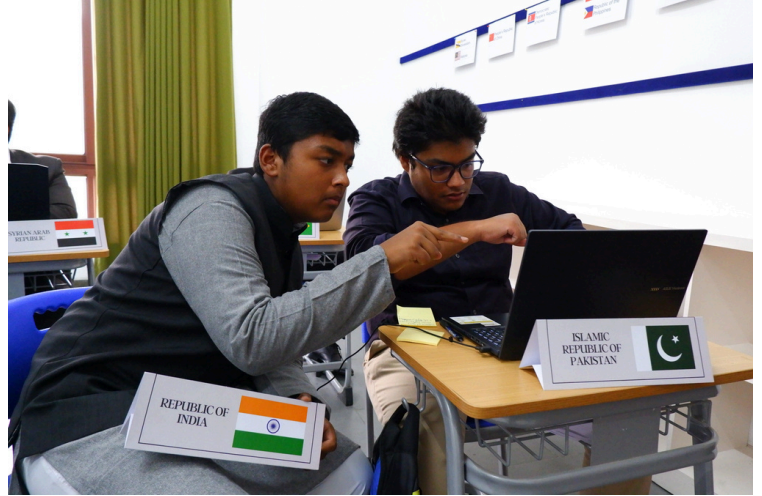
Photojournalist - Abir Khanna

ZOOM IN!

PARALLEL REALITIES



Photojournalist - Arav Takkar



Photojournalist - Tanuj Khatter



Photojournalist - Kiara Bhardwaj



Photojournalist - Abir Khanna

ZOOM IN!

NAVRASA LENScape



Shringhar Rasa

Photojournalist - Arav Takkar



Adbhuta Rasa

Photojournalist - Tanuj Khatter



Hasya Rasa

Photojournalist - Kiara Bhardwaj



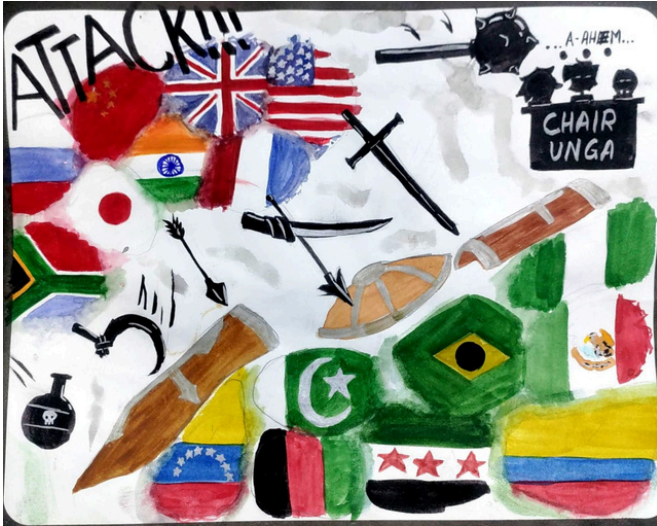
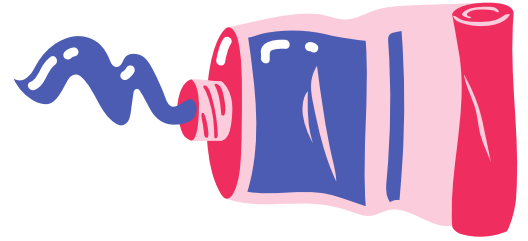
Bibhatsa Rasa

Photojournalist - Abir Khanna

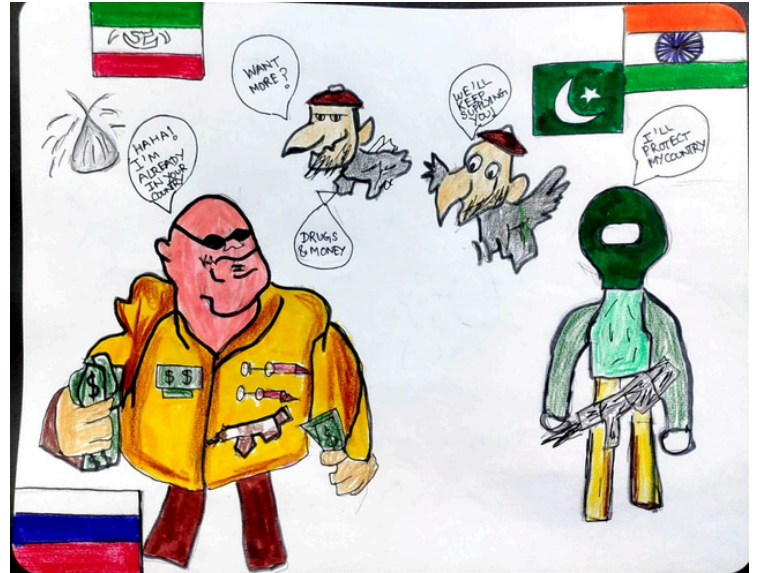
ZOOM IN!



