“What should I be looking forward to?” This should be the question on aspiring diplomats’ minds at the 2014 THIMUN Qatar Conference. Some would answer the opportunity to meet other like-minded people who are visiting from around the world to attend. Others may point to the excitement that comes in debating political and global issues with people one has never met before, and achieve the closest thing to the United Nations experience.

However, when asking Vanlee Trindade on what she believed was the best part of participating in THIMUN 2013, only two words were heard; “The food!”

The Press Team reporter went on further, complimenting the catering staff- “[the] custard was divine. It deserves all the awards.” Upon asking her to clarify which awards she was referring to, Trindade simply elaborated with, “All of them. Every reward.”

Internationalize your tastebuds

Indeed, the catering staff has worked hard in order to provide all participants of the conference in Qatar this year with as much gastronomic delight as possible. The dining given at last year’s conference supported THIMUN’s aims to bring together delegates from around the world, with a different cuisine from a different country being provided every day.

Hopefully, this year’s conference will grant us all with just as much indulgent cooking as it will with diplomatic resolutions. And custard.
Depleted Uranium: Health Hazard
By: Afif Haitsam

The Disarmament Commission at this year’s THIMUN Qatar conference is finding ways to regulate the use of armaments and ammunitions containing depleted uranium. By looking at how we can safely handle ammunitions containing radioactive substances, in particular uranium, we can avoid fatal consequences.

According to The World Nuclear Association, depleted uranium is the by-product from uranium enrichment; a process in which uranium is enriched so that it can be utilized in nuclear weapons and reactors. The leftover (by-product) of this process is depleted uranium - which, due to density for its size, can be used in weapons as ammunition to penetrate armor plates as well as reinforcing military vehicles, making it impermeable to bullets.

The Past Will Come to Haunt Us

Perhaps the most significant characteristic of depleted uranium is the health implication it has on humans. In a report by the World Health Organization, depleted uranium “has both chemical and radiological toxicity with the two important target organs being the kidneys and the lungs.” Apart from the kidney and lungs, depleted uranium also damages our immune system, cells, and brain and has proven to be cancerous due to its radioactive characteristics. It is in our best interest to find ways to safely regulate the use of anything containing depleted uranium, to prevent us from repeating what happened after the Gulf War in the 1990s.

After the Gulf War ended in 1991, there were numerous health concerns voiced by veterans and their families involved in the conflict. Those affected by the war are easily exposed, through various means including inhalation and ingestion, to depleted uranium, which become embedded in their muscle and tissue. However, the long-term health implications can only be felt now 20 years after the war, and unfortunately the most vulnerable groups of society are unjustly affected: newborns and youth.

Long Term Implications

There have been growing speculations over research findings on the rise of birth defects in Iraq. In 2013, the Iraqi Ministry of Health researchers confirmed to BBC News that there is evidence to support findings that birth defects are higher in areas experiencing heavy fighting. There have also been reports on babies being born with multiple heads, a single eyeball and other unfortunate deformations. Leukemia and other cancer cases amongst Iraqi youth living in war affected regions is also becoming more prevalent.

Will the 2014 THIMUN Qatar delegates pass a resolution to safely regulate -- or better yet completely wipe out -- depleted uranium used for military and non-military purposes? The Gulf War taught us that more often than not, the civilians suffer most from the callous actions of mankind. Let us not repeat history.
Deserving of a Chance?

By: Vanlee Trindade

Capital punishment has taken many forms through history, each method more humane than the previous. Yet the question remains, can capital punishment be considered humane? Current UN Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon stated, “The taking of a life is too absolute, too irreversible” at a New York conference in July 2012 according to UN press documents. The UN evidently is against the implementation of capital punishment as it rejects the Declaration of Human Rights, however, not every country shares the same view.

Legitimizing the Sentence

One of the problems the UN faces is the handling of those wrongfully accused and sentenced to death. One such prevalent case is the ‘West Memphis Three’ case where three individuals were wrongfully accused of the crime of the murder of three children. 18 years later, the men were proven innocent through DNA testing. Problems thus exist with the legitimizing of capital punishment yet some governments refuse its abolition.

An active member in the fight for the abolition of the death penalty is the Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights. One presented solution of the UN is the implementation of a Moratorium on the Law of Death Penalty which is the placement of a temporary ban on imposing capital punishment.

An interesting debate with a hopeful outcome, it isn’t certain if the UN will be able to fully implement the Moratorium. However, how will the delegates at THIMUN handle the cause?

