After thirty years of genocide and killings, a government which simply did not care about its own people has come to an end. Only enriching themselves with more money, the people of Sudan responded. They responded to a government that has persecuted and tortured innocent civilians, suppressed free speech, and violated their basic human rights. Omar Al Bashir the former President of Sudan or as many call him a dictator and a traitor to his homeland. For many years he has suppressed many protests against him, But on April 11th 2019 the Military removed Omar Hassan Al Bashir from power due to outraging protests which were led all across Sudan and the world. Embassies across the gulf proudly threw down the image of the dictator that adorned their buildings. Sudanese people around the Arab world celebrated finally tasting a sliver of freedom after three decades of oppression. Yet immediately after Al-Bashir was taken down a new military leader who is wanted by the ICC (International Criminal Court) also took power which created rage within the streets of Al Khartoum. Within 24 hours the interim government was overthrown as well. Sudan is currently experiencing change that has never been seen in the last fifty years of the history of Sudan.

Abdulrahman Abdulmutalib was a loyal Sudani citizen who was against Al-Bashir’s regime from the beginning of his reign in power. From the beginning he did not accept the fact that he will lead Sudan, and lead a campaign to take Al-Bashir from power. His plan was to abdicate him from power as he was not meeting the people’s demands and expectations. As a loving citizen towards his country he wanted to assure a bright future for the Sudanese people and himself. Unfortunately his plan to abdicate the dictator failed in vain. He was found guilty for treason and sentenced to the death penalty. This was the way he dealt with people that had different ideologies for Sudan. His sister begged the president to not execute him and he agreed on the condition the he would be in prison for life, and never get involved in Sudanese politics again.

He escaped his life sentence and began a new life in the USA, unable to return to his home. Finally after thirty years he is now free to come back to his homeland, to attend an event which is close to his heart, his eldest daughter’s wedding, and to breath the fresh air of a free Sudan.

Since the world has become completely modernized it makes sense that even revolutions are also modernized. This can be considered as the first “e-revolution” even though the Sudanese government has blocked many important social media sites such as Facebook, Instagram and Twitter. Yet many Sudanese people got around the ban using proxy servers and other techniques. Sudanese people all converged together in support of a new government by posting on their stories, status updates and groups. The sphere of influence has grown so much that it left Sudan and reached the entire Arab world. People were using Twitter to tell their fellow countrymen and women that the time has come for a new Sudan.

If there's one word to describe Sudan at this point it would be “Unity”. Unity brought people of different ethnicities and races under a common flag. Unity brought an evil government that was supported by the entire Arab world to its knees. This Unity has finally

“After thirty years of genocide and killings, a government which simply did not care about its own people has come to an end”
Pressure in FEA

Over the years students from Singapore, South Korea, Japan and China have intense study hours, individual tutors etc. but what are the reasons for them to keep education standards way above the line. East Asian researchers pointed out that culture and mindset are one of the most critical factors for them on getting high test results. Schools have three hours after school education with two hours homework normally, and this has got them good results but at the same time anxiety and stress for these teenagers.

According to a survey from Pew global attitudes, it declares that in China, Japan and India had results which stated a majority of students are under pressure, the highest was noted in China with 63% agreeing to this statement they are under pressure. In America only 15% claim that students are under pressure. In Alexsandr Robbins book, The Overachievers: The Secret Lives of Driven Kids, concentrates on the United States but incorporates a chapter on Asia, noted that "exam fever" is widespread in Asian countries. "In Asia, unlike the U.S., the college you attend can mean the difference between a distinguished professional career or a life of menial labour," she wrote.

When one part can guarantee to give you quality education and the other part has negative results like stress which can lead to malpractice. Overall, most can agree that such pressure is out on due to the cultural aspect. Likewise, it's based on the reality that there is no alternative pathway to success or a good career other than a prestige degree, this was true 50 years ago, and it's just as true today.

