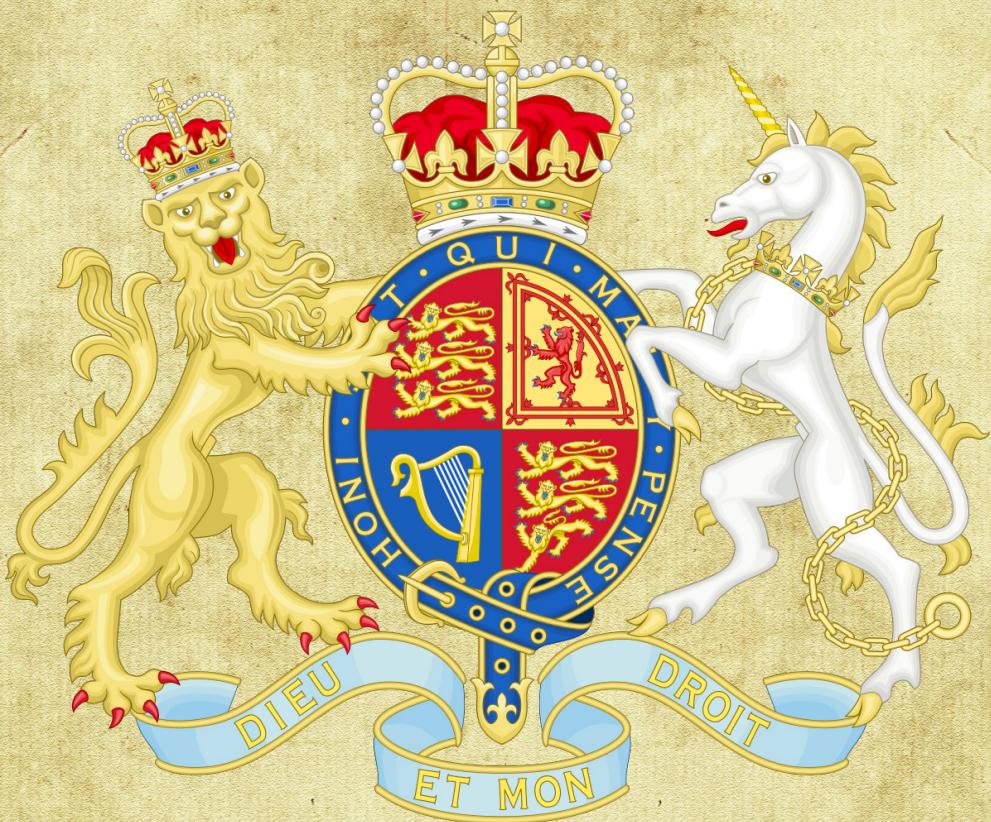




BOARD OF CONTROL: THE EAST INDIA COMPANY



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ABOUT DSMUN

The Doon School Model United Nations Conference is one of India's biggest and well-reputed high school MUN conferences. Since its inauguration in 2007, The Doon School Model United Nations Society has hosted an engaging, entertaining and intellectually stimulating conference annually, with each leaving behind a unique legacy. DSMUN has grown to be one of the key entries in every school's MUNning calendar. DSMUN has a history of attracting the best of both—the Indian and the international delegates—from the Pan-Asiatic Region. With each passing year, DSMUN has evolved and developed its programme, introducing new committees, creating singular crises situations and setting unorthodox agendas to challenge the delegates.

The Doon School, one of India's most reputed and prestigious institutions, is a member of the G20 Group of Schools, The Headmasters' and Headmistresses' Conference, The International Boys' Schools Coalition and the Round Square Conference. With its motto, "Knowledge Our Light", the School aims to mould its students into gentlemen of service and leaders for the future. Model United Nations is one of the largest and most popular activities in School, with over 200 students involved in it. The beautiful and serene 72 acre Chandbagh Estate, in which the school campus is set, and its heritage buildings, provide a scenic venue for the conference, ensuring that it will be an experience unlike any other MUN.

The DSMUN Secretariat is proud to host The 12th Doon School Model United Nations Conference from the 17th to the 19th of August, 2018. Popularly referred to as DSMUN '18, this year's conference intends to engage the delegates in 12 diverse committees, each of which will generate discussion on various contemporary and thought-provoking issues. There is also the promise of an opportunity to make new friends and create lifelong memories. We look forward to seeing you in Dehra Dun in August!

Crises to keep you on your toes, unforgettable memories, interesting new people to meet and an experience worth a lifetime—DSMUN '18 will have it all!