Censorship in Society

By: Hessa Al-Kubaisi

Media, say hello to your worst nightmare...

The media craves to blabber about recent knowledge and gossip that has occurred but they face a certain obstacle every time they wish to chatter - their old nemesis: Censorship.

Censorship was introduced to prevent certain information or images from being revealed to the public. Material can be censored for reasons such as controversiality, cultural sensitivity and ethical values. Many argue that censorship violates the right to freedom of speech.

Yasmeen Kalla, a delegate in the Human Rights Commission 1 said “Freedom of speech is the right to express your thoughts and feelings through images, writing, speeches, etc., without having to feel judged.”

‘The News That Didn’t Make The News’

Project Censored is an organization that helps fight against censorship and media freedom.

Their mission statement states: “Project Censored educates students and the public about the importance of a truly free press for democratic self-government. We expose and oppose news censorship and we promote independent investigative journalism, media literacy, and critical thinking.”

‘A right to freedom of speech’, but do we have the right to it?

Recent best selling author George R. R. Martin once said “When you tear out a man’s tongue, you are not proving him a liar, you’re only telling the world that you fear what he might say.”

Freedom of speech is allowing individuals to express their emotions freely, but has this line been blurred in our societies today?
The Battle for Clean Water

By Heba El Zoheery

Is Qatar Short On Water?

5277 km. away from Qatar, millions of people in Harare, Zimbabwe struggle to get a drop of clean, sanitized water. Being a semi-arid country reliant on rain, Zimbabwe experienced low annual rainfall and the lack of sanitized water has become a major obstacle.

1980-1999 Post- Independent Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe’s attempt to resolve its water issue began in 1980. Before 1980, the African Development Bank announced that the allocation of water was based on race. While early European settlers received plenty of clean water, the news wasn’t as beneficial to those living in communal areas with little access to drinkable water.

The government took the first step by inheriting a new water distribution policy which aimed to provide all areas of Zimbabwe with clean water. Several years after the program was implemented, The African Development Bank reported that Zimbabwe became well-known internationally “as a leader in innovation, policy reform, and service provision in the water sector.” Zimbabwe was reported to have provided 84% of its people with safe drinking water. The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program awarded the government for its actions for Water Supply and Sanitation Coverage.

The Abandoned Program & Beyond

Unfortunately, during the past decade, the policy’s progress was disrupted due to the country’s limited investments. Zimbabwe faced a downward spiral and the nation could no longer continue providing safe water to all of the inhabitants.

Fast-forward 12 years later to 2013:

The government of Zimbabwe acquired a loan of 144 million USD from the Chinese government in attempts to solve water crisis once more. The Human Rights watch noted that almost 50 Chinese engineers traveled to Harare,

Zimbabwe in hopes of improving the water infrastructure.

The Human Rights Watch Organization reported: “While the government has promoted the loan as the solution to Harare’s water crisis, its terms have not been made public. Critics have decried the loan as exemplifying the lack of transparency and corruption in water and sewage services.” With that being said, the people of Zimbabwe continue to wait for change; but is the loan being spent on the improvement of water?

The battle for water continues in order to provide all their citizens with clean water. Do the delegates of THIMUN 2014 have any resolutions to put forward?

QMUNITY Guru: How to Win Over Your Chair

Greetings delegates! Welcome to the first day of THIMUN Qatar. The Guru knows that this is a very exciting time for all of you young grasshoppers, but don’t forget to maintain your professionalism. Here’s some advice from your very own Chairs on how to become the delegate of their dreams. Win their hearts with these simple tricks:

Be courteous- no one likes a pompous delegate. “You shouldn’t try to be annoying. Otherwise the chairs will not pick you to speak” (Jamal Al-Ani, President of Disarmament Commission).

Be professional but don’t forget to enjoy your time here. “Just relax and have fun” (Mohammed Naimi, Deputy President of Security Council).

President of Environment Commission)

Socialize! Chairs love it when delegates interact with them. “I love it when delegates approach me outside of the committee room. I love interacting with them in a different setting” (Safa Hayalee, President of Environment Commission).

Take initiative. Don’t let chairs spoonfeed you and just generally, “Don’t be clingy” (Ahmed Hayalee, President of Security Council).

You’ve done the research haven’t you? Go up there and show them what you’re made of. “Intelligence is definitely an admirable trait” (Anna Rancic, Deputy President of Security Council).

Now go forth young grasshopper and follow the enlightened path of our twitter and instagram page.