"There is no alternative pathway to success or a good career other than a prestige degree, this was true 50 years ago, and it's just as true today."

MUN Delegate

Farah Sarhan is a devoted student at Qatar Academy, who has joined this year’s MSMUN conference as a chair. Farah is a chair who possesses the traits of a leader and works towards giving delegates an opportunity to experience an educational debate session. QMUNITY voice reporter Nowair Al Tamimi sat down with her to ask a few questions about what she believes a great MUN delegate looks like. How can you be a successful delegate? A successful delegate in every conference always starts with being prepared. He produces high quality and well-researched policy statement as well as a fruitful resolution which offers both detailed short and long term solutions. Additionally, a successful delegate is consistently mentally and physically present throughout every moment of the debate, engrossed in every point of information and every speech. He must be devoted and motivated to try and solve global issues. How could delegates be more engaging throughout the debate? For delegates to be engaged in the debate, they must pay attention to what is being said, writing down key points stated, so that they are able to decide whether they want to challenge or support these statements. I encourage delegates to always try and voice out their perspective despite being nervous or anxious so that it is a more interesting discussion in general. How can the delegates stand out and capture the audience’s attention? Delegates stand out when they are able to use the tone of their voice to correspond with their statement, as it appears stronger and more passionate and therefore further convinces the members of the house. Additionally using body language such as hand gestures and making eye contact rather than reading directly off a paper ensures that the delegate is more

Continued on pg.3

“He must be devoted and motivated to try and solve global issues.”
MUN Delegate

Nowair Al Tamimi
Qatar Academy

interesting to listen to and prevents others from potentially zoning out.

What obstacles could the delegates possibly face and how can they overcome them?
One major obstacle that delegates generally face is stage fright and speaking publicly in a crowded room, especially for debaters. This can be overcome simply through practice. It is recommended that delegates try out mock debates in their MUN club at school so that they can get more comfortable with public speaking. I would also suggest that delegates should always keep in mind that they are capable of achieving anything, and therefore once you believe that you can present and speak with confidence, then you will be successful.

What advice would you give to delegates?
The best advice that I can give, is to be attentive to all the other speakers so that you can build a good detailed argument. I also encourage the delegates to speak up and debate as much as possible, to ignore the nerves and step out of the comfort zone. That is the most way you will benefit from this experience and truly enjoy every second of it.

As the chair of the SDG 13, how do you make sure delegates are active throughout the debate?
The most important this to start off with as chair is to welcome in the delegates and make them feel safe. This will stimulate a friendly environment that the delegates and especially the newcomers will feel comfortable to speak in. I make sure that the fluidity of the debate is maintained by adding in statements if the delegates are stuck and encouraging everyone to speak and preserve the liveliness of the debate.

“[I also encourage the delegates to speak up and debate as much as possible, to ignore the nerves and step out of the comfort zone.”

TECHNOLOGY

Yusra syed
Newton international academy

Imagine if you didn’t have your phone for a whole day, unable to recall with your to-do list in your phone or not being able to get calls, emails etc. That’s it technology has taken a big part in our lives, it has made our lives faster and more efficient.
Now the real question stands if it has made us stupider or smarter? On one side, it lets us have access to any valuable information in just a snap of your fingers. On the other side, it also exposes the intellectual vulnerability of our life.

but with admittance to technology, anyone can be smarter. MEI. Science is one company that accepts kids are smarter than ever before after having access to technology. To start with, technology has acted as an aid and guidance to attain valuable information and research materials that help them throughout their education circle. According to educationist like Mary Adams, a child psychologist “The sheer wealth of information from technology alone is one reason why kids are smarter than ever before.” and children didn’t have to go to the library but instead with just a click of a button they are able to obtain this information.

Education and learning, in general, has been concluded as boring, but with the help of innovative technology, kids are able to broaden their spectrum of understanding using interactive videos, online quizzes and so on. New technology is fueling in these knowledge gaps through making learning fun. A lot of people have studied through gaming and other educational platforms. Children used their practical knowledge, and the best part is they didn’t even see it as learning. They saw it as just having fun.