AGENDA ART



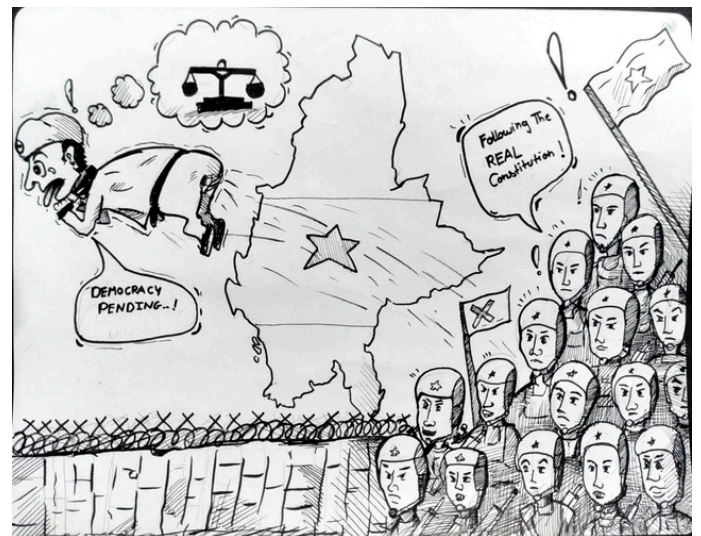
Caricaturist - Harshada Singh



Caricaturist - Agrima Baduni



Caricaturist - Anushka Nautiyal



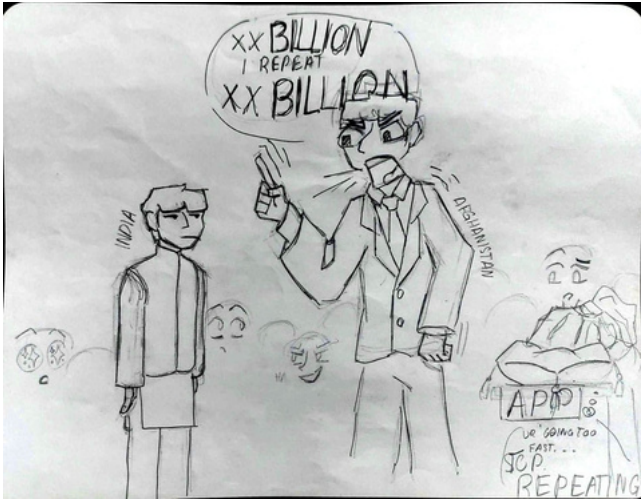
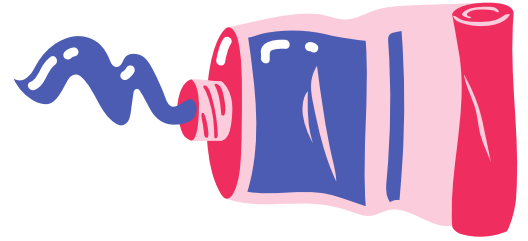
Caricaturist - Vaibhav Singh



Colorful Captures



PUN PICASSO



Caricaturist - Harshada Singh



Caricaturist - Agrima Baduni



Caricaturist - Anushka Nautiyal



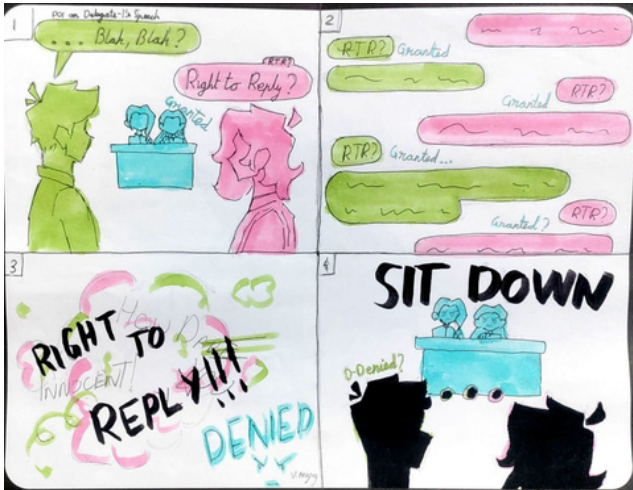
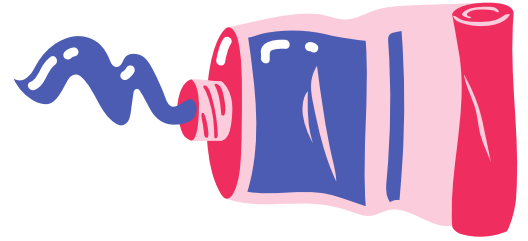
Caricaturist - Vaibhav Singh