Twitter: @thimunqpress
Instagram: @thimunqatar

Drawings by: Annabel Diong
The September 11th attack highlights just how volatile security can be to terrorist attacks. Our safety has become a critical concern and the desire for security is now more pervasive than ever.

Countries around the world are taking effective measures in combating acts of terrorism to ensure safety for their population. However, terrorism itself is an ambiguous word. Taking these preventative steps in screening a terrorist is like finding a needle in a haystack.

What is a Terrorist?

Unfortunately there is no international agreement on the definition of a terrorist. Countries, conventions, organizations, the public, and the media all have differing opinions. Even the UN itself cannot define terrorism and class who or what defines a terrorist. The lack of a legally binding definition of a terrorist poses a major obstacle to organizations and governments, hindering them to take meaningful counter-effective measures without discriminating or violating one's human rights. Regardless, cracking down on terrorism is crucial to our safety.

The Screening Process

How can we justify and class who is a terrorist and who is not? It's quite a difficult task. Nevertheless, governments need to take these preventative steps with airport security being their first line of defense against terrorism. Controversially, innovations in technology including America's Advanced Imaging Technology have aided our desire for security at the expense of strenuous security checks. Moreover, profiling these potential terrorists based upon their characteristics is unjustifiable on all levels. Skin colors, facial features and clothing are becoming factors to the selection -- a concern to many victims of racial profiling.

The Role of GA6

The delegates in General Assembly 6 at THIMUN Qatar 2014 are trying to develop an international consensus on the definition of terrorist. Deputy chair, Dialla Jandali, believes by not having an international consensus on terrorism, states will have their own definition and thus their own method of treatment of terrorist groups. Examples of this are seen in reported tortures within Ghrail Prison in Iraq and Guantanamo Bay in Cuba. By having one definition, Jandali believes “states can develop unified measures on how to combat terrorism.”

To the delegate of Yemen, finding an international definition on terrorism is “crucial" because there are terrorist groups in Yemen and the Arabian Peninsula. By having a unified definition, “Yemen will be able to further its progress in combatting terrorism.” However, the delegate of the USA argues that by having one definition, it can inflict fear upon specific ethnic groups without validation and hopes that we “must try our best to diminish such an idea.”

Are these Security Checks Worth It?

Questions arise in the general public whether these security checks are worth it. Some say that TSA’s Advanced Imaging Technology, which bounces electromagnetic waves off the body and thus exposes our body, is too much of a security measure. Moreover screening the wrong person is becoming a usual encounter in many airports, with innocent victims being stopped and frisked by airport security, leaving them embarrassed and offended. However, if these security checks save the lives of many, then perhaps questioning nationality, intentions or having bags thoroughly checked and told to take off shoes shouldn't be a problem, rather a necessity for our safety.
Sustainability: The theme of THIMUN Qatar’s 2014 conference could not be more prevalent in today’s society. One of the main concerns of the UN is the introduction of laws for sustainable development as the laws implemented must abide with the views of current governments. The Millennium Development Goals are a group of goals that tackle problems facing LEDC's (Less Economically Developed Countries), set to be achieved by 2015. One of these goals is to successfully set the basis of sustainable development for the world’s developing nations. But how attainable are these ideals?

**Sustainability in Action**

The definition of sustainable development is the ability to meet the current needs of a developing country in a way that takes into account the environmental, social and economical impacts. In 1980, the International Union for the Conservation of Natural Resources (IUCN) published the World Conservation Strategy (WCS). This strategy aimed to achieve the reduction of poverty and the conservation of nature while stressing the importance of development with environmental stability in mind.

With 91% of the Amazon experiencing deforestation according to BBC’s Bruce Parry’s Amazon series, Brazil is a major player in the case of environmental concern. However, the Brazilian government has taken the initiative to decrease its environmental damage by educating the public on green living. The delegate of Brazil has been quoted to say that ‘on the case of development, the country is currently focused on sustainable initiative as well as tackling social factors such as obesity in the process.’

**Unsustainable Circumstances**

Although the UN is looking to implement these strategies elsewhere in the world, governments as well as UN officials face the problem of uncontrollable natural disasters which most often cause a halt in sustainable development. As countries are recently seeing an increase in unnatural occurrences of extreme climate changes, the UN is constantly on a hot seat of discussions. In early 2013, a list of new strategies concerning ‘Post-2015’ developments was published, focusing on combating uncontrollable disasters and its results such as widespread loss of lives and crop lands in LEDC’s.