DSMUN'18

Ojas Kharabanda

SECRETARY GENERAL

Ritwik Saraf

PRESIDENT

Armaan Verma

CHAIRPERSON

Karthik Subbiah

Arjun Bajwa

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THE DOON SCHOOL MODEL UNITED NATIONS

A LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL

Dear Delegates,

It is an absolute privilege and honour for me to welcome you all to the 12th edition of The Doon School Model United Nations. What was once a small regional event has evolved and grown into an international conference with a repute and prestige that extends across borders. This year, we aim to raise the bar higher, with an invigorating mix of structured GA committees like the DISEC and Security Council to dynamic crisis committees like The Third Reich.

I am a veteran of the International Baccalaureate Diploma Programme, and take a keen interest in geopolitical developments across the world. I am extremely passionate about photography, and am the Editor-in-Chief of The Yearbook, which is one of the premier publications of our school. I have been involved for a considerable time in the MUNning world, and apart from winning multiple accolades, was the Vice-President of last year's conference. In a world that is becoming increasingly divisive and polarized, it is vital that we realise the special importance diplomacy and the simple willingness to hear each other out holds. Each committee is uniquely placed at a time and place to make a difference, but only if we approach each negotiation with peace as the goal will our time here be fruitful. I eagerly await your presence at Chandbagh.

Warm Regards,

Ojas Kharabanda



DSMUN'18

Ojas Kharabanda

SECRETARY GENERAL

Ritwik Saraf

PRESIDENT

Armaan Verma

CHAIRPERSON

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THE DOON SCHOOL MODEL UNITED NATIONS

A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dear Delegates,

I am extremely delighted to welcome you all to the 12th edition of the Doon School Model United Nations. Over the stretch of 12 years, DSMUN has earned itself a place among the most eagerly awaited MUNs in the whole of India; this year too, we have spared no effort in meeting these expectations.

With over 12 committees, including the GA committees of DISEC and SPECPOL as well as exciting crisis committees like Board of Control, East India Company, DSMUN promises to engage the delegates in a fierce tussle of rhetoric, negotiation and documentation- areas that have come to occupy an important place in an individual's holistic development. Further, DSMUN also provides an exciting opportunity for the delegates to meet and make unforgettable memories with people from all over the country!

I currently pursue the ISC curriculum., and after having served in the DSMUN secretariat for 3 years, I am privileged to be at its helm as the President in my last year in School. As the world continues to shrink to an even smaller place, the problems that torment humanity continue to expand. Time, therefore, warrants us to step up and collectively lead the human race to a better tomorrow. And to initiate this, we must begin from a young age itself.

Looking forward to meeting you in August,

Ritwik Saraf



Ojas Kharabanda

SECRETARY GENERAL

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PRESIDENT

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THE DOON SCHOOL MODEL UNITED NATIONS

A LETTER FROM THE CHAIRPERSON

Greetings Delegates!

It is a pleasure for me to introduce myself as the Chairperson of the British East India Company's India Council for DSMUN 2018.

Organizing a committee like this has been in the works for a while. As it is, after all, a crisis committee, you may perhaps want to be open to the possibility of quite a different experience from most MUNs, especially considering that the India Council is based entirely in a historical setting, specifically the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857.

Thorough background research will be required as the circumstances that delegates will be operating in may diverge from actual historical events. For this reason, understanding your portfolio with its leanings and connections will aid you more than research about historical events. Priority should be given to critical thinking and immediate resolution of issues. The committee will be very dynamic and do not expect (for neither do we) to know where the committee will be headed.

In addition, there will be a short position paper (with a minimum of 250 words) required by each delegate outlining your portfolio's stance on the agenda and on British rule in India. If you like, you may express the direction in which you see committee moving. This will be a part of your marking criteria.

As for myself, I enjoy a limited range of pursuits including reading, debating, writing. Personally, I never anticipated reliving the most hated chapter of the ICSE history curriculum in a MUN.

The primary agenda will be resolving the 1857 mutiny and containing its outbreak. As subjects of Her Majesty the Queen and high-ranking persons working for the advancement of the British Empire, making sure that India remains not only a British colony but also a constant source of raw materials and wealth is our utmost priority.

Long Live the Queen!

