

Echoes of Enlightenment

Model United Nations

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Model United Nations is a simulation of the United Nations, where participants act as delegates representing different countries.

Delegates debate, negotiate, and collaborate to address global issues through formal sessions. Each committee follows a structured format including:

- Formal debate (speeches and moderated caucuses)
- Unmoderated caucuses (informal discussion and drafting)
- Resolution writing (proposing solutions through frameworks, etc)

Speeches focus on the country's stance, policies, and proposed actions.

Delegates use diplomatic language, follow rules of procedure, and work towards consensus or voting on resolutions.

Chairs evaluate delegates on content, diplomacy, communication, and adherence to rules.



Committees:

UNSC:

Delegates represent member states of the Security Council. They debate and decide on urgent issues of international peace and security, including sanctions, peacekeeping missions or use of force. Formal debate, often on specific 'crisis-style' topics. Delegates can propose resolutions, amendments which require consensus or votes. The Council can adopt binding decisions for UN member states. It is one of the most powerful simulated bodies in which decisions are consequential and process is stricter.

PNA:

Delegates simulate the lower house of Pakistan's federal parliamentary system. They debate national issues of Pakistan, draft legislation and oversee policies. Speeches, caucuses, working papers, draft bills and amendments are written and voted on. Debates are bilingual. It's a national legislative simulation and gives delegates a chance to focus on Pakistani domestic policy.

Crisis:

Delegates engage in fast-paced simulation of a crisis or decision-making body. They respond to updates, write directives, debate quickly and adapt to changing scenarios. Instead of standard resolutions, the committee uses directives or rapid actions. Debate style is less formal, with frequent updates and 'front room' and 'back room' dynamics. It's dynamic, reactive, and often smaller in size. Delegates must think on their feet and take initiative.

Guidelines:

Day 1: 3-4 sessions

Delegates explain their selected countries' stance and share opening remarks on the agenda while briefly discussing the basic issues and problems of the agenda at hand. Delegates socialize with each other and get to know each other while also collaboratively learning more about the agenda. There is relaxed debate with emphasis on participation. Delegates focus mostly on clearing up confusions regarding the agenda and the individual stances of different delegates' countries.

Day 2: 2-3 sessions

Delegates engage in fiercer and more formal debates in an attempt to understand where different delegates' countries stand on the given agenda. Delegates discuss impacts and some effects of the agenda. Delegates are advised to form blocs, clear contentions and draft a working paper. The main focus remains on progressing talks and furthering discussions in regards to the agenda so delegates can find middle ground and attempt to work towards a common solution.

Day 3: 2-3 sessions

Delegates begin by clearing out any final contentions, discussing solutions and forming their final blocs. Delegates then begin to write their draft resolutions in which they explain their shared stances on the matter, their solutions, and the resources and ways they hope to achieve such solutions. Delegates then propose this framework to the entire committee while also being questioned regarding it. After this, voting begins in which delegates vote yes, no or abstain on all the different resolutions presented.

Note: Agendas would be released closer to the date.