“Sustainable development isn’t about having enough for yourself, but about keeping enough for others.” - Salah Mahmoud

*Sustainable Development is as ever changing as society itself. Could this be the next step forward or do the delegates have a lot more to discuss?*
Since the deathly World Wars, the United Nations and accompanying organizations have worked to prevent such tragedies from happening again. However, when the end to bloodshed finally comes, there is more damage done to a nation than just its government and military force.

**The Worst Kind of Damage**

When a war takes place, innocent civilians of a country often find themselves mentally disturbed, with many unable to return to their original state of being. Combat stress reaction often brings about post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), an anxiety disorder caused after experiencing traumatic events.

The mental damage continues on even after the cries of war dissolve, with many veteran soldiers experiencing depression, anxiety, and even relationship issues. In 2009, the New York Times reported that 129 American soldiers had committed suicide in only the first half of the year.

After World War I first brought combat stress to light, organizations dedicated to healing the trauma such as the Ex-Services Mental Welfare Society have been founded. The World Health Organization (WHO) also assists returned soldiers affected, as their mental health programme states that they assist anyone under stress, such as refugees, internally displaced persons, disaster survivors and terrorism, war- or genocide-exposed populations. The Combat Stress organization of the UK currently has over 5,400 veterans as part of its charity, with veterans as young as 18 years old suffering from conflict stress reaction as well.

**A Different Kind of Civilian Battle**

The civilians of a nation are not exempt from the shock and stress of war either. Families who have lost a loved one due to the violence of war often never recover from the loss and grievance. Death is not the only aspect of war to break communities apart. For the sake of a civilian’s own safety, many find their status heartbreakingly changing to refugee after fleeing their homes. Ages vary, but the trauma of the past is all the same.

**Wars with Nature**

Regions of conflict do not only refer to those in battle. Natural disasters are arguably the worst sort of war that a nation could go through, as there is often no way to predict when, where, or how one will strike. The 2011 Japan Earthquake had resulted in over 158 children missing, and 236 being orphaned.

**The Goal of THIMUN**

THIMUN Qatar General Assembly 3 Student Officer, Zohaq Syed, shared his thoughts on improving mental health support in regions of conflict. “No matter what the difficulties, humans should be treated with equal respect,” he stated. “Everyone in need requires assistance.” It is hoped that a resolution on the importance of the issue will be reached during this week’s three-day conference.

While attention over the years has been given to the ‘second kind’ of damage caused by war, it is still hoped that not just peace of war, but peace of mind will be achieved.
Qatar is a country of enormous wealth. We have the world’s highest GDP per capita, which means many locals and expats get paid per person more than anyone else in the world. Therefore, mass consumerism is prevalent in Qatar and may be more obvious here than in other countries.

**What Fuels Mass Consumerism?**

Mass consumerism is extensive spending on commercial products. Studies have shown that the more money we make the more we spend. This can be common in GCC countries where locals and expats alike are able to splurge a bit more than in other countries. Although something that is sometimes forgotten is that money does not last forever, and oil and gas are finite resources that will eventually cease to exist.

**Land Cruiser Movement**

A prime example of an environmental impact is mass consumerism and how it applies to the commercialism of cars. In Qatar undoubtedly the most popular car is the Toyota Land Cruiser, a car that is popular among locals and expats for the purpose off-roading activities. This vehicle boasts strong engine, but is also considered a ‘gas guzzler.’

This ‘land cruiser movement’ is a prime example of mass consumerism. In our current generation, individuality is slowing dying. We are becoming more and more uniformed, we drive the same cars, our cities look the same, we dine at the same restaurants and wear the same clothing. The effects of mass consumerism are unavoidable.

**How the “Sheep Effect” Can Hurt Economies**

Mass consumerism highly affects local economies. Most of the products which we buy now are products that are not locally produced. Examples of this are clothing lines such as Gucci, Prada, Versace, Zara, Pull and Bear. This means that only a small amount of the money that goes towards such goods are actually pumped back into the local economy. This is a very dangerous situation because Qatar in particular is highly dependant on its oil industry and if oil and gas products were to be replaced with an alternative option, its economy would be in danger. Qatar would no longer be able to rely on roughly fifteen percent of its industry.

We often associate environmental damage with throwing our waste in the wrong place or cars emitting carbons, but what we don’t realize is that many of our everyday actions have environmental impacts and if we continue it can lead to harsh consequences. Mass consumerism leads to a “sheep effect” which is often targeted to products that are not produced locally, therefore allowing for a bigger carbon footprint damaging our environment.
What makes the perfect delegate?