Regards,

Armaan Verma (As Lord Canning, the Governor-General of British India)

A NOTE FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Delegates,

The agenda for the committee will be the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857. As the committee will begin proceedings with the Cawnpore Massacre, delegates should bear in mind that a considerable part of the Mutiny has already taken place. Moreover, delegates should be prepared for encountering issues relating to the Company's maintenance of control over the Indies. After the Mutiny, since the Company ceded control of its dominions to the Crown, the Executive Board expects delegates to engage in a discussion pertaining to the Company power over the governance of overseas territories. Thus, the committee will also be tackling the aftermath of the Mutiny.

Regards,

Lord Charles Canning

Governor-General of India

WHAT ARE CRISIS COMMITTEES?

Crisis Committees are specialized groups of individuals whose primary function is dealing with real-time events that demand immediate attention and action. The continuous crisis updates and emergencies may range from rebel movements to massacres and assassinations. Common considerations of the committee include understanding the crisis and its implications, presenting or hiding information from the public, undertaking adequate measures for damage control, responding to the actions of other groups, moving troops strategically, and most important of all, preventing future crises.

TYPICAL FLOW OF A CRISIS COMMITTEE:

1. An opening speech must be given by each delegate highlighting their stance on the given agenda.
2. Delegates raise motions for moderated caucuses of a certain length on a specific topic with restricted individual speaking time.
3. Delegates debate on the decided topic and discuss the possible measures that can be adopted by the committee.
4. Delegates submit directives, military commands, etc. to the chair and there shall be voting on a directive upon the chair's discretion.
5. A crisis could arise in the middle of a debate in the form of new information about rebel movements, defection, letters, reports from spies, etc. All crises will be introduced by the Executive Board.

DOCUMENTATION:

Imperial Directives: They are orders given to other institutions such as the army, navy, police, intelligence agencies, etc. to carry out a certain action.

Strategic decisions: These are decisions taken on behalf of the nation that influences the political, economic, and military situation of India. They can range from declarations of war to an invitation to form an alliance.

Exclusivity of documentation: The delegates must keep in mind that the relevant documentation can only be sent by the portfolios who have the executive power to send that documentation. Other delegates can draft the documents but they will not be considered valid without the signature of the relevant portfolio.

For example, any movement of troops would require the authorization of the military officer concerned. Due to this characteristic of the committee, documentation will not have a lot of weight according to points but it is paramount to the progress of the committee.

THINGS TO KEEP IN MIND:

Military tactics: As the committee is set during the 1857 mutiny, the delegates will be expected to be well versed with the military tactics of the British and Indian armies, as well as those of the rebels such as Nana Sahib and the Rani of Jhansi. This could include operations undertaken in the past and the methods which were employed to fight enemy forces such as guerilla warfare.

Exclusivity of documentation: The delegates must keep in mind that the relevant documentation can only be sent by the portfolios who have the executive power to send that documentation. Other delegates can draft the documents but they will not be considered valid without the signature of the relevant portfolio.

For example, any movement of troops would require the authorisation of the military officer concerned. Due to this characteristic of the committee, documentation will not have a lot of weightage according to points but it is paramount to the progress of the committee.

Relationships with other members of the Board: The delegates must realise that the relationships their portfolios had with each other during the British Raj will act as their foreign policy. They are urged to keep this in mind especially while lobbying with other delegates.

SIMULATION FLOW:

The procedure and flow of debate of the committee will follow that of conventional UN-style committees. However, there will be higher flexibility regarding some of the rules. The delegates will be expected to prepare an opening speech to explain their stance with regard to the agenda (or crisis).

The committee will pursue three forms of discussion: **Moderated caucuses, seated unmoderated caucuses and open unmoderated caucuses.**

Moderated Caucus: As the name suggests, these discussions shall be moderated by the chair. Delegates will indulge in structured discussions with limited speaking time on the topic raised by the delegate who proposed the motion.

Open unmoderated caucus: These are unregulated discussions during which the delegates are permitted to leave the seats and lobby in committee. They permit the participants to propagate their ideas and take quicker action regarding certain matters.

Seated unmoderated caucus: These are slightly regulated unmoderated caucuses in which delegates are allowed to debate and discuss policy without leaving their seats. Swift decision making is something which is necessary in crisis committees and this allows delegates to voice their opinions better and permits a less chaotic dialogue. These will be preferred over open ones as they allow the Executive Board to analyze the progress of the discussions.

HISTORY OF THE COMPANY

The East India Company stood out amongst the most intense and continuing associations in history and had a powerful impact on the Indian Subcontinent. Though broken up by the East India Stock Dividend Redemption Act 1873 following the rebellion of 1857, it empowered the development of the British Empire. Its armies were to become the armies of British India after 1857, and it played a key role in introducing English as an official language in India. It also led to Macaulayism in the Indian subcontinent. Once the East India Company assumed control over Bengal in the Treaty of Allahabad (1765), it collected taxes that it used to fund expansion over the remaining parts of India. Thus, it did not need to depend on funding from London. It restored a high profit to the individuals who gambled original money on early ventures into Bengal.