Therefore, technology is definitely making children smarter. This is most evident with the climbing grades around the world and the proportion of people getting a higher level qualification which is another proof that we are becoming smarter than ever before.

“The best part is they didn’t even see it as learning. They saw it as just having fun.”
Cyber Bullying

Nowair Al Tamaimi
Qatar Academy

Cyber bullying is a form of bullying which takes place online or through smartphones and tablets. As social media grows and the newer generations are introduced to newer forms of technology and tablets, the occurrence of cyber bullying is increasing and becoming more common. It has become increasingly common, especially among teenagers. Cyberbullying is when someone, typically teens, bully or harass others on social media sites. Cyber bullying is currently on the rise worldwide. Statistics state that when looking at both local and global cyber bullying trends, it shows that a large amount (43%) of people have experienced a form of cyber bullying. Children are slowly becoming more exposed to the world of online bullying and its impacts rate is increasing in a negative manner as the youth are turning to forms of self harm as a coping mechanism to help get through their difficult times. As a result to this, many are turning to the best solution they could find which is:

- educating students with information about what cyberbullying is, as well as costs and consequences, to the perpetrators, the targets, and the school as a whole. They see, hear and know more than adults do about particular incidents of cyberbullying, and are in the best position to prevent and stop it.
- educating parents by informing them of policies and laws, as well as providing them with ways to prevent these terrible occurrences, as well as recognizing them and knowing how to respond.

If you are seeking help for cyberbullying, please visit this website: https://www.cybersmile.org/volunteer

“Children are slowly becoming more exposed to the world of online bullying and its impacts rate is increasing in a negative manner”

Delegate Spotlights

Abdulla Al Nasr
Qatar Academy

SDG 6 - Finland, Aarav Bedi, DPS Modern Indian School

SDG 14 - United Kingdom, Mishap, MESAICED International School

SDG 2 - Morocco, Nisarga Kumudu, Doha College

SDG 15 - Ireland, Sham Manar, Doha British College

School of Walt's

SDG 16 - Cuba, John Alexander Rudolph, American School of Doha

SDG 11 - United Kingdom, Edwina Kwao, Mesaieed International School

SDG 9 - France, Rushan Vachani, Qatar Academy Doha

SDG 1 - China, Jaefar Shameem, DPS-IMS

SDG 13 - Peru, Xiangtong Liu, Doha College

SDG 4 - South Korea, Hamna Iqbal, Doha Home Educators

SDG 3 - Italy, Eshaal Qureshi, Next Generation

SDG 2 - Ghana, Muthuraj Vairamuthu, Al Khor International School CBSE

SDG 1 - China, Jaefar Shameem, DPS-IMS

SDG 4 - South Korea, Hamna Iqbal, Doha Home Educators

SDG 3 - Italy, Eshaal Qureshi, Next Generation
Al Jawhara Al Thani is this year's keynote speaker at MSMUNQ. She is a determined and passionate woman who works at the Qatar Foundation Pre-University Education department, responsible for all education from the early years, up to ABP.

In her speech, she discusses the issues that are occurring in reality and brushes on the topic of being aware of our surroundings and those in our inner community that may be struggling or do not have the same advantages as we do. She states “It’s a small world” meaning we all live in one place, and for that we should come together as a community in helping each other achieve the SDGs.

QMUNITY voice Head of Reporters Nowair AlTamimi took some time to ask her a few questions.

What is your view on the theme of the conference?
I believe it is really incredible that all the SDGs are being talked about, as you can't focus on one certain goal in isolation as all 17 goals feed into each other. If you were to have great quality education although poor health, you wouldn’t be capable of maximizing the impact of education. It is important to look at them holistically as they all go into one another, and looking at all the aspects and how they impact one another and help the development.