“The way they dress” Zohaq Syed GA3
“A person who can take criticism” Zeyad Abbasi GA6
“Vibrancy” Azza Abdulla GA6
“Speaking skills” Haya Al Chalabi GA6
“Dialla Jandali” Muzna Lone GA1
“Background knowledge and connecting ideas” Nadine Issa GA6
“Considerate to the other points of view” Mujahid Salah GA6
“Politeness” Umanga Perera GA6
“Diplomacy” Disha Vaswani GA6
“Confidence, know his/her topic, sure of what he/she is saying and doing” John Dehinbo ECOSOC
“Organised, ready to delegate, good looking” Saad Al Mana GA5
“The delegate speaks with passion, serious about their topic” Harris Daniel GA5
“Sassiness” Salma Yousif ECOSOC
“Great Hair and good stance” Anna Foneseka ECOSOC
“Well Spoken” Ryan Buist ECOSOC
“Keep the audience entertained” Tartelle Tarig ECOSOC

Microfinance Nurtures The Needy
By: Shahad El Shafei

According to the World Bank, 1.3 billion people are living on just over $1 a day. Due to lack of access to economic necessities such as financial, educational and health care, the gap between the rich and poor is gradually widening. Statistics recorded by the University of Dayton show the richest 1% of U.S. citizens own 40% of the total property of the country while 80% own approximately 16%.

So why aren't banks supplying these services to all? Today's financial institutions are met with complaints of mainly assisting those already enjoying financial assets.

What is Microfinance?
Microfinance is a servicing of miniature loans, insurances and savings to locals of either low income or insufficient resources. This privilege comes with little or no collateral required of the recipient and is used to encourage lenders into starting their own businesses. Like a life raft, such financial facilities are established in the interest of keeping the poor from sinking even lower below the global poverty line.

The Benefits of Microfinance
According to the Kiva organization, microfinance promotes:

- economic stability and nourishment of a household
- gender-equity
- expansion of businesses
- locals’ ability to survive sudden crises such as drought, flood, and other natural disasters

So what do delegates think about the empowerment of microfinance and local entrepreneurship programs?

Delegates have been heard expressing that microfinancing is a productive way to connect the global economy. It motivates the lower socioeconomic portion of our community by allowing them to present their creativity through the establishment of their own businesses.

In contrast to the benefits of microfinancing, other delegates considered the process as risky. The need for the activities of the borrowers to be constantly monitored by their respective governments to ensure the borrowed money will be used as financial investments and not for personal spending. This requires unlimited financial resources that might result in more harm to the market through its expansive costs than good.

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Who is Abdel Fattal al-Sisi?
Born in 1955, Abdul Fattah al-Sisi graduated from the Egyptian Military Academy four years after the end of the Egypt-Israeli War in 1973. Since then, Mr. Sisi has risen in ranks to Lieutenant General and has recently entered the run for presidency.

The Quick Rise
After the former president Mohamed Morsi was protested against until he abdicated, a fascination with Abdul Fattah al-Sisi began to form. Overnight, Mr. Sisi became Egypt’s most powerful figure. On July 3rd 2013, international news showed millions of Egyptians flooding streets yelling chants of “Sisi has always been my president” in hopes of Abdul Fattah replacing Morsi as president.

Dreams or Destiny?
The World Time reports al-Sisi describing his dreams, “I saw President Sadat; he told me that he knew he would be President of Egypt; I responded that I know I will be President too.”

Varying Viewpoints
Other perspectives were gathered at the 2014 THIMUN Qatar Conference, such as the delegate of Uruguay in GA3: “Uruguay doesn’t support having al-Sisi as president as he carries similar traits to Hosni Mubarak. We believe that Egypt needs to branch away from its past crisis.”

A Heated Trial
Mohammed Morsi recently attended a court trial on Tuesday 28th of January. Mena news agency reports that Mr. Morsi was taken to the court in Cairo. Reporting from the scene, Marwa Nasser noted on the BBC that Mr. Morsi raised his voice and said “I am the president of the republic, how can I be kept in a dump for weeks?” The trial was heated as Mohamed Morsi continued to question the judge. The trials will continue.

Abandoning the Internet
Paul Miller, a technology writer wrote about his decision to quit the Internet on ‘The Verge’, an online platform created to cover technology, science, art, and culture. On April 30th 2013, Miller writes, “At midnight tonight I will leave the Internet. I’m abandoning one of my “top 5” technological innovations of all time for a little peace and quiet. If I can survive the separation, I’m going to do this for a year. Yeah, I’m serious.”