During the main period of the expansion of the East India Company in India, a great many people in India lived under provincial rulers or Nawabs. By the late 18th century, numerous Moghuls were frail in contrast to the Company, which was quickly growing as it took over cities and land, built railways, roads, and bridges. The first railway with a length of 21 miles (33.8 km), known as the Great Indian Peninsula Railway ran between Bombay (Mumbai) and Tannah (Thane) in 1849. The Company looked for quick profits because the monetary supporters in England had gone out on a limb: their cash for conceivable benefits or misfortunes through wrecks, wars or catastrophes.

The organization received a Royal Charter from Queen Elizabeth I on 31 December 1600, coming generally late to trade in the Indies. Before them, the Portuguese Estado da India had traded there for a great part of the sixteenth century and the first of about six Dutch Companies cruised to trade there from 1595, which amalgamated in March 1602 into the United East Indies Company (VOC), which presented the principal lasting joint stock from 1612. Well off shippers and aristocrats owned the EIC's shares. Initially, the administration possessed no offers and had just backhanded control until the point in 1657 when lasting joint stock was set up.

The organization, which profited from imperial patronage, soon extended its business trading activities. It overshadowed the Portuguese Estado da Índia, which had built up bases in Goa, Chittagong, and Bombay, which Portugal later surrendered to England as a component of the dowry of Catherine of Braganza on her marriage to King Charles II. The East India Company likewise propelled a joint assault with the Dutch United East India Company (VOC) on Portuguese and Spanish ships off the shore of China, which secured EIC ports in China. The company established trading posts in Surat (1619), Madras (1639), Bombay (1668), and Calcutta (1690). By 1647, the company had 23 factories, each under the command of a factor or master merchant and governor, and 90 employees in India.

The Indian Rebellion of 1857 (otherwise called the Indian Mutiny) brought about broad destruction in India: numerous censured the East India Company for allowing the events to occur. In the fallout of the Rebellion, under the arrangements of the Government of India Act 1858, the British Government nationalized the organization. The Crown assumed control over its Indian belonging, its regulatory forces and hardware, and its military.

The Presidency Armies were under the control of the Company until the Mutiny, just like the Presidencies themselves. Later, the Crown took over the Company and its three armies (Madras, Bombay, Calcutta). Regular cavalry regiments were raised in 1784, of which only three survived the Mutiny. Irregular cavalry units had fewer British soldiers. Between 1796 and 1804, a regimental system was introduced on a two battalion basis. By 1824, the three armies had a combined strength of 200,000 consisting of 170 sepoy and 16 European regiments. Before the Mutiny, the strength had risen to more than 250,000.

CAWNPORE MASSACRE

In a recent update:

The Company forces have reached Cawnpore and taken hold of the city. A group of British officers and soldiers had set out to the Bibighar to rescue the captives and had assumed that they were still alive. However, after reaching the site, they found it empty and blood-splattered, with the bodies of 200 women and children having already been dismembered and thrown down the courtyard well or into the Ganges. In another village, when around 2,000 villagers came out in protest brandishing lathis, the British troops surrounded them and set the village on fire. Villagers trying to escape were shot dead.



MASSACRE IN THE BOATS OFF CAWNPORE.

INDIAN DELEGATES

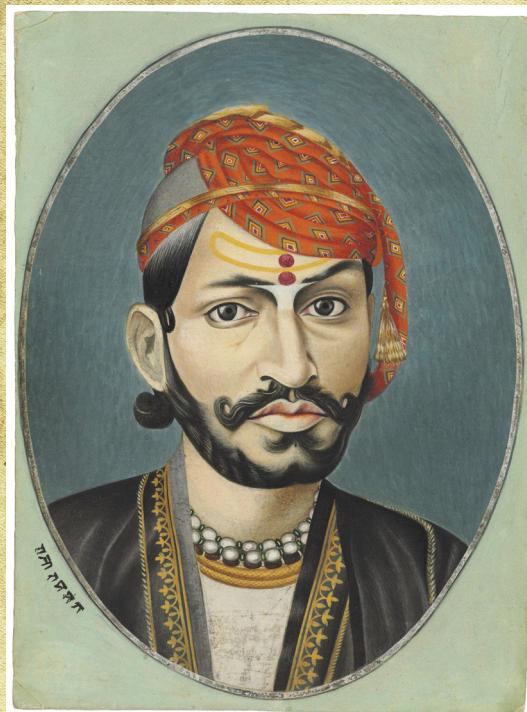
BARODA

The princely state of Baroda, represented by Khande Rao Gaekwad, was a powerful ally of the British. Baroda entered into an agreement with the British wherein they would accept British suzerainty but retain internal autonomy.