A person must have health, education, gender equality, shelter, decent work, and so on.

What advice would you give students who are thinking of joining MUN?
I think MUN is an incredible opportunity for people to build their confidence, as well as their understanding of who they are in the world, and it's an opportunity to meet students outside of school. Therefore, it is a chance now to develop their confidence and speaking skills before going further into larger conferences and deeper discussions.

What do you hope students will gain from attending this conference?
Confidence. I believe confidence is key and that with this conference as it is focused more on the youth, as they are still growing into their adulthood, it is their chance to develop their confidence and speaking skills before going further into the world and take advantage of this great opportunity.

What do you hope students will take from your speech?
I hope that with my speech, the students will be able to learn about the importance of helping one another and gain an understanding that we all do live in the same world and should also understand that the occurrences we see on the news are indeed happening in the real world and as privileged individuals we should take action in making a difference and changing for the better.

“*I hope that with my speech, the students will be able to learn about the importance of helping one another and gain an understanding that we all do live in the same world***”

students will take from your speech? I hope that with my speech, the students will be able to learn about the importance of helping one another and gain an understanding that we all do live in the same world and should also understand that the occurrences we see on the news are indeed happening in the real world and as privileged individuals we should take action in making a difference and changing for the better.
YEMEN CRISIS

Yusra syed
Newton international academy

Yemen, one of the Arab world’s impoverished countries, has been ravaged by civil war. Due to the country’s division by civil war, most of their humanitarian aid are at the brink of collapsing. The intense civil war between the internationally recognised government is backed by a Saudi-led confederacy and the Houthi rebel movement which is allied with Iran. And during this fierce battle, how has it affected Yemen?

Firstly, going back to the root cause it started from a failure of political transition which supposedly should have brought Yemen to stability but instead leading them to today’s tragedy. As of December, it is stated that government officials and Houthi representatives admitted to a ceasefire in Hudaydah city and port and agreed to redeploy their troops by mid-January. But both factions have yet to start withdrawing, raising concerns that the deal will fall.

But what is concerns the most is how it has affected the citizens of Yemen, “The UN says at least 7,025 civilians have been killed and 11,140 injured in the fighting since March 2015, with 65% of the deaths attributed to Saudi-led coalition air strikes.”

“...and 11,140 injured in the fighting since March 2015, with 65% of the deaths attributed to Saudi-led coalition air strikes.”

600,000 people have contracted the disease since last year and more than 2,000 people have died from it”. The EU this year called it the “worst humanitarian crisis in the world.

The impact of this might be strong but organisations such as UNICEF, UN and more have taken their share to help. The Yemen crisis is not only as a threat to the Arab region but also the whole world, as Yemen is also strategically significant because it sits on a channel linking the Red Sea with the Gulf of Aden, through which much of the world’s oil shipments pass. What is done is done, but as of now, we should be aiming for progress.

from malnutrition and diseases. Majority of the population needs help in securing food, similarly UN states that Almost 240,000 of those people are suffering “catastrophic levels of hunger”. As of 2015, the country’s medical facilities are fully functioning but over 20 million lack access to this. Most importantly, the war has displaced over 3.3 million people from their homes, and many have fled to the west coast. From all this crisis, about 80% of the population requires emergency humanitarian aid, assistance and security.

Yemeni journalist named Mohammed Mazahem had ended eight months of gruelling cancer treatment in Cairo and was planning to return to his wife Nawal and their five children in the central province of Ibb when the Confederacy announced the closure of Yemen’s land, sea and air borders. The most problematic part about this is that many government employees not having received their payrolls since last year, not only that, the prices, in general, have skyrocketed and it’s hard for them to keep up with these prices. According to Mazahem “And every time they close the ports, the situation gets worse and food prices increase to the point where we can’t provide for our children”.

What struck Yemen really badly? it was the largest cholera outbreak which was regarded as the most critical by the UN. “It concludes that roughly