How would we function without Technology?
In today’s society, technology has become a prominent factor in people’s lives. Imagine asking your friend to leave technology for just a week. The reactions would most likely be shocking.

The press team heavily relies on the Internet. Their articles are uploaded online and the majority of their research is gathered from the Internet. Deputy Head of the Press team, Sarra Mirghani had a surprisingly optimistic response: “It would be a lot harder since we live in the age of technology... however it would encourage us to have more human contact when distributing our newsletter.” Living in a time where people are so reliant on technology, it’s clear that abandoning it would cause difficulties. However, we may be surprised by the positive outcomes. “I was a little bored, a little lonely, but I found it a wonderful change of pace.” – Paul Miller

Throughout his experiment, Miller discovered much more of himself than he had originally planned too. Will you challenge yourself to a week without Technology?
Pearls
Before the discovery of oil, Qatar’s main income was pearl diving. Pearl diving was very popular in Qatar. Divers would collect pearls over a 5 month period for selling and trading in the market.

Go Back in Time Today!
If you’re visiting Qatar and you feel like indulging in our beautiful heritage, then call a Karwa and take a ride to Souq Waqif. Souq Waqif literally translates to the standing market. This shopping destination is known for selling traditional spices, garments, souvenirs and more.

Rich in Treasure.
Mounting from its own purpose built island, the Museum of Islamic Art houses one of the largest collections of Islamic art in the world. The museum holds art pieces that include exquisite textiles, ceramics, enamel and glass work. An example of the extraordinary work held in this museum is the Jewelled Falcon which comes from India and can date back to the 1940s.

Qatar
Qatar continues to honor its traditions and culture in many ways so whilst here take the time to learn more about the heritage of Qatar.

Let’s Talk About Internet Addiction...
According to the Public Broadcasting Service, Internet addiction is considered a disease that consumes your mind and can take over your actions. Internet Addiction was decided as a physiological illness and can trap you in your own self.

Do you have an Internet Addiction Disorder?
If you’re reading this right now, you’re probably wondering if you are in fact an internet addict -- I’m not going to sugarcoat it, most of us are -- so here are some of the symptoms according to the website, ‘Help Guide’ Now, grab a pen and paper -- or your ipad -- and tick off your symptoms. No cheating!

Losing Track of Time Online
You know what I mean when I say that. You’re looking at the clock on your laptop and you see that it might be 3:30 in the afternoon. Suddenly, ‘five minutes’ later, it’s 7 pm. We’ve all had that happen.

Isolation from Friends and Family
Neglecting your family and friends because you are too consumed in your online life -- and no, following their Instagram accounts does not count.

Feeling Guilty or Defensive about Your Internet Use
We’ve all had that moment where we were trying to convince others -- maybe ourselves too -- that our Internet use is purely for educational purposes. Or our parents are just nagging us to get off that computer so you can go out and ‘socialize’ with real, live people.

Treat Your ‘Disorder’!
Chinese physiologists call this a clinical disorder resulting in the rise of rehabilitation clinics created to ‘deprogram’ the patients of this illness. One of the rehab centers is the Qihang Salvation Training Camp located in rural China. “… We call it electronic heroin.” Said a program administrator from the rehabilitation center when asked about the obsessive use of technology. Grab your iphone and download the expedia app for the latest flight deals if you fancy a visit!
What is Gender Inequality?

As defined by the European Council, gender inequality is an un-equal visibility, empowerment and participation of both sexes in all spheres of public and private life. Today we are more aware of gender inequality and contrary to popular belief, gender inequality still exists in many locales.

What happens if Gender Inequality is Reduced?

If inequality is reduced in the global workplace, it will allow for women in these countries to have job opportunities and in turn contribute to the international economy, encouraging nations to be more economically sustainable. If the domestic economy flourishes, businesses will gain greater revenues. The result will be seen in the reduction of production costs in relevance to their annual incomes, increasing the profit. This is a great incentive for companies to embrace. Employment increases, in addition to company production and profits, allowing social and economic development to grow hand in hand.

It is no longer a question whether women are as capable as men in any respect. Today we have women working in factories, politics, sports and various fields in between. It is to the benefit of all countries that gender equality is obtained and for women to have equivalent opportunities to men in order for countries to be more economically sustainable.

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Show the Delegate the Way

Done By: R. Al Sulaiti

Committee

Done By: R. Al Sulaiti

Comic

Done By: Y.G.H

LIAA JAHIIAB --> _____ _______