JAIPUR

Maharaja Ram Singh was the ruler of Jaipur from his birth in 1835 to his death in 1880. Considered to be one of Jaipur's greatest rulers, he is responsible for the modernisation of Jaipur during his reign. When he was the ruler, Jaipur remained loyal to the British Raj. Jaipur had been a British protectorate since 1818. During the 1857 uprising, the British called on Jaipur to help suppress the uprising, and Jaipur did, playing a pivotal role.



AWADH

In 1856, Awadh was annexed by the British Empire under the Doctrine of Lapse on the pretext of misgovernance. Until 1856, there was a British 'Resident' in Awadh who looked after and performed administrative functions for the state. When Awadh was annexed, Nawab Wajid Ali Shah and the powerful taluqdars were displaced from the region. Many of the citizens of Awadh followed their ruler to Kanpur, leaving the city of Awadh lifeless. The peasants in surrounding areas and the members of the dissolved army of Awadh rose in revolt against the British. In committee, Awadh will be represented by Begum Hazrat Mahal, the wife of Wajid Ali Shah.



GWALIOR

Maharaja Jayajirao Scindia was the ruler of Gwalior during the rebellion. He was quite loyal to the British. The State of Gwalior had a particular animosity towards Jhansi. When Kalpi fell, the Rani of Jhansi sought shelter at Gwalior. Scindia wanted to turn them away, but his troops negotiated with the rebels. The rebels invaded and captured the fort. The Maharaja then fought against the rebels with the aid of British soldiers.



JHANSI

The Queen of Jhansi, Rani Lakshmibai, was a prominent leader of the 1857 rebellion. She supposedly faced ‘injustice’ at the hands of the British when she lost her Kingdom because of the Doctrine of Lapse. The State of Jhansi rebelled against the British and massacred the European officers of the garrison along with their wives and children. Damodar Rao, the adopted son of the late husband of the Rani will act as the representative of the princely State of Jhansi.



BIHAR

During the rebellion, Bihar experienced a mutiny led by Kunwar Singh, who will be representing Bihar in committee. He was a wealthy Rajput Zamindar whose estate was being annexed by the British. Bihar played a pivotal role during the revolution, and will be an integral part of any negotiations with the rebels.



HYDERABAD

Asaf Jah IV was the Nizam of Hyderabad during the mutiny. The Nizam was highly supportive of the British, and afforded them help during the mutiny. Turrebaaz Khan was a prominent rebel during the mutiny, and he rebelled from Hyderabad. The state of Hyderabad was rich and resourceful.



KASHMIR

Ranbir Singh, son of Gulab Singh, sided with the British during the revolt. The princely state of Kashmir was officially formed in 1856 and Gulab Singh was recognised as an independent Maharaja by the British. After Gulab Singh's death in 1857, Ranbir Singh took the throne. The uprising extended to Kashmir also, and the Kashmir Gate uprising was the most well-known incidence of uprising on Kashmir. Patiala- The Raja of Patiala, Narinder Singh initially rose in rebellion but then sided with the British. This change of heart occurred because the Sikhs found out that the rebels were being led by Bahadur Shah Zafar. The Sikhs enmity against the Muslims caused them to default to the British side.



PUNJAB

In 1849, the State of Punjab faced decisive defeat at the hands of the East India Company, putting an end to the 2nd Anglo-Sikh War. The Company annexed Punjab, but let it maintain complete administrative autonomy. Punjab was also given religious and cultural freedom. In 1857, Punjab contained the highest number of both European and Indian troops. Punjab faced a number of major and minor uprisings. Maharani Jind Kaur will represent Punjab in committee.



BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR

Bahadur Shah Zafar was accepted by many as the emperor of India because of his neutral views on religion. When the mutineers first arrived at his court, he did not intend to entertain them. When they told him that they would not be able to win against the East India Company without him, he conceded and agreed to lead the forces. A peace loving man, Bahadur Shah Zafar publicly endorsed the rebellion although he had his reservations in private. In committee, Bahadur Shah Zafar will be the leader of the revolution who will keep the committee informed of the rebel's demands and actions.