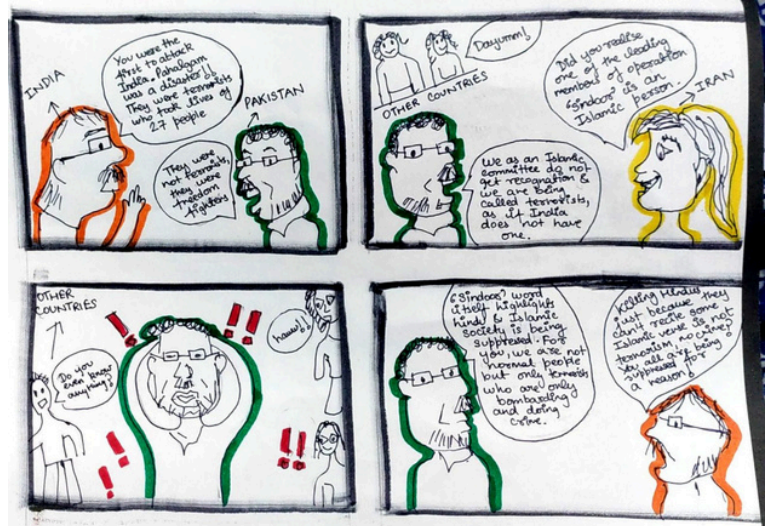
Colorful Captures



COMIC STRIP



Caricaturist - Harshada Singh



Caricaturist - Agrima Baduni



Caricaturist - Anushka Nautiyal



Caricaturist - Vaibhav Singh



Colorful Captures

The Final Frame

United Nations Security Council:

Best Delegate- Karmanye Goel (Delegate of the United States of America)

High Commendation- Divit Agarwal (Delegate of Myanmar)

Special Mention- Jaiveer Dadhia (Delegate of Timor Leste)

Verbal Mention - Sanskriti Singh (Delegate of the United Kingdom) and Ayan Kumar (Delegate of France)

United Nations General Assembly:

Best Delegate- Sahajveer Singh (Delegate of Russia) and Yashasva Raj Pandey (Delegate of India)

High Commendation- Atharv Singh Rajput (Delegate of the U.K.)

Special Mention- Aahana Kamboj (Delegate of Columbia)

Verbal Mention - Arjunveer Sinha (Delegate of Brazil) and Kunal Pant (Delegate of Pakistan)

World Health Organisation:

Best Delegate- Charvi Kunal (Delegate of the United Kingdom)

High Commendation- Rishima Pundir (Delegate of Japan)

Special Mention- Aarit Jain (Delegate of Switzerland) and Sia Khandelwal (Delegate of India)

Verbal Mention - Sukanya Khanduri (Delegate of the United States of America) and Ojas Panwar (Delegate of Nigeria)

The Final Frame

International Press Corps (Journalism):

Best Delegate- Vanshika Panwar (Reporter of the Pajhwok Afghan News)

High Commendation- Ankita Dubey (Reporter of the STAT News)

Special Mention- Bhavyata Thapliyal (Reporter of The Hindu) and Vihaan N Ahlawat (Reporter of the Xinhua News Agency)

International Press Corps (Photojournalism):

Best Delegate- Arav Takkar

High Commendation- Tanuj Khatter

International Press Corps (Caricatures):

Best Delegate- Vaibhav Singh

High Commendation- Anushka Nautiyal

————— ◆ ◆ ◆ —————
Best Delegation - Prasatti House
————— ◆ ◆ ◆ —————

The Executive Board

Secretary General:
Arshiya Sandlas Chandna

President :
Jigyasa Kukreti

United Nations Security Council:

Chairperson - Gauri Jugal
Deputy Chairperson - Aveer Prakash
Rapporteur - Saffira Arora

United Nations General Assembly:

Chairperson - Deepsimar Kaur
Deputy Chairperson - Mouli Panwar

World Health Organisation:

Chairperson - Arshiya Sandlas Chandna
Deputy Chairperson - Ayushi Tripathi
Rapporteur - Aanya Soni

International Press Corps:

Chairperson - Jigyasa Kukreti
Deputy Chairperson - Akshar Deo Singh

Designed by Jigyasa Kukreti

GALLERY OF MOMENTS



GALLERY OF MOMENTS