NEPAL

Shree Teen Maharaja Sir Jung Bahadur Kunwar Ranaji born 18 June 1817, Borlang, was a Khas Rajput(Chhetri) ruler of Nepal and founder of the Rana Dynasty of Nepal. His real name was Bir Narsingh Kunwar but he became famous by the name Junga Bahadur, given to him by first Prime Minister and Commander-in-chief Mathabar Singh Thapa. His mother Ganesh Kumari was the daughter of Kaji Nain Singh Thapa, brother of PM Bhimsen Thapa of then ruling Thapa dynasty. After the Massacre, on the 15th of September the Queen appointed Jung Bahadur as the Prime Minister and the Commander-in-chief. He will represent Nepal in committee.



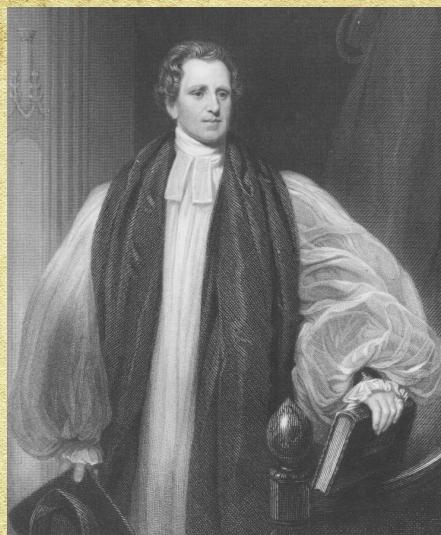
mysore

Maharaja of Mysore was the principal title of the ruler of the Kingdom of Mysore in India. The Wodeyar dynasty was founded as a feudatory principality in 1399, which grew into the Kingdom of Mysore. Maharaja Krishnaraja Wadiyar III was the twenty-second maharaja of the Kingdom of Mysore. The maharaja belonged to the Wadiyar dynasty and ruled the kingdom for nearly seventy years, from 30 June 1799 to 19 October 1831. He will represent Mysore in committee.

BRITISH DELEGATES

BISHOP OF CALCUTTA

Responsible for the conversion of lakhs of Indians, Sir Daniel Wilson was a prominent figure in the administration of the country. He founded the dioceses of Madras and Bombay and consecrated the Cathedral of St. Paul in Calcutta. The Diocese of Calcutta was so large that today, it has been divided into 40 dioceses. He had the ear of many prominent figures, and during his lifetime he had private audiences with the Governor-General and even the Queen.



SIR PATRICK GRANT

During the Mutiny of 1857, Sir Patrick Grant was the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army. He directed the operations against the mutineers from Calcutta. Once Sir Colin Campbell came to India, he became the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army and Sir Patrick Grant became the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army. As per military hierarchy, all military officers will answer to their superiors and be able to command junior officers.



HENRY CRESWICKE RAWLINSON

In 1855, Rawlinson was knighted and made a Crown Director of the East India Company. He was a member of the first India Council, having served in India for decades first in the army and then as part of the company. As part of the company, Rawlinson will be an integral part of committee, especially as part of the discussion on the concentration of power after the uprising. He will be the primary link between the crown and the company.



SIR FREDERICK CURRIE

Sir Frederick Currie was the last Chairman of the East India Company. As the Chairman, his decision on all matters that concern company resources will be final. Depending on the course that committee takes, it is not necessary that Currie be the last Chairman of the Company. Previous posts that he held included being a member of the Supreme Council of India, India's highest executive body, and being the resident of Lahore. He was a prominent figure during the 1st and 2nd Anglo-Sikh wars and was responsible for the negotiation of the Treaties of Lahore and Bhyroval.



SIR COLIN CAMPBELL

Sir Colin Campbell was the Commander-in-Chief of all British troops in India during the mutiny. He will be the most powerful military figure in committee because of his command over the troops of both the Crown and the Company in India. Please note that from the point committee starts, Sir Colin Campbell will be considered the Commander-in-Chief of all British forces in India. Campbell was directly involved with the Cawnpore Massacre, and he played a pivotal role in dealing with it.



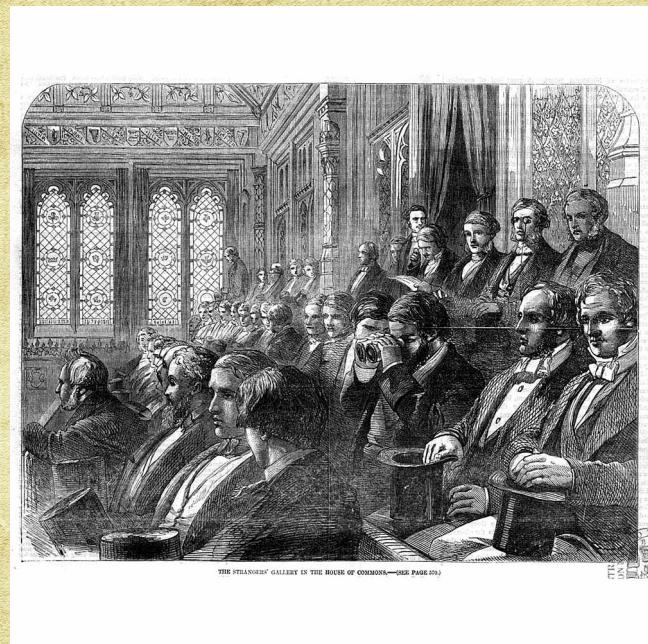
SIR THOMAS ERSKINE PERRY

Sir Thomas Erskine Perry was a Liberal Party MP from Devonport, elected during the 1854 General Elections. He was vehemently opposed to Company Rule in India, and as a Liberal MP was argued against the mistreatment of Indians. He was a judge in India and a long-time member of the Privy Council.



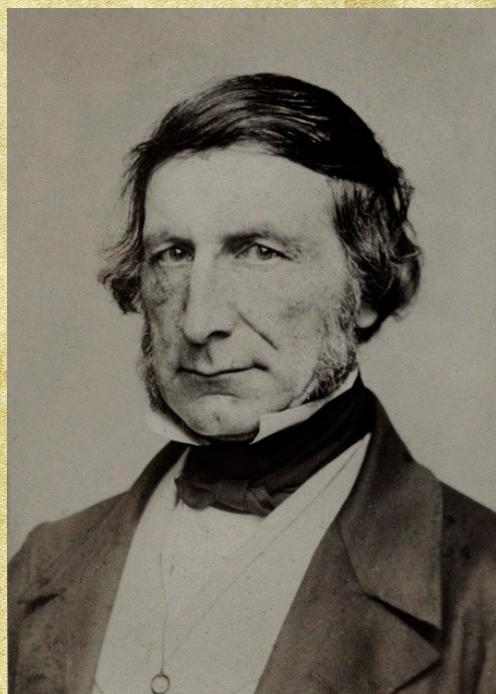
SIR WILLIAM RUSSELL

During the mutiny, Sir William Russell was a Liberal MP from Dover. Before this, he was also part of the army and he played a role in the suppression of the mutiny. As a Liberal MP, Russell had liberal views. It is to be noted that the Liberal/Labour party eventually gave India its Independence, so the Liberal party MP's are expected to support the same cause. Since the committee will diverge from actual history, India receiving its Independence immediately after the mutiny is a possibility.



GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS

George Cornewall Lewis, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is the 'treasurer' of the committee, so to speak. Allocation of money, taxation policies, and all financial matters will be decided by him. As the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he was a member of the Privy Council by default.



SIR HUGH MASSY WHEELER

Sir Hugh Wheeler served in the East India Company's army for over 50 years. He was the foremost British figure during the Cawnpore Massacre. Interestingly, Wheeler shared a great rapport with the Indian troops. His Hindi was fluent, and he was married to the daughter of an Indian woman. His popularity among the sepoys will make him an invaluable asset while negotiating or communicating with the mutineers.



SIR HENRY HAVELOCK

Sir Henry Havelock was a British General widely associated with resolving the Cawnpore Massacre. A very devout Christian, Havelock played a key role during the mutiny in resolving many conflicts. He supported Sir Henry Lawrence at Lucknow and Hugh Wheeler at Cawnpore. He was a Major General in the British Army.



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POSITION PAPER GUIDELINES

Position papers are usually one to one-and-a-half pages in length. Your position paper should include a brief introduction followed by a comprehensive breakdown of your country's position on the topics that are being discussed by the committee. A good position paper will not only provide facts but also make proposals for resolutions.

A good position paper will include:

- A brief introduction to your country and its history concerning the topic and committee;
- How the issue affects your country;
- Your country's policies with respect to the issue and your country's justification for these policies;
- Quotes from your country's leaders about the issue;
- Statistics to back up your country's position on the issue;
- Actions taken by your government with regard to the issue;
- Conventions and resolutions that your country has signed or ratified;
- UN actions that your country supported or opposed;
- What your country believes should be done to address the issue;
- What your country would like to accomplish in the committee's resolution; and
- How the positions of other countries affect your country's position.

DSMUN'18

SAMPLE DRAFT RESOLUTION

Draft Resolution GA/3/1.1

General Assembly Third Committee

Authors: United States, Austria and Italy

Signatories: Greece, Tajikistan, Japan, Canada, Mali, the Netherlands and Gabon

Topic: "Strengthening UN coordination of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies"

The General Assembly,

Reminding all nations of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which recognizes the inherent dignity, equality and inalienable rights of all global citizens, **[use commas to separate perambulatory clauses]**

Reaffirming its Resolution 33/1996 of 25 July 1996, which encourages Governments to work with UN bodies aimed at improving the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance,

Noting with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant UN bodies and nongovernmental organizations,

Stressing the fact that the United Nations faces significant financial obstacles and is in need of reform, particularly in the humanitarian realm,

1. Encourages all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely with countries at the grassroots level to enhance the carrying out of relief efforts; **[use semicolons to separate operative clauses]**
2. Urges member states to comply with the goals of the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs to streamline efforts of humanitarian aid;
3. Requests that all nations develop rapid deployment forces to better enhance the coordination of relief efforts of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies;
4. Calls for the development of a United Nations Trust Fund that encourages voluntary donations from the private transnational sector to aid in funding the implementation of rapid deployment forces;
5. Stresses the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries;
6. Calls upon states to respond quickly and generously to consolidated appeals for humanitarian assistance;
7. Requests the expansion of preventive actions and assurance of post-conflict assistance through reconstruction and development;

PERAMBULATORY AND OPERATIVE CLAUSES

Perambulatory Clauses

The preamble of a draft resolution states the reasons for which the committee is addressing the topic and highlights past international action on the issue. Each clause begins with a present participle (called a perambulatory phrase) and ends with a comma. Perambulatory clauses can include:

- References to the UN Charter;
- Citations of past UN resolutions or treaties on the topic under discussion;
- Mentions of statements made by the Secretary-General or a relevant UN body or agency;
- Recognition of the efforts of regional or nongovernmental organizations in dealing with the issue; and
- General statements on the topic, its significance and its impact.

Affirming	Expecting	Having examined
Alarmed by	Emphasizing	Having received
Approving	Expecting	Keeping in mind
Bearing in mind	Expressing its appreciation	Noting with deep concern
Believing	Fulfilling	Nothing with satisfaction
Confident	Fully aware	Noting further
Contemplating	Emphasizing	Observing
Convinced	Expecting	Reaffirming
Declaring	Expressing its appreciation	Realizing
Deeply concerned	Fulfilling	Recalling
Deeply conscious	Fully aware	Recognizing
Deeply convinced	Further deplored	Referring
Deeply Disturbed	Further recalling	Seeking
Deeply Regretting	Guided by	Taking into consideration
Desiring	Having adopted	Taking note
Emphasizing	Having considered	Viewing with appreciation

Operative Clauses

Operative clauses offer solutions to issues addressed earlier in a resolution through the perambulatory section. These clauses are action oriented and should include both an underlined verb at the beginning of your sentence followed by the proposed solution. Each clause should follow the following principals:

- Clause should be numbered;
- Each clause should support one another and continue to build your solution;
- Add details to your clauses in order to have a complete solution;
- Operative clauses are punctuated by a semicolon, with the exception of your last operative clause which should end with a period.

Sample Operative Phrases

Accepts	Encourages	Further reminds
Affirms	Endorses	Further recommends
Approves	Expresses its appreciation	Further requests
Authorizes	Expresses its hope	Further resolves
Calls	Further invites	Has resolved
Calls upon	Deplores	Notes
Condemns	Designates	Proclaims
Confirms	Draws the attention	Reaffirms
Congratulates	Emphasizes	Recommends
Considers	Encourages	Regrets
Declares accordingly	Endorses	Reminds
Deplores	Expresses its appreciation	Requests
Designates	Expresses its hope	Solemnly affirms
Draws the attention	Further invites	Strongly condemns
Emphasizes	Further proclaims	Supports

Bibliography

Sample Draft Resolution: <http://www.unausa.org/global-classrooms-model-un/how-to-participate/model-un-preparation/resolutions/sample-resolution#sthash.15LEikZY.dpuf>

Preambulatory and Operative Clauses: <http://www.unausa.org/global-classrooms-model-un/how-to-participate/model-un-preparation/resolutions/preambulatory-and-operative